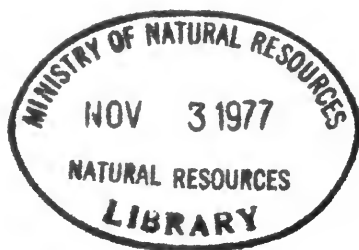




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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

(Dept. of Game and Fisheries)

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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the Honorable F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to present the first Annual Report upon the workings the Fisheries Branch for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

INTRODUCTORY.

For the information of the readers of this Report, it may be considered fitting that a brief statement of the reasons for the establishment of a Fisheries Branch, and for a more active and extensive supervision of the Fisheries of the Province, should be here set forth.

In consequence of the Government of the Dominion of Canada having assumed that Fisheries and Fishing rights, and the property therein throughout the Dominion were vested in the Dominion generally, and under such assumption of right had collected revenues in respect of such Fisheries and Fishing rights, notwithstanding a continued and vigorous protest on the part of this Province—and probably by other Provinces—and private litigation having arisen, and the inconveniences of two claimants to the property having been realized, it was ultimately, on pressure by Ontario, deemed necessary and expedient to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, with appeal to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, not only as to the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces as to Seacoast and Inland Fisheries, but also as to the proprietorship of the ungranted public lands within Canada (whether they were Dominion or Provincial property), in respect of which proprietorship Ontario contended that the question of fishery rights was largely affected. With respect to Fisheries the Dominion claimed that under the B. N. A. Act authority was vested in the Dominion Parliament to legislate respecting Seacoast and Inland Fisheries, and that consequently Parliament could enact laws with respect to Fisheries without reference to either Dominion or Provincial ownership of the bed of the lake or river itself; and that the right of control, including the issue of licenses for fishing privileges in the waters mentioned, so far as they were within Canadian territory, was therefore vested in the Dominion Government; and in respect of waters flowing over ungranted public lands, the Dominion claimed absolute title, including the lakes and rivers, navigable and unnavigable. The Supreme Court, however, and subsequently Her Majesty's Privy Council, swept away the greater part of these contentions—which Ontario had opposed, except always admitting to the Dominion the right to legislate respecting close seasons and the implements of capture, and the general right of the Dominion for the purposes of revenue to tax fishing, as it could by legislation impose a tax upon any business.

The Judicial Committee by their advice to Her Majesty held :

That the beds of all rivers and lakes (which had not been granted) were the property of the Province in which they were situated ;

That the waters of such rivers and lakes, and the fish therein, were also provincial property ;

That the sole right to issue fishery leases, licenses and permits to fish, and to receive fees for such leases, licenses and permits, was vested in the Provinces exclusively ;

That a Provincial Legislature is not empowered to enact fishery regulations and restrictions, either generally or unless and until the Dominion Parliament sees fit to deal with the subject ;

That a Provincial Legislature is empowered to deal with fisheries in so far as they fall within the description of property and civil rights, or within the description of any other subject assigned to Provincial Legislatures ; and

That a Provincial Legislature may impose a license duty on fishing in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes.

Soon after the receipt of the Privy Council judgment, this Government declared to the Federal Government its readiness to assume the duties which the Judgment had determined to devolve upon the Province, and several conferences between the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (the Hon. Sir Louis Davies), and the Honourable the then Premier of this Province (the Hon. Mr. Hardy), were held at Ottawa and Toronto. At one of these conferences the various provisions of the Judgment, so far as they referred to fisheries, were taken up and discussed seriatim. Though there may have been a slight difference of opinion as to their Lordships' meaning on some points, it was

on the whole considered by the representatives of the two Governments that the prerogatives of the respective Governments had been so clearly defined by their Lordships that there need be no serious apprehension of any conflict of authority in the exercise of their several functions ; and it is believed that there is such a unity of opinion on the part of both Governments as to the desirability of protecting and fostering the Fisheries, that no friction will arise to prevent the accomplishment of that great object, but that every facility will be afforded by the officers of each Government to the other to enable this very desirable result to be attained.

In 1897 the Legislature of the Province passed an Act respecting Fisheries, to be brought into force on such day as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council by a proclamation might appoint. The Act had, however, been framed in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and before the appeal to the Privy Council had been disposed of, and it was therefore deemed necessary that some amendments should be made before the Act could be put into operation. An early session was convened for the purpose, among others of passing the needed legislation to bring the Act into operation, to provide for the establishment of a Fisheries Branch, the taking over of Dominion records and documents, the granting of leases, licenses, etc., etc., as first steps towards developing this recently recovered valuable property, and exercising a wise and vigilant oversight over the same for its perpetual preservation, by the establishment of such a policy as would commend itself to the fishermen whose livelihood depends upon its preservation, and the community at large, and by requiring a strict observance of the laws and regulations enacted for that purpose.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH.

The undersigned was charged with the organization of the Branch, and was despatched to Ottawa to take over the necessary documents, records, etc., and to obtain an insight into the working of the Department there. The Branch was organized (at first attached to the Department of the Attorney-General under the commissionership of the Honourable Mr. Hardy), and it consists of a Deputy Commissioner and five assistants. The chief clerk (Mr. Webster) having been for a number of years employed in the Fisheries Department at Ottawa, his experience was of much value during the process of organization.

PROTECTION SERVICE.

Ninety-four overseers have been appointed at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$300. The plan of protection is in the main that adopted by the Federal Government, except that in that portion of the Province where the duty of the overseers is chiefly one of supervision five district overseers have also been appointed at salaries ranging from \$300 to \$600 per annum, whose whole time is expected to be devoted to the duties. With perhaps a few exceptions, the overseers have been exceedingly vigilant and faithful, taking into consideration the very small allowance which a majority of them receive and the large area of territory which each has to supervise. They were selected expressly to discharge the duties pertaining to their office, and they have been distinctly informed that their retention in office shall be determined by the faithfulness manifested in the proper exercise of those duties. In addition to the salary provided by the Order-in-Council, such travelling expenses as may be considered reasonable and proper are allowed, vouchers being required for all expenditures of \$1 and upwards, and an affidavit that the statement of the duties performed, the distances travelled and the amounts charged is correct. The overseer is required to report on the first of each month the nature of the duties performed during the previous month. A bond that he will faithfully fulfil, perform and discharge all the duties of his office and account for all moneys received, is required of him. Haven taken the oath prescribed in the statute, he is clothed with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of the Fisheries Act, thus enabling justice to be speedily and more economically administered, and a miscarriage thereof frequently prevented. The salaries in the main are of necessity small, but it has been found that where a salary is paid, there is much greater incentive to apprehend violators and to lay an information, than where a moiety of the fine is the only inducement ; it removes the stigma of being an informer. The overseer feels in accepting a salary that he is morally bound to discharge

the duty expected of him, and that he is in no way compromised in discharging this duty. Each overseer is furnished with a metal badge, which he is required to wear and exhibit when requested.

PURCHASE OF A PROTECTION VESSEL.

During the major portion of the year our patrol service, especially on the inner channels of the Georgian Bay, was much crippled for the want of a cruiser. Any person familiar with these waters will know how absolutely impossible it would be to prevent, with men in open boats, the wide-spread poaching which is carried on there. An appropriation for the purchase of a steamer was therefore voted by the Legislature at its last session, and efforts were at once made to procure a boat. Offers of boats were received from many parts of the Province, and from Detroit and Buffalo, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, and some twelve or fifteen boats were examined by capable agents of the Government with a view to a purchase. Much difficulty, however, was experienced in finding just the boat required, the majority being either too large or too small, and others not having the necessary equipments; and it was not until the month of October that one obtainable at a price at all near the appropriation was found which, after due trial and examination, was considered to be adapted for the service. This was the steamer "Gilphie," owned by Mr. A. F. Bowman of Southampton. The price paid was \$3,250. The boat had originally cost \$7,500. She is, practically, a new boat, having been rebuilt in 1896. The "Gilphie" is about 80 ft. in length, 15 ft. 6 beam, has a hull of white oak, steel boiler, high and low pressure engine, cabins fore and aft, a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour, and is most economical in fuel. She has also proved herself to be staunch and sea-worthy, having experienced some extremely rough weather on her initial trip. She did excellent service on the Georgian Bay during the remainder of the season in inspecting fishing territory and preventing illegal fishing. A large number of trap nets were destroyed by her crew.

IMPLEMENTS OF CAPTURE.

The principal implements of capture authorized in Ontario are the pound net, the gill net, the hoop or fyke net, and the seine. The pound net preserves the fish alive, and is set at right angles to the shore, from which runs out a leader until water sufficiently deep in which to set the pound is found, varying from 25 to 40 feet, according to the length of the stakes used. The fish, in passing up and down the shore, encountering the leader, are turned in their course and work along the leader until they pass into the heart and thence into the pound, from which the net derives its name. Not more than three nets in a string are permitted to be set, and an open or disconnected space must be left between each net. They are placed at various distances apart, care being exercised to prevent crowding or overfishing. On the American side, where the water is very much shallower, as many as 25 or 30 nets are set in a string, and as closely together as the fishermen may desire. The fisherman with small capital has, therefore, no chance, pocketed between long strings of these nets, and is forced out of the business, while on this side all are put upon an equal footing.

The hoop or fyke net, though differently constructed, operates similarly to the pound net, the fish being found alive in the bag or purse. It is set in marshy inshore waters, and is licensed to take coarse fish only.

The gill net hangs like a wall in the water, suspended by buoys and floats, and is kept taut by sinkers. It may be set in shallow or deep water. The fish are gilled in attempting to pass through the meshes, and soon die. The occupation of gill-net fishing on the great lakes is attended with many dangers and hardships. The fishermen must be on the water in all kinds of weather, the best lifts being, it is said, sometimes made when the lakes are the roughest.

The seine or sweep net is probably the oldest device for taking fish, and is a most effective one. To it, however, is attributed the depletion of many waters once teeming with fish, and its use, therefore, has been for some years discouraged. It varies in length according to the distance to be swept, one end being attached to the shore. All fish, irrespective of size, within the circle described in its operation are taken.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

It has been very gratifying to receive assurances that there has this season been a very general disposition on the part of licensed fishermen to comply with the law, notwithstanding that the impending changes and transfer of authority from the Federal to the Provincial Government probably led to some relaxation of vigilance on the part of Dominion officials during the last year of Dominion administration. It must be borne in mind that nearly all of the overseers were new appointees, and unfamiliar with their duties; that the force is in an initiatory stage, and that much confusion was created among the fishermen by the transfer. In some parts advantage was, no doubt, taken of these conditions to refrain from making application for license and to evade the payment of the required license fee; but that few escaped or were desirous of escaping this obligation is evident from a comparison of the operations of this year with those of other years. Many alleged violations of the license law were, upon investigation, found to be merely irregularities arising out of the conditions aforesaid. In a few instances persons were found taking fish illegally, but for the sole purpose of sustaining their families; and in such cases a reprimand was thought to be sufficient, as arrest would only have entailed additional suffering and hardship. A number of anonymous reports of illegal fishing were received, and, though these were investigated as promptly as any, the investigation proved the inadvisability of acting always upon information transmitted in that way.

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

"As a national possession they are inestimable, and as a field for industry and enterprise they are inexhaustible." They are perhaps unsurpassed in any country on the globe, not only in extent, but for their great economic value. Practically no attention has as yet been directed to our great north west and northern waters, which teem with the finer qualities of fish. These fisheries are destined in the near future to afford a livelihood for thousands of our population, and become an important and continuous source of food supply and revenue. In the older portions of the province, under a judicious licensing system, a vigorous policy of supervision, and the requirement of a strict compliance with the laws and regulations enacted for the protection of the fisheries, there may soon be expected to be a large increase in the supply of fish and a perceptible improvement in the fishing industry, a matter which concerns not the present generation only but which is of vital importance to succeeding generations also. Any other course will result in their complete extinction. "Propagation may plant and generous nature may water, but a reasonable protection must be added to give permanent increase." The fishermen for a consideration, are granted the privilege of netting in the public waters, but this privilege must not be abused, nor the public's interests in the fisheries prejudiced thereby. The history of commercial fishing in the great lakes of this province, until within very recent years, has been one of wholesale destruction. Not many years ago Lake Ontario teemed with whitefish and there are well authenticated instances of as many as forty, fifty, and even ninety thousand having been taken in one night at Burlington Beach. No thought was then had of saving the immature and unmarketable portion of the catch, and no thought was had of the morrow, but they were thrown upon the beach to die, rot and be carted away as manure, and as a result of this improvidence there are now but few whitefish in that lake; and, as in Lake Ontario, so in most of the large bodies of fresh water where fishing has been engaged in to excess. The urgent necessity of some decisive action to prevent the continued destruction of the immature fish led to the introduction into our licenses, and subsequently into the Fisheries Act, of the clause prohibiting the taking of any trout or whitefish under two pounds in weight—in other words, the taking of these fish before they have arrived at the age of reproduction. It was suggested that the object desired could be accomplished by requiring the mesh of the pot of the pound net to be sufficiently large to permit the escape of all fish under that size; and while this might have been a remedy in some places, in others—such, for instance, as in Lake Erie, where a variety of kinds and sizes of fish inhabit the lake, and where the bulk of the catch is of herring and a small kind of pickerel—such a condition would have resulted in the bankrupting of the fishermen, and was therefore impracticable. Could a size have been stipulated, it would have been admittedly prefer-

able, but it was found that a length which would in some waters meet the case, in others would represent a fish of a much greater weight ; so that a weight limit was ultimately decided upon. It will be satisfactory to know that before the adoption of the condition the views of as many fishermen and purchasers of fish as possible were ascertained by personal visits to different points in the Province and otherwise, and that no objection was made to it, but the contrary, many remarking that if the condition were observed it would do more to replenish and secure the perpetuation of the trout and whitefish than any other means that could be adopted, not excepting the strict observance of the close season. To the credit of the fishermen it may be said that the restriction has been uniformly well observed during the past season. The significance of this condition will be apparent to every one when he recognizes that a whitefish or trout does not spawn before she has attained a weight of two pounds, and that the taking of a fish below that weight means that there has been eliminated from the supply not only a fish that has not contributed her quota to the perpetuation of her species, but that one has been placed upon the market of practically no commercial value. The fishermen cannot be so shortsighted as not to see that in taking the immature fish they are destroying the "goose that lays the golden egg."

THE PROTECTION OF OUR GAME FISH.

Our inland lakes and rivers afford the highest class of sport for the disciple of Isaac Walton. In them may be found the gamey black bass, speckled trout, and maskinonge. The world affords no better speckled trout fishing than can be obtained in the great Nipigon and tributary streams, specimens having been hooked of nine pounds in weight. Year after year increased numbers of tourists visit our country from near and far to participate in our fishing. Except in the famous Nipigon, no fee is charged for an angler's permit where the person is temporarily domiciled at one of our hotels or boarding-houses and engages our boats and boatmen. In the Nipigon district the fee for a permit good for two weeks has been ten dollars to non-residents of Canada, and five dollars to Canadians.

It is the bounden duty of the Department to jealously guard the waters of these inland lakes and rivers to prevent their depletion and to make them a fruitful and perpetual source of pleasure and profit; and it is to be hoped that our people will become every year more and more alive to the importance of their preservation, and begin to recognize them as one of the most valuable of their heritages. To this end, therefore, our machinery should be perfected in every possible way. Information has been received from all over the Province during the past year indicating a diminution of these fish in almost every locality. This is chiefly attributed to three causes: (1) overfishing on the part of tourists, (2) depredations of poachers and pot-hunters, (3) illegal netting. If our game fish are not to be entirely exterminated, more potent means of protection and preservation must be adopted than are afforded by existing regulations, or than can be accomplished by our overseers, in view of the large area of territory each has to supervise. Probably no remedy so effective could be suggested for their preservation as to prohibit their sale; and prudence and the best interests of the community at large point to the adoption of this measure as the proper one. The importance of this is emphasized when it is borne in mind that residents in localities where good angling is to be had derive therefrom not only an important and wholesome addition to their food supply, but that they are directly pecuniarily benefited by the considerable sums of money which are necessarily expended for board, supplies, guides, boats, boatmen, etc., by the tourists visiting these localities. The prohibition of the sale of the ruffed grouse or partridge was most acceptable to the people generally, and its benefits were immediately perceptible in the increase of this bird in all parts of the Province.

The undersigned would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the sale and export of all game fish—speckled trout, small and large-mouthed bass and maskinonge—be prohibited for a period of not less than three years.

STOCKING OF DEPLETED WATERS.

In some places where by improvident fishing or from other cause the waters have been depleted, assistance has been given those interested in re-stocking these waters with parent fish. In this way a sure result is obtained; and while it is generally admitted

that depleted waters should be re-stocked with such fish as were indigenous to them, and while a greater amount of success may be assured in that way than in attempts to introduce other varieties, it has been found that the bass transplanted into Fairy Lake, Muskoka, where bass were not indigenous, are increasing rapidly and accustoming themselves to their new surroundings. And so it is believed that the land-locked salmon, that "king of game fishes," may be successfully transplanted into some of our waters. It is said that it will stand a much higher temperature of water than ordinary brook trout, and that its eggs and fry are quite hardy. It is one of the gamiest fish that swims, having been known to rise out of the water as many as twelve times after being hooked. Its introduction into our lakes, where these are suitable, is most desirable, and should receive every encouragement.

LEASING OF LAKES.

There are hundreds of lakes of surpassing beauty and picturesqueness in the unsettled portions of the Province still belonging to the Crown, the land in the immediate vicinity of which is suited neither for agricultural purposes nor other settlement. Many of these lakes are outside the great tourist belt, and it is respectfully suggested that they might therefore be utilized as a source of revenue to the Province. The policy in Quebec and New Brunswick respecting similar lakes is to lease, with certain public reservations, the fishing rights therein to individuals and clubs. Not only has this been found to be an important source of revenue to these Provinces, but it has attracted to them a class of persons who spend money freely and who give employment to hundreds of guides and boatmen, and the erection and care of cottages and club houses, and in many cases hatcheries, have furnished employment to many others. While it is most desirable that there shall be reserved for the public, lakes to which pleasure seekers may at all times resort, and in which free fishing may be enjoyed, it is believed that there are a large number of lakes in the sparsely settled portions of the Province which might be leased without in any way interfering with the public's privileges, and to the very great advantage, not only of the Province, but of the settlers in these newer districts. A few of the benefits might be instanced: a ready market at good prices would be opened up for the settlers' produce; profitable employment would be obtainable by them as guides, boatmen, caretakers, etc.; a demand would be created for building material; and artisans would find work. Further, it is believed that such a policy would be the means of introducing emigration into portions of our Province that would otherwise retain their primitive condition for many years, and that a better agency for advertising our great resources—comparatively speaking without expense—could scarcely be inaugurated.

LEGISLATION.

It is most essential that our Fishery Laws should be well defined, and made as stringent as possible without being obnoxious. To that end it is important that the law should be further amended, revised and consolidated and published in convenient form for distribution for the guidance and information of our overseers, magistrates and the public generally. The Provincial administration finds that the Dominion regulations in some respects are not calculated to secure the best preservation of our fishery property, and may be driven to secure the preservation deemed necessary by limiting the period of the rights and manner of fishing granted in various ways. This recourse will probably become unnecessary, if the Provincial Government can induce the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to revise and consolidate the Dominion regulations which have been promulgated at various times and under circumstances differing from those which now exist, and is afforded an opportunity of proposing for incorporation in such revision suggestions which this Government may favor. The absolute necessity for the preparation of such a code for the information of Provincial authorities was expressed in the report of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1898, but, so far as this Department is aware, no compilation has yet been prepared.

It is most important, too, that an assimilation of the fishery laws and regulations of the United States and Canada should, if possible, be obtained.

CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON TROUT AND WHITEFISH.

Representations from many parts of the Province have been received that the present close season for salmon trout and whitefish is entirely inapplicable, and that consequently little, if any, protection is afforded to the gravid fish ready to spawn. Especially is this the case in Lake Superior, where, it is said, the trout and whitefish are all through spawning by the end of October. These representations have from time to time been communicated to the Federal Government, to which belongs the exclusive right of regulating the close seasons.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is to be regretted that much apathy has been manifested in respect of the observance of the fishery laws by those who derive so much benefit from the preservation of the fisheries. In some cases even our magistrates have refused to convict on evidence which appeared to the department most conclusive. It is desirable to encourage the formation of clubs and protective associations, and enlist the co-operation of the press to aid the government in the great work of protection by creating and fostering a proper sentiment in the community. The simple fact that such an organization existed in each fishing locality would be a potent influence for good.

FROGS.

The increasing demand in the American market for this "delicacy" has been engaging the attention of a considerable number of our people in localities where the frog abounds with a view to establishing froggeries for the cultivation and propagation of frogs for market. Applications for leases have been received, and the Department has been considering what steps may be necessary in order to give encouragement to an industry which will no doubt be one of considerable profit to those engaging in it, and likewise an additional source of revenue to the Province.

CARP AND SUCKERS.

These fish are so destructive of the spawn of the more valuable fish that it is respectfully suggested a dispensation should be granted to fishermen to take them by any legitimate means, under, of course, the supervision of the Department. It is generally conceded that the promiscuous introduction of carp on this continent has been attended with nothing but evil results. It multiplies like vermin, as it reproduces at a very early age and is believed to spawn at different periods of the year. It is so tenacious of life that it will survive under almost incredibly unfavorable conditions—it has been known to exist a whole summer in field ponds, in water which has overflowed the banks of streams and not more than six inches in depth, and almost boiling hot from the torrid heat of the sun; on the other hand, instances are recorded of its having been frozen solid and come to life again on being thawed out. It is not only a predaceous feeder upon the spawn of other fishes, but also upon the tender sprouts of plants upon which the wild duck feed, such as rice and celery, and it is said that owing to the destruction of these beds in the Eau, the duck there are becoming less plentiful year by year. Its habits are akin to those of the hog, in that it is fond of burrowing in muddy bottoms, and its repulsive tastes have also been compared to those of that quadruped, in that it will feed on offal and other filth. It is believed to be the only fish which will drive that gamey fish, the black bass, from its spawning beds. It was thought that the pure cold waters of our northern lakes would be a safeguard against its intrusion there, but a number were taken by the fishermen at Southampton and at points further north during the past summer, evidencing that it is gradually but surely spreading. There is practically no market for it, and it is frequently buried by the fishermen as the most convenient means of disposing of it. Numerous enquiries have been received as to where carp for stocking purposes could be obtained, but upon ascertaining the habits and characteristics of the fish, the applicants immediately abandoned their intention of stocking with it. As a food fish it is very inferior, its flesh being coarse in texture and insipid in flavor.

The sucker, while admittedly a superior edible fish to the carp, is only in demand and acceptable as food in the spring when it is running. It, too, is a most voracious feeder on the spawn of other fish, chiefly upon that of the trout and whitefish, on whose spawning beds fishermen say it can be found in millions as soon as the trout and whitefish have left. A correspondent estimates that over one thousand millions of fish eggs are consumed annually in Lake Superior by this "more than worthless fish"—a modest estimate. Many remedies have been suggested for its extermination, one being to dam the mouths of streams up which it goes to spawn, prevent its return to deep water, and wage a wholesale slaughter upon it.

EXPORTATION OF LOGS.

The fishermen on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron had long complained that they every year sustained great loss from the towing of logs to American ports, by the bark and fibre which were ground from the logs clinging to their nets in such a manner as to make them almost useless. They also represented that the same substance settling on the feeding and breeding grounds of the fish destroyed those grounds and forced the fish to leave their accustomed haunts, and that if the towing continued it would ultimately ruin the industry. These large rafts in rough weather would sometimes be anchored on the fishing grounds for three or four days, or a week at a time, and the deposit would no doubt be considerable. Whether their fears were well founded or not, the Ontario Regulation requiring the manufacture of saw logs into lumber in the Province has removed the grievance, and the action is heartily commended by the fishermen.

SAWDUST AND FISHWAYS

Many complaints have during the year been made that mill owners were permitting sawdust and mill refuse to be dumped into the water, and that fishways had not been provided in dams. The attention of the offending parties was immediately directed to the law on the subject. If fishways were put in when dams were being erected, the work could be done with greater facility and at much less expense. There can be nothing more destructive of fish life than the depositing of sawdust in the rivers and lakes. It is said to absolutely kill all vegetation, and it is well known that in waters where there is no vegetation fish life is noticeably absent. Minute crustacea of various kinds feed upon the juices of the plants which are to be found at the bottom. These afford food for the smaller fish, and again these furnish food for others of larger size. Both subjects appear to come within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

During the year the undersigned paid official visits to the Counties of Essex, Simcoe, Grey, Lincoln and Bruce and the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound and Nipissing; and in August attended the International Anglers' Association at Gananoque upon the joint invitation of the American and Canadian Secretaries. The meeting was called for the purpose of further considering the matter of the desirability of establishing an International Park on the St. Lawrence River; the enactment of uniform close seasons for bass; and the prohibition of all netting in the river between Snake Light, west of Kingston, and the Town of Prescott. The undersigned, in addressing the meeting, explained that the fee of the Islands being in the Dominion and not in the Province, the establishment of the park was a matter for arrangement between the Federal Government and the United States Government; that there was divided jurisdiction between the Dominion and Province in respect of fishery matters, and that the regulating of close seasons was a matter with which the Dominion could alone deal; the policy of this Government with respect to licensing netting near Wolfe Island and east of Snake Island; and that, while gill netting might be objectionable, no objection could be urged against the licensing of hoop nets, as it had been demonstrated beyond doubt that, where those nets were fished in strict accordance with the conditions of the license, they were a benefit rather than a detriment to the game fish, removing from the waters only the coarse and spawn-devouring kinds.

There seemed, after considerable argument, to be a consensus of opinion that a close season on the St. Lawrence for bass from the 15th of April to the 15th of June, the season at present in force on both sides of the river, was the proper one, and that a shortening thereof, as had been suggested, to the 9th of June would be to the prejudice of the fisheries, while its only advantage would be to the hotel men.

There will be in the opinion of the undersigned in the near future a means of earning a livelihood on the River St. Lawrence which will be more remunerative to our fishermen than fishing, namely, as guides and boatmen, in case netting is prohibited. There are said to be fully four hundred men who obtain employment on the other side of the river in this capacity and who earn from \$2.50 to \$5 per day. The flood of traffic must, it is believed, soon be directed to the Canadian side, as the capacity of American hotels, etc., has been more than taxed during the last two years.

LICENSES.

During the year licenses to fish with 1,644,393 fathoms of gill net, 405 pound nets, 492 hoop or fyke nets, 68 seines, 87 dip nets, 4 machines and several thousand baited hooks were issued. Each licence contains various conditions applicable to the fishing for which it is obtained, and the policy of the department is to issue licenses only to British subjects.

Despite the fact that the same policy had for some years been adopted by the Federal Government, this department found upon assuming the administration of the Fisheries that the fishing industry of the great lakes was practically controlled by American companies, which have established supply houses, agencies for the purchase of fish, etc., at different points on the lakes. This control, which had been acquired through the inability of the fishermen to discharge liabilities incurred for nets, supplies, etc., furnished by the companies, still continues to some extent. The licenses are applied for and issued in the names of the fishermen, but there is reason to believe that most of the substantial profits pass to the companies, while the fishermen themselves in many cases occupy to the companies positions little better than those of day laborers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The net revenue from all sources for the year amounted to \$30,940.79. The expenditure for all purposes was \$22,041.

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

The fishermen's returns show that the season's operations have in nearly all parts of the province been most gratifying. The aggregate catch amounts to 28,755,721 lbs., (an increase of 2,189,298 lbs over the catch of 1898), the estimated value of which is \$1,590,447.07; 2,430 men, 109 tugs and 1,033 boats were engaged in the industry, representing an estimated capital of \$782,504.

STATISTICS.

Appended hereto is a list of the overseers and the districts for which they were appointed; a synopsis of their reports so far as obtained; and a table showing the number and value of tugs, boats, etc., employed in fishing, and of the quantity and value of fish, etc., taken. Every effort has been made that the returns should be as full and accurate as possible, these having been required to be made on oath where it was practicable for the fishermen to make declaration.

The year's operations must under all the circumstances be considered to have been very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

30th December, 1899.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1899.

District Overseer Judd reports :

That since his appointment as District Fishery Overseer for Eastern Ontario he has endeavored to acquaint himself with the territory over which he has supervision, its conditions, its necessities, the administration of the laws and the revenue which may properly be derived therefrom.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

This territory, which embraces that part of Ontario lying east of a certain line running north through Addington and Renfrew, with the exception of the St. Lawrence River, consists of a net-work of lakes which may be classified into four branches, viz.:

Those which form the head-waters of the Tay River, consisting of some thirteen lakes situate in the counties of Addington and Frontenac ;

Those which form the head-waters of the Fall River, and which consist of ten lying in Addington and Frontenac ;

Those which form the head-waters of the Mississippi River, consisting of six or more situate in Addington and Lanark ;

Those lying directly upon or tributary to the Rideau waters, of which there are over thirty within Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.

This territory has been richly endowed with picturesque lakes running from four to twenty miles in length, with every facility for pleasure and profit. As a resort for tourists it is equal to any in the Dominion.

QUALITY OF FISH.

It is inhabited by coarse and game fish, and in many of its lakes salmon-trout, pickerel and whitefish are found. It is capable of furnishing a large supply of fish to our markets and, as a source of revenue, may be productive to a much greater extent.

Most of these waters are in touch with railway and navigation to the St. Lawrence, and hence afford easy transportation.

DEPLETION.

It is a fact, however, that these lakes are greatly depleted of fish, possibly in consequence of such easy transportation to the markets.

OPINION AS TO FISHERY LAWS.

Hitherto there seemed to be a prevailing opinion that the fishery laws and regulations were for the rich and not for the poor. They were attributed to class legislation, assuming that protection was for the sportsmen and to deprive the poor man of his fish. Happily this idea is beginning to fade away, and it is being more and more understood that it is in the interests of all that our fishery laws should be strictly enforced.

CO-OPERATION.

Happily, also, the officers are meeting with better co-operation and moral support on the part of the citizens in their endeavor to do their duty.

The question of a cheap and nourishing food supply from our lakes is now considered of so much importance as to cause the displeasure of the people when the executive fail to do their duty in protecting the same.

The fact is being better understood that if there were no fishery laws and no protection against netters, fish would soon become the dearest article in our markets.

The angler can disport himself unmolested beyond civilization, because he has the means so to do, but the people not so fortunate in circumstances and not having the means for luxury, do not wish to be deprived of that food which nature provides so abundantly.

hence no class of people should be more interested in the protection of our waters than the working classes.

The poacher and the netter have neither conscience, pity nor consideration for the poor man. They care not if the waters be stripped of food which supplies the many, if in so doing they benefit themselves. To let them alone with their merciless nets means to rob the people of their inheritance.

OBJECT OF PROTECTION.

Fish hatcheries, fish protectors and fish commissioners are not made and paid for the sake of selfish netters or of sporting anglers (however much an acquisition they may be financially to the residents of the shores of the neighborhood of their operations), but to keep up and replenish and protect the food supply for the millions.

PROTECTION TO LICENSEE.

There is, however, another phase to be considered. It is that of the honest fisherman, who, amid storms and perils, desires an honest livelihood and seeks the protection of the Government in his daily toil.

REVENUE.

There is still another important question to be considered, that is. the revenue from our fisheries.

In the reports from local overseers over that part of the territory not including the Rideau waters, there appear to have been issued so far for this year but 17 licenses for hoop nets, while during the last six months 260 yds. of gill nets and one hoop net have been seized.

Upon the Rideau waters there have been 16 licenses issued, with 500 yds. of gill nets seized.

Thus it will be seen that in this vast volume of water, embracing a territory of probably 100 by 120 miles and numbering upwards of 100 lakes, the revenue derived therefrom is not one-third of what it ought to be.

VIGOROUS POLICY REQUIRED.

We must have a government and we must have a revenue, so as to protect our great lakes and streams will necessarily entail a large expenditure. To make the supply of fish abundant and cheap and fishing a means of livelihood for hundreds of honest men, in other words, to spread a shield over the rights of all, is one of the chief functions of civil government, and now that the certainty of rights as between our federal and local governments has become known, a vigorous policy in the protection of our fisheries in our inland lakes is earnestly looked for.

THE RIDEAU WATERS.

These waters, now under the supervision of three local overseers, and lying between Kingston and Ottawa, contain a series of over thirty lakes, each ranging from three to twenty miles in length and from two to five miles in width, and having a direct distance on steamboat navigation of 126 miles and of several hundred miles of coast line. They are far-famed for their beautiful lakes and islands, in which respect they are the rival of the St. Lawrence, and are a popular resort for tourists. They may be made a source of wealth to the country through which they pass, as well as revenue to the Province.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Probably there is no chain of lakes in the Province which has suffered from all forms and devices of illegal fishing and whose waters have been so ruthlessly depleted of fish as the Rideau. Five hundred yards of nets have been seized, 27 convictions for

illegal fishing, mostly that of netting, and all within a radius of fifteen miles, have been recorded within the last four months, and informations are still pouring in.

The custom for fishermen to take a license for a certain number of nets, and in reality use a much greater, is believed to exist, yet this offence is small when compared with those who fish with nets and without a license. The waters are so large and the distances so great that the present staff of officers, with the unsuitable facilities at their command for covering these distances, are unable to detect and control this illegal net fishing.

ROD FISHING.

What is true in the case of net fishing is also true of rod fishing.

In Cranberry Lake, which is about four miles long by two miles wide, there were thirteen fishermen nearly the entire summer fishing for the market. And in nearly all the lakes adjacent to lines of transportation, where shipments to markets could be made every day, and especially where the best bass fishing was found, the number of fishermen was correspondingly large.

The overseer who kept watch of the lines of transportation was powerless, because the fishermen would be fortified in having a rod to every dozen allowed by law. He has personally made several investigations upon complaints of excessive catch, and invariably found the number of rods overbalanced the legal quantity allowed.

RECOMMENDS LICENSING ROD FISHING.

He wishes particularly to call attention to this important fact, which is a great and growing evil, destructive to our best fish and resorted to by a class of men who are thriftless and worthless, and which can only be overcome by enforcing a license upon rod fishing for market. Legislation in this respect will also greatly facilitate the overseers, who can then have some check over licensed or unlicensed vendors.

He is pleased to observe that the restrictions by "law" and "orders-in-council" in reference to the catch in close season, and especially through the ice, is, and will be, approved of by the people, and will be of incalculable benefit to our waters. This is already perceptible in the absence of shipments on the lines of stages hitherto resorted to.

OVERSEERS.

In reference to overseers and their duties, he submits that the system of their appointment over a large territory for a small salary carries with it two characteristics, viz.:

1st. They figure about the time they spend for the amount they get.

2nd. After they serve what they think is sufficient for their remuneration, then wait until informations come to them, and simply put in motion legal machinery.

The first stage is a little activity; the second a passive consent to act as a conduit pipe if some other person works up a case for them.

He has found in several instances where he has called to duty an overseer, he invariably claims that he has already spent considerable time, and that it is impossible for him to neglect the work he may be at, but if any person will send in informations he will be pleased to prosecute.

WHAT PEOPLE EXPECT OF OVERSEERS.

That the people living even in the vicinity of fishing operations do not and can know of but little of the violations, and they therefore expect the officers, not only to ascertain for themselves what violations are being perpetrated, but that a vigilant search for nets shall be made regularly and that action shall be taken without delay, in order that such protection may be had before the waters are depleted of fish.

REMUNERATION.

You will please observe that there is no remuneration for the overseers beyond their

small salary, except by way of a fine which latter remuneration, as a special inducement for his vigilance, is probably the best that can be devised ; while, on the other hand, the detection of a class of men crafty and watchful in their calling, who operate in the night, is of rare occurrence, and hence the remuneration to overseers by way of fines is very small. That he may not be misunderstood, he wishes to repeat that he thinks the salaries to local overseers are ample, if too much territory be not given them.

STEAM PATROL NECESSARY.

He therefore begs to submit that the only way to successfully confront the difficulties before us, in this large and long water stretch of the Rideau, is for the officers to spend their entire time in patrolling said waters between Kingston and Ottawa, and in so doing suggests that two men be appointed by the year for that purpose, and that by reason of the number of lakes, with their many miles of coast line, and to facilitate their speedy transport from lake to lake, that a small steam launch of light draught be supplied.

PROPER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY.

A suitable boat as suggested can be had for \$1,000 or \$1,200, and perhaps less, but knowing the winds and waves, and what will be required, he would certainly suggest a boat not less than 45 or 50 feet in length and 10 feet beam. Two men will be all that will be required. The overseers already appointed can be used in their immediate locality, or called upon if required upon the line.

This equipment will not be expensive, but will, in his opinion, repay the expenditure by the increased revenue which will go to the Province. Two men thus equipped, with their entire time devoted, can do more in protecting this particular chain of lakes than ten men under the present system, while in the winter season their services will be of great value in checking the transportation of bass.

He observes that he is every day meeting with a marked change in public sentiment. Indifference and antagonism are giving way to approval. Efforts to form anglers associations are being made with the view of creating a stronger sentiment and interest. Many fisherman are themselves in harmony with the enforcement of the laws. Undoubtedly a vigorous effort on the part of the Overseers will beget co-operation, the revenue will be increased, and our waters restored to their former status.

District Overseer McCargar reports :

That the yield of fish in the Bay of Quinte and the small lakes and rivers in this district has been larger this season than for some time past, especially in bass and muskellunge fishing. With a plentiful supply of fry furnished in the future as in the past there will be a good yield of these fish for many years to come.

At Ox-point on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte, Mr. Thomas McDonald has a small hatchery which now supplies the adjacent waters with a large quantity of bass fry, and with a small expenditure it could be so improved as to supply this whole district with bass fry, and he would respectfully recommend that a small grant be made for this purpose in the near future.

The mill owners in this district have faithfully observed the law respecting sawdust and refuse getting into the streams.

It has been very difficult to get anything like correct returns from many of the licensed fishermen this year, but he looks forward to a great improvement in this respect in the near future.

On the whole the law respecting fishing in this district has been well observed. In the early part of the season a few had to be cautioned and after that no complaints were received which proved to be well founded.

During the past year the regulation regarding numbering the nets, etc., has not been well observed in some parts of this district, but steps will be taken during the coming season to see that the license in this respect is strictly complied with.

District Overseer Thwaite reports :

That he is glad to be able to state that during his several tours of inspection throughout his district during the past year, very few instances of illegal fishing came to his knowledge ; the overseers appear to be alive to their responsibilities, and that they have

been, on the whole, fairly active in the discharge of their duties, and that there appears to be no diminution in the quantity of fish in the various lakes ; and he further reports that in the opinion of the overseers in his division the sale of bass should be prohibited, and that the close season for trout should be extended to the 10th of October ; and that the close season for maskinongé should be the same as for bass, from 15th of April to 15th of June.

District Overseer Pratt reports :

That the season has been a profitable one both to the fishermen and the dealers ; that a smaller number than in former years have been engaged in fishing ; that prices have ruled higher, and that with the exception of a few particular localities in Georgian Bay, fish are decidedly on the increase. He is of the opinion that the causes of the non-increase of fish in some localities are : (1) That in former years, saw-dust had been allowed to enter several streams and thereby became deposited over a considerable area at river mouths ; (2) that the towing of large rafts of logs is detrimental to both fish, life and fishing operations ; and (3) a fermentation process takes place when fresh bark is deposited in the water, which causes the fish to avoid such places.

The fishermen, he says, complain that tugmen are not careful to avoid unnecessary damage to nets, but frequently tow their rafts over net buoys, often getting foul of the buoy line, dragging and tearing valuable property. He is of the opinion that the preservation line, inside of which net fishing is not allowed, is too far from shore from off Moose Point north, and that there does not appear to be any good reason for shutting off so many acres of water.

Speaking of the Gilphie he says : " The purchase of the Gilphie was a most excellent one, the boat being an ideal one in every respect for the purpose intended, and her presence in these waters had a beneficial effect."

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Overseer M. Kyle reports :

That the catch of whitefish and pickerel in the division aggregates the same as last year ; that trout shows an increase of over 150 per cent. ; that tullibee is six times greater ; but that bullheads do not appear at all in this year's returns, as, owing to the extraordinarily open winter, no fishing could be done on the ice during December.

He calls attention to the fact of the great difference to be noticed in sturgeon, which shows a decrease of more than fifty per cent, and states that fishermen claim this to be largely due to the east winds which prevailed during the greater part of the early summer fishing, and that consequently they had only about one half of the season. He believes this theory to be strengthened by the fact that the American fishermen, situated on the west side of the lake, report an abnormally heavy catch, in fact the heaviest in years, and that this was attributed to the same cause, namely, the easterly winds.

As formerly, the great bulk of the catch was exported to the American markets by the C. P. R., via Port Arthur, those caught on the American side being shipped in bond. He says the close seasons were well observed, and that attention was called to these by posting up notices in the different fishing centres ; that no violation of the fishery regulations came under his notice, and that the mill-owners took precautions to prevent saw dust getting into the water.

He reports only one fishway in his district, namely, that belonging to the Keewatin Power Co., in their dam on the Winnipeg River ; that it is in good order, having been examined by him several times during the season, and especially just before the close season ; that, on the whole, the season of 1899 may be classed as a fairly satisfactory one ; that prices, all round, were better than in former years ; that a better market has been found for trout, as well as some of the coarser varieties, while in former years whitefish and pickerel were practically the only marketable fish, which resulted often, to his knowledge, in large quantities of pike etc. being thrown away as valueless, or else spoiling on the fishermen's hands for want of a market.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer McComber reports :

That the fishing in his district was better last year in some parts and about the same in other places as the year before.

About one third of the fish caught last year was shipped to the United States and the balance through Canada.

No abuses came to his knowledge from the time he took charge till the end of the year. He heard of one case of fishing during the close season. The parties were warned that if he heard any more complaints he would have no mercy on them, and they would have to suffer the consequences. This was the last and only time he heard of any illegal fishing. There are no sawmills in his division and no fishways.

Overseer Van Norman reports :

That the catch of all kinds of fish will be about the same as that of last year ; that all kinds of fish are reported plentiful ; about 95 per cent. of the fish taken from this division were exported to the United States ; that the balance was used for home consumption ; that the close seasons have been well observed ; that no mill refuse has entered the water ; and that no illegal fishing or violation of the fishery laws has come to his knowledge.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer Labatt reports :

That there was a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish as compared with last year, owing to the prohibition that no fish should be caught east of a line drawn from Sturgeon Point to French River ; that he is not aware of any abuses existing, and that as far as could be ascertained the close season for whitefish and trout was strictly observed. He further reports that illegal fishing was carried on to some extent, and that he captured two trap nets and one hoop net ; that the former, being illegal, were destroyed, and the latter stored ; that the act respecting the protection of the navigable waters was well observed by the mill owners, and that no injury was done to the fisheries of this division thereby.

Overseer Payette reports :

That the close season for trout and whitefish was strictly observed, that he seized two trap nets and one hoop net, which were being fished without license, and that the former nets, being illegal, were destroyed. He further reports a decrease in the catch of fish in this division owing to the action of this department in curtailing the area for net fishing.

LAKE HURON.

Overseer McAulay reports :

That the trout are plentiful but owing to the calm weather prevailing the fish frequented the shallow waters which with the lateness of the season helped to mitigate against the fishermen, the catch in consequence being light.

He also states that although the herring fishing is not prosecuted in his division, there were millions of young herring along the shore and in the bays and rivers during the fall.

The fishery laws were well observed by the fishermen in his district.

Overseer Neil Stewart reports :

That about two thirds of the fish caught in his division are exported and the balance sold in Canada for home consumption ; that the close seasons were well observed, as was also the law respecting the pollution of rivers, all sawdust and other mill refuse from the mills being carted away.

Overseer Yates reports :

That there was a large decrease in the catch of trout. The tugs stopped fishing some time before the close of the season on account of the scarcity of fish. They were not able to catch enough to pay expenses.

The percentage of fish exported from this district was large. The fish sold was only for local use.

No abuses were reported to him. The several close seasons were very well observed.

There were no fines for illegal fishing, and no complaints against mill owners for dumping mill refuse into the waters.

There are three fishways in his division. Regarding these only one complaint was made and that received attention.

Overseer Steed reports :

That the catch has on the whole been above the average the past season. [Pickerel

has been on the increase, but trout and whitefish have fallen off. Local causes may account for this, as heavy weather greatly affects the beach.

Nearly all the fish is exported, only about five per cent. being used for home consumption.

The close seasons have been fairly well kept, through personal inspection of the nets.

A quantity of net being fished illegally was confiscated in May, and the fish given to charitable institutions.

All the mills in his division burn their refuse, and none is dumped into the water.

There is one fishway in this division, namely, on the river Sydenham at Florence, and it was all right when last inspected.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Benson reports :

That the only fishing carried on in his district is by residents with rod and line, in the spring, and that many coarse fish are then taken, that there are numerous ponds which could easily be stocked with bass and other game fish, and that no violations of the fishery laws were brought to his notice.

Overseer McRitchie reports :

That the fishing in that portion of the river Thames between Louisville and Wardsville was almost a failure, owing to the ice remaining in the river till after the fishing season was over, the principal time for fishing being early in the spring, while in the other portions of the river below Louisville, the fishing was much better than in the previous season.

Most of the fish, he says, were exported to the United States.

Overseer McQueen reports :

That the fishery laws generally were well observed during the season; that the mill owners were utilizing the sawdust and mill rubbish for fuel, none passing into the river, and that he has no complaints to make.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Overseer Allen reports :

That he has no statistics of the catch of fish in his district for the year 1898, but he has been informed by the fishermen that the quantity caught in the two years was about the same. Nearly all of the fish caught in his district for commercial purposes during the last year was exported to the United States. Scarcely any was sold in Canada as far as he can ascertain.

No abuses exist as far as he knows, and several close seasons were very generally observed.

No illegal fishing came to his personal knowledge, and no prosecutions were instituted. It was reported to him that citizens of the United States were angling in Canadian waters without a license, but if this were true he was unable to obtain any evidence that would warrant him in taking any legal proceedings.

There are so few saw-mills in that vicinity that if all the waste from all of the mills were put into a very small stream it would probably do no harm to the fish. But as a fact he believes that all the saw-mill waste in his district is burned or disposed of otherwise than by putting it into the water.

There are no fishways in his district and there is no necessity for any as there are no dams, rapids or other obstructions in any of the streams. The country is low and flat, and the streams are all slow and sluggish, and with very little current.

Overseer Cousineau reports :

That the past fishing season has been satisfactory in his district, though the fishermen were somewhat late in starting their operations; that fish have been more plentiful than for some years past, notably the sturgeon and coarse fish, which include German carp; that the latter fish are very plentiful and are increasing yearly: that prices, especially for the fall catch, were better than last year; that if fishing for white fish had been allowed for the first twenty days of November the catch would have certainly raised the value of the total catch by at least \$40,000. He further reports that the fish sold to Canadian buyers will be less than 10 per cent of the catch, our principal market being Buffalo or New York.

He is not aware of any abuses ; all the fishermen seeming disposed to obey the regulations. As far as his observations go, the close seasons were well observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, nor were there any complaints laid.

LAKE ERIE.

Overseer William Stewart reports :

That while his district (Peelee Island) should be one of the best in Lake Erie owing to the quantity of fish, there is now very little fishing carried on, on account of the disadvantage under which the fishermen are placed as compared with those in other districts.

They complain, he says, that owing to the high wages demanded by the employees, the expense of keeping up the pound nets and boats, and the small price paid by the dealers for the fish, it is impossible to pay expenses ; that the scarcity of stakes for the pound nets, and the absence of a home market also tend to mitigate against those fishermen ; that they now dispose of their fish to United States fish dealers, and that not having any other market they are entirely at the mercy of American buyers.

The fishery laws have been well observed, not a single case of illegal fishing coming under his notice. He further reports that the vigilance displayed by Captain Dunn, of the Dominion Government steamer "Petrel," has done much to prevent poaching by United States fishermen.

Overseer Lamarsh reports :

That there has been a gratifying increase in the catch in his district over that of 1898 of all kinds of fish caught, except sturgeon, which shows a decrease of 3,914 pounds, but that the value of sturgeon caught was greater than that of last year owing to the increase in price ; that there was an increase in the catch of herring of 65,344 pounds, and of whitefish 11,321 pounds ; that pickerel shows a great increase over 1898, the total catch being 161,262 pounds, an increase of no less than 120,425 pounds ; that perch shows an increase of 21,460 pounds, and that the quantity of catfish taken was nearly double that of last year.

The close season was well observed, only a couple of cases of illegal fishing coming under his notice. The offenders were duly punished by the infliction of a fine and confiscation of the nets.

Nearly all the fish from his division are exported to the United States.

Overseer Laird reports :

That the fishing began in earnest about the 1st of May ; that it has been the best season for a number of years, certainly the best since he has been overseer on the Lake Erie shore of Kent County ; that the fish were on the shore all season, there being no gales to drive them to the other shore. He calls attention to the large increase in the number of fish taken this year, especially of herring and whitefish, and states that these were of a greater size than in former years. He urges the importance of the Government boat "Petrel" being wintered on Lake Erie, representing that being tied up for the winter at a northern port she is too far away from her beat ; that it is late in the fall and early in the spring that the Americans do the poaching ; and that if the "Petrel" were to winter at some port at the west end of Lake Erie they would not be able to carry on poaching to so great an extent, as she could be kept in commission for a much longer period. He is of the opinion that some means will have to be adopted to get the carp out of Rond Eau Bay, as he does not think they can be caught during the winter months with hoop nets for which a license has been issued. He thinks it will have to be done in warm weather as he is sure they do not run in cold weather, though in the summer it is difficult to get any one to undertake this work, as the fish then are entirely unmarketable. He thinks some radical steps should be taken to exterminate them, or our finer qualities of fish will be all driven out of the bay.

Overseer Sullivan reports :

That the fishing season has been most satisfactory ; that there has been an increase in the catch of herring, whitefish, pickerel and pike, while there was a decrease in that of sturgeon ; that the quantity of fish sold in Canada was about 25 per cent., and of that used for home consumption five per cent.

No abuses of any kind came to his notice, and the close seasons were, he believes, well observed.

Overseer McCall reports :

That on the whole, the fishing in his district for the year 1899 has been a prosperous one, though there has been a diminished catch of herring and perch, which he attributes to natural causes, their place being taken by other species. There has, he says, been a gain in whitefish, and in every other kind, more particularly in bass. There was a very large catch by anglers in Port Rowan Bay, probably the largest in the last ten years. In the Normandale division there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught, supposed to be caused by the growth of weeds and moss, which loosen after a heavy wind and fill the nets, and which it is impossible to get out until the nets are thoroughly dried and brushed out.

He does not think the amount of fish sold in Canada would exceed five per cent. He says that the fact that Long Point reaches from the main land to a point twenty-one miles in length and nineteen miles from the shore at the eastern extremity, makes it an extremely difficult place to guard against illegal fishing ; that no fines were inflicted but a seizure of two seines was made in May last ; that there are no saw mills on streams in the district ; that there is one fishway in a dam on Manticoke creek, and that only one stream is dammed so that fish cannot ascend it, namely, Patterson's creek at Port Dover ; that this dam is built of solid masonry and on the rock bottom, so that it would be almost impossible to put in a fishway. He does not think it necessary in this case, as Black creek empties into Patterson's creek below Jonathan Ellis' dam and is a much larger stream and better adapted for fish to ascend for breeding purposes.

Overseer Farrell reports :

That there was an increase in the catch of fish in his division in 1899.

There was no fish exported from this district ; 270,000 lbs. were sold in Canada and 12,000 lbs. used for home consumption.

No abuses exist in his division. The close season has been strictly observed owing to the constant attention of the overseer.

Two dip nets were seized on the 8th of April, 1899, and the seizure reported to the department. He received instructions not to prosecute.

The mill owners in his division observe the law, and rubbish and sawdust are not allowed to get into the waters. Particular attention is paid to this. There are only two fish slides in his division ; one, which is at Dunville, is in bad repair. He reported the matter to Mr. John Scott, the Dominion Superintendent of Works, who said he was waiting an appropriation from the Government in order to do the work.

The fish slide at Caledonia is in good condition.

Overseer Garner of Welland reports :

That all the fish taken in his district are sold to the Buffalo Fish Company ; that the German carp are becoming very numerous, and he recommends that some steps be taken for their extermination ; that no cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that the close seasons were strictly observed.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Overseer Charles Ogg reports :

That the catch of whitefish has increased both in number and size, and the general is that the fisheries are improving, especially the herring.

The inshore fishery on Burlington Beach was impeded somewhat owing to the prevailing east winds, but notwithstanding this the catch was so large that the prices of the local market were low.

Being his first year in office he was unable to compare the figures of the season's catch with those of previous ones, but from what information he could gather the fisheries are improving considerably.

The figures given in his statistical report are, he believes, under the actual catch, as many fishermen state that they kept no account of the fish disposed of to campers and cottagers on the beach as they were purchased in small quantities.

All the fish caught in his district were sold in Hamilton and immediate neighborhood.

He has found no abuses existing. The close seasons have been strictly observed.

He has repeatedly visited the fishing grounds without any warning, to see that the laws were observed.

He has not found any illegal fishing. Respecting the Dominion Fisheries Act, nothing has come under his notice excepting the foul condition and appearance of what is known as Coal Oil Inlet in Burlington Bay, but this is of long standing.

There are no fishways in his district.

Respecting coarse fish, that is cat-fish, and also with reference to perch, sun-fish, bass, pike, etc., he has no way of making an accurate estimate as the greater number are taken by angling and trolling and by spearing through the ice. He believes that he would not be astray in putting the quantity taken in this way during the past season at 15 tons.

Overseer Sargent reports :

That the herring is increasing in his division and says had the fishermen realized the same price this year as formerly quite an increase would have been shown in the value of their catch. The reason they did not get the same price as usual is owing to the mildness of the winter, which caused smoked herring to be in less demand.

He notices in the catch a new species which he thinks is a cross between the blue backed herring and the ciscoe. They are larger than the herring and are a most palatable food. He reports the ciscoe herring to be fast disappearing, hardly any being now caught, and thinks it a matter of regret that such a fine fish should disappear from our lakes. He has noticed that when ciscoes are plentiful, herring are very scarce. He has learned from old fishermen that twenty-five years ago herrings were plentiful and ciscoes scarce and that in a few years this order of things was reversed. He believes that when one species comes the other goes, so has every reason to believe that in a few years ciscoes will be just as plentiful as ever.

The fishermen, he says, do not fish for trout to any great extent, but some very nice species were caught. He reports that no fishways are needed in his division.

Overseer Walker states :

That the fisherman did not fish a full season owing to the absence of some them during a portion of the year ; that therefore the catch was less than the previous season ; that all the fish taken in his district are used for home consumption ; that no cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and that the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Wood reports :

That the season just closed shows a gratifying increase in the catch of herring, but that he is sorry to report a decrease of white fish. This, he thinks is accounted for by the prevalent east winds which continued during the whole season. He also reports a slight decrease in the quantity of trout taken ; that the coarse fish remain practically the same, and that there is an increase in the aggregate value of the fish taken.

He is satisfied that the close season has been well observed as no violations came to his knowledge ; rumors of breaches of the law could not be verified on investigation.

Four nets set in prohibited waters were found by grappling for them. The offenders, he believes, were not licensed fishermen, but simply parties who own a skiff and a few yards of net, and who do not engage in any regular occupation.

Overseer James Willis states :

That the catch was about the same as in 1898, with the exception of a slight increase in herring. The whole catch, he says, was used for home consumption. "There were no cases of illegal fishing and the close seasons were well observed."

Overseer Freeman reports :

The catch of fish to have been a little above the average, with the exception of trout and white fish. The decrease in these two kinds of fish, he believes, is due to the fishermen not attending properly to their work. "In fact quite a number of them are getting old and are not able to carry on the fishing as it should be conducted."

He thinks that about seventy-five per cent. of the fish caught in Canada are exported to the United States.

The close seasons, he says, have been strictly observed and that he always warns the fishermen with regard to this, that no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that

consequently no fines were imposed ; that no confiscations were made, and that no injury was done by the dumping of mill refuse in the water. That there are no fishways in the district, and that nearly all the streams are inhabited by speckled trout, the ponds being owned by private individuals. He further states that one of the greatest fishing industries in the waters of Lake Ontario is kipper or bloater fishing. The fish, he says, are found in large quantities about fifteen miles from shore and when cured are very delicious and sell readily, and believes if the fishermen could be persuaded to take it up it would become the greatest fishery industry in our Province.

He is opposed to seine fishing unless in the lake early in the spring or late in the fall ; but he considers the hauling of seines in summer weather very injurious to small fish, as during the warm weather the young fish remain along the shore in shallow water and by hauling seines over them large numbers of them are destroyed.

He thinks better results would be obtained in the propagation of fish if more care were taken to put them in water of a like temperature to that in which they were hatched ; that when young fish are taken out in the lake and dropped into cold water where they can get no food not one per cent of them live ; that if put in our bays they could get plenty of nourishment and that the greater number of them would come to maturity.

Overseer Clark, of Prince Edward County, states :

That he discovered several cases of illegal fishing which resulted in the seizure of three hoop nets and about five hundred and fifty yards of gill nets.

The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer W. D. Rohlin states :

That the catch was slightly in excess of last season of which about 95 per cent. were exported.

No abuses of any kind came under his notice and the close seasons were strictly adhered to.

Several reports of illegal fishing were made, none of which were confirmed on investigation.

MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND NIPISSING.

Overseer Wilmott reports :

That during the earlier portion of the past summer, anglers complained of a scarcity of fish, but that the supply improved later on ; and on the whole, the season compared favorably with other seasons in regard to the numbers taken though the catches were of a smaller line of fish than usual.

With respect to bass he observes that in almost every case the Muskoka waters are connected with rivers and tributaries of the Georgian Bay, which would lead him to believe that it was from this source the stock had first come. He is of opinion that fish can surmount almost any natural obstruction in the shape of rapids, falls, etc., (except sheer falls), but that when they come to an artificial dam their ingress is totally stopped ; that it is therefore most important that fish ways should be erected in dams where none now exist ; that to his knowledge there are many lakes in which, previous to the erection of dams, the waters were well stocked with fish, but that since their erection the fishing has fallen off to such an extent that fishermen do not consider it worth while to waste their time in endeavoring to procure a catch.

The laws have been fairly well observed during the year ; though poaching no doubt exists to a small extent. He recommends the issuing of one license for netting in each lake for whitefish and herring, it being impossible to take these fish by other means ; by adopting this means the licensee would be a protector, as he assuredly would never countenance any one illegally netting while he alone was paying for the privilege ; the licensee should be strictly bound under a heavy penalty not to catch or have in his possession any other classes of fish, and his premises should be required to be open to inspection at any time. He further reports that mill men are, as a rule, most particular in the disposition of rubbish, and that very little trouble is experienced on this head.

Overseer Huntington reports :

That the only netting done in his district this year was done in a small way by the Indians, which is permitted by treaty rights with the crown.

There were no violations of the Fisheries Act in netting, but there were in grappling, for which the offenders were duly fined and returns made to the department.

The lakes in his territory were thoroughly patrolled by him on several occasions. The only persons found fishing were tourists and local anglers, using rod and line and all keeping within the limits of the law.

All the lakes in the vicinity abound with fish of all kinds, which is a good thing for the settlers and Indians. But should licensing be allowed for netting all kinds of fish, the waters would soon be depleted of this source of sustenance to the above named parties, and would also injure the traffic of the merchants and hotel men who cater to tourists who come here to fish in the summer months.

He would suggest that the use of hoop-nets be licensed to catch suckers, pike, sheep-heads, ling and other destructive fish. The numbers of pike taken would easily pay for the catching and destroying of lings, sheepheads, etc. By so doing pickerel, bass, white-fish and herring would have a much better chance to multiply.

The smaller inland lakes and streams are well supplied with brook, speckled and grey trout. A large number of foreign tourists avail themselves every season of the opportunity to fish in these waters. So far he has had little trouble with these people as they keep well within the limits of the law.

In some instances several different parties of tourists and anglers have taken catches of fish in different places and have amalgamated the catches and had the whole photographed with different parties standing behind the fish each time a picture was taken. This was done several times.

He knows this was for the purpose of advertising. These pictures look like a great slaughter of fish when only two or three people are standing behind the catch. But when the number of groups that have taken part in this fishing, and that have been photographed behind the same lot of fish is taken into consideration, it will be readily understood that there has been no slaughter.

LAKE SIMCOE DISTRICT.

Overseer Terry reports :

That the Holland river and its branches are the principal spawning grounds in his division of the Maskinonge. "This river, he says is navigable for small boats for about twenty miles from its mouth ; flowing as it does through a wide marsh it has many tributaries, which are, like it, slow and muddy. These find their way to the main stream by very circuitous routes and thus greatly increase the total mileage of the stream. In these small branch streams the maskinonge are found during the spawning season. It is here that it is so difficult to protect them from poachers, for it is quite impossible for a few guardians to protect the fish perfectly over such an extended river system. However, the large measure of protection given them is already showing its effects in the greater number of maskinonge taken by trolling during the past season. These fish range in weight from three to eight pounds there being but few large fish caught." He believes the increased number of young fish to be the result of increased protection and hopes that as the trolling improves, more persons will be found anxious to assist in every way in the proper protection of their interests.

He further reports that "great numbers of carp have made their appearance in the Holland river and in marshy portions of Cook's bay. These it is believed were first introduced into mill ponds on the upper branches of the Holland river and by the breaking of dams found their way to the river where they have increased during the past three years with amazing rapidity. What the effect of their presence will be remains to be seen, but it is feared they will be found very destructive to the spawn of the maskinonge."

The salmon trout he believes to be decreasing in numbers. He says that in lake Simcoe these fish spawn earlier than they do in the great lakes, that the spawning begins there about the first of October and is entirely over by the first of November, when the present close season begins. He would strongly recommend that a change be made in the law and that October be made the prohibited season.

The past season has been an average one for bass fishing, some very good catches being made.

Overseer Myers reports :

That the chief fish in his division are speckled trout. He cannot say that there is any decrease in the trout, but the catch was not so good this year. The reason of this

he attributes to the very low water and the hot weather in June and July causing the trout to hide more in low water.

The fish taken were used for home consumption.

No abuses came under his notice. The fisheries are watched very closely here at all times.

The chief close season is the trout season, and it is watched very closely. The farmers have given a helping hand by forbidding trespassing on their lands or fishing on their places

There was no illegal fishing to his knowledge.

In years past, he says, sawdust and mill refuse have been dumped into the rivers in his district, but none this year. The sawdust is a great injury to the fish, especially trout. There are five fishways in his division, four of which are in good order and one in only fair order. Two of these have been repaired by the owners.

Overseer Olunis states:

That the fishing in his district was light; that all the fish were caught by means of angling and were used for home consumption; that the close seasons were well observed, and that no violations of the fishery laws came to his notice.

LAKE SCUGOG.

Overseer Bowerman reports an increase in the catch of maskinonge, but a decrease in the catch of bass, owing perhaps to the large catch through the ice during the winter. Seventy-five per cent. of the fish taken in these waters is used for home consumption.

To the head waters of Lake Scugog, known as the Scugog Game Preserve, the fish go to spawn and before maturity suffer much and are in fact to a great extent destroyed owing to low water. He would suggest that screens be placed in the three culverts early in the spring to prevent the fish from entering the preserve. Nothing has been left undone to see that the laws were observed. The most rigid inspection has been exercised.

There has been no illegal fishing. One fine of \$3.00 was imposed and the paraphernalia confiscated. The law with regard to the depositing of saw-dust is well observed.

There are no fishways in this district and none are considered necessary.

PETERBORO COUNTY.

Overseer Yellands reports:

That he is not in a position to submit any statistics, owing to the fact that no leases or licenses are issued in his division, and that fishing is not followed as a calling by anyone, although a quantity of fish are caught by the Indians and sold to agents, who in turn sell them to the local dealers.

From information received from the fish dealers he is of the opinion there was a very large catch of fish during the year. Of course the dealers have bought from other divisions as well, but he does not suppose the other overseers would use those figures but would leave it to him to report for his own district.

"There are four fish dealers in Peterborough; and it will be seen by the returns that they have handled fish caught in this division, to the amount of 18,300 lbs. of bass, 24,800 lbs. maskinonge, 300 lbs. catfish, 200 lbs. perch, making a total value of \$2964. This amount is obtained only from the dealers and it will be safe to estimate that tourists and private individuals caught one-third of the whole amount, which, if added, would make the catch so much greater in proportion. He believes the catch has been larger than last years', owing to the fact that extra precautions were taken. Thanks to the Department for their protection during the spawning season."

About 40 per cent. of the fish was used for home consumption, and the remaining 60 per cent. shipped to other points in Canada, chiefly in Ontario.

No abuses existed. The close seasons were extremely well observed. He had only two convictions. which fines of \$5.00 were imposed in each case. He confiscated three nets that were in the water for the purpose of catching fish, and these nets he destroyed at once. He has no complaint to make against the mill owners with regard to saw-dust, as he believes they have done their best to prevent any refuse getting into the water.

There are a number of fishways in the dams in the rivers but he thinks it would be advisable to put in more as there are some dams which are deficient in this respect.

Overseer Moore reports :

That the several close seasons have been well observed ; that there was some attempt to fish with nets, which he stopped by seizing the nets, but that he was unable to catch the owners. That the large number of tourists and others visiting the lakes in his district had good success catching bass and masknionge.

He would suggest that fishways be put in the dams on the Otonabee River, and at Young's Point, and that Stoney Lake and Clear Lake should be stocked with bass and masknionge fry so as to keep up the supply.

He visited the lakes in his district several times each month between April and December. During the summer some dynamite was used to kill fish, but he was unable to catch the parties.

The report of Overseer McIntyre shows that the fishing in his division was good, much better than in 1898 ; that the only fishing carried on was by angling and trolling, and that there were no infractions of the fishery laws brought to his notice.

Overseer Cock reports :

That in 1898 the returns of fish caught from the Trent waters were 88,794 lbs. of coarse fish, valued at \$2,823 05. In 1899 there were 121,807 lbs. of coarse fish, valued at \$4,177.07. The difference in lbs. was 33,013, and difference in value, \$1,354.02 ; so therefore there was a slight increase, and in his opinion it was caused by the fishermen knowing better how to set their nets.

There seems no end to coarse fish if the close seasons are properly observed and they are given a chance to breed.

More than nine-tenths of these fish are shipped and sold in the United States.

He has no recommendations to make. The close seasons were observed fairly well, especially by licensed fishermen. Several persons were convicted of illegal fishing and the nets confiscated.

There are saw mills all along the waters, but mill owners are very careful and he has no complaints of dumping refuse.

There are four mill dams and one natural falls on which there are no fishways. He finds for the want of these fishways, the fish are graded, and he would recommend that some steps be taken to provide fishways.

FRONTENAC, LEEDS, CARLETON, PRESCOTT AND RENFREW DIVISION.

Overseer Olyde reports :

That as nearly as he can ascertain after careful enquiry about one third of the catch in his division is consumed in Canada and the balance shipped to the American markets ; that the close seasons have been strictly observed, that two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice during the year, that he brought the offenders before a Justice of the Peace and they were fined ; that there are no saw-mills in his division that affect the streams ; that he would suggest some action to induce or compel the destruction of all dog-fish caught by fishermen as they are very destructive to the spawn of other fish, and that they are very numerous in the Rideau River.

Overseer Craig reports :

That the catch this year is a great deal larger than that of the previous year, although the waters in some of the fishing districts were very low ; that there does not seem to be any scarcity of fish, and that the fishermen have done very well, but in some of the lakes suckers and ling are proving injurious to the game fish by eating their spawn, and he would recommend that permits be granted, to those who will strictly obey the law, to catch suckers with gill nets in the spring when they are running.

Herring are very plentiful in the back lakes.

The close season for salmon trout in his district he believes to be as nearly correct, comparing one season with another, as it could possibly be made.

Foreign anglers made some very good catches of bass last season.

Overseer Goulette reports :

That on the St Lawrence River black bass are plentiful but below the usual size and that pike have been plentiful in the deep channels and of the usual size, but in the marsh

lands and shallow waters they are a good deal smaller than usual, owing no doubt to illegal fishing with gill-nets. Dore has been very scarce here for the last few years. Maskinonge are few and small in size. Sunfish and perch are very plentiful and larger than usual:

The close season has been strictly observed.

During the season he seized between four and five hundred pounds of pike illegally taken with nets which he gave away on the market square to poor people and others.

Overseer Donaldson reports:

That in making a tour of inspection of the lakes in his division in the latter part of October he seized one gill net about sixty feet long, and one night line, on Gull Lake in the township of Palmerston.

The fishery laws were however fairly well observed in his division. He is of opinion that the fisheries are improving owing to the vigilance of overseers, and to the disposition of the people generally to have the fishery laws strictly observed.

Overseer Flynn reports:

That the fish caught in his division are chiefly taken by anglers who fish for home consumption. He estimates that as many as two hundred and thirty families obtain food in this way and that over 70,000 lbs. were in the aggregate taken during the season. He does not think the amount taken exceeds the yearly increase. There are some 35,000 acres of fishing territory in the division, and on an average not more than 2 lbs. of fish were taken to the acre.

Overseer Smith reports:

That the fish in his division are mostly taken by the tourists at the two summer hotels.

The catch of trout and bass was less than other seasons for two reasons. First, the summer visitors have been limited to certain numbers, ten trout and twelve bass, which gives general satisfaction.

Second, the little shad and manhadden have come in from the St Lawrence in millions. These furnish all the food required, but notwithstanding this, the catch by angling has been very satisfactory.

The close season has been well observed but a change in the close season for trout should be made. It should be earlier in the season so as to protect the fish in their spawning season.

There are no fishways in his division, but one is needed near Charleston.

There has been some illegal fishing done by poachers netting during the night. He has fined two parties ten dollars each, and has seized and taken out of the water twenty eight gill-nets and two night lines, which are now in his possession.

Overseer Loveday reports: That fishing in his district has been far better during the past summer than for a number of years; that he has seen some very fine specimens of bass and pickerel taken within three miles of the city, some of the bass as much as 4 lbs. each in weight and the pickerel much heavier. One afternoon in September in the Ottawa River only two and a half miles from the city he caught eleven very fine fish, five bass and six pickerel. The bass were all over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and the largest $4\frac{1}{4}$; that the pickerel were about the same, the largest weighing $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. This he attributes to the abolition of netting.

Below the falls a few miles down the river the fishing has not been so good as it was a few years ago; that he believes this is caused by the constant increase of sawdust and mill refuse that is thrown into the river; that one of the favorite spots where formerly he would never fail to land a few nice pickerel is now covered with sawdust so that there is scarcely a foot of water: that on the Rideau River fishing has been very fair, but nothing like it was a few years ago; that this, he believes, has been caused to some extent by the capture in past years of small fish, and by the cultivation of land along the river front which was formerly drowned lands; that before cultivation these lands were covered with water for the greater part of the year, and that it was here that the fish usually spawned; that now the land is only covered during the high water; that the fish as usual run up over these places to deposit their spawn, but that when the water falls the spawn, being left on dry ground, is lost; that in some cases as the water falls the fish gradually swarm toward the deeper parts, and when the water goes down they are left to perish and die in large numbers and are used for manure. He would suggest

that some steps be taken as soon as possible to prevent the depositing of sawdust, &c., in the rivers. He thinks the close season for salmon-trout should be changed so as to include not only the month of November but also October, or at least the latter half of October, as he believes that in Ontario lakes the trout have nearly if not all spawned before the first of November. He recommends that the Quebec Government be requested to do away with the granting of licenses for net fishing in Lake Deschenes and all the river between Ottawa and Lake Deschenes; also to have their officers enforce the law in regard to spearing, especially during the high water in the spring.

He states that he has visited the markets and fish stores frequently and found everything all right; that the fish offered for sale in Ottawa are a far better class than before the law in regard to size and weight was enforced; that he has not in a single case seen bass of less than ten inches offered for sale, and a very small per cent. of pickerel below the legal size. He believes that the coming year will see no small fish offered for sale.

Overseer Argue reports:

That most of the fishing carried on in his division is done by local fishermen with rod and line, and the catch used for home consumption.

He reports having seized several nets and spears during the year, but that in other respects the fishery laws were well observed.

Suckers are very abundant in Spark's Creek and mouth of the Carp River, and he would recommend their capture by nets, in the spring, before the bass and pickerel commence running.

Overseer Barr reports:

That there was a decrease in the catch owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery, the cause being that the law was put in force during the close season; that the fish exported from the district was 7,728 lbs., and for home consumption, as nearly as can be estimated, about 2,000 lbs; that the close seasons were well observed, especially that for trout; that considerable illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that seven fines were imposed, six of which were for \$10.00 each, with costs; that the Act respecting the protection of navigable waters has not been well observed by mill owners, sawdust having been dumped into the waters in some cases, to the great injury of the fish therein.

Overseer L. P. Villeneuve, of Plantagenet, reports:

That there were only five licenses granted in his division during the year, and about 80 per cent. of their catch was used for home consumption; that the close seasons were well observed, and only two cases of illegal fishing came under his notice.

REPORT OF COMMANDER OF CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. BASTEDO, Esq.,
TORONTO.

OWEN SOUND, 15th December, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in brief of the work performed by the "Gilphie" during those portions of the months of October, November and December, 1899, just closed.

The "Gilphie" was placed in commission on the 16th October, 1899, leaving Southampton at 10 a. m. on her initial trip, cruising along the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and touching at various places between Southampton and the Great Manitoulin. She experienced rough weather during the trip, the sea running heavily most of the time, and the wind blowing a severe gale. The boat behaved splendidly, and proved herself to be very sea-worthy.

According to your instructions I patrolled the waters around the Manitoulin for several days in order to see that no parties were fishing without a license, and that the pound net men were fishing the stations described in their licenses. I also called at the different stations to see if any parties were delivering fish who had not licenses. The water continued to be very rough.

On the 24th I left Little Current for Killarney and the Bustards, where I arrived at 5 30 p. m. same day. The wind continued very high, and a big beam sea was rolling, which made it impossible to lower the small boat and do any patrolling in this neighborhood.

On the 25th I ran into French river, where I took on wood, and returned to the Bustards the same day. Here I found that the fish buyers were closing up for the season, and that the licensed fishermen were leaving for home.

On the 26th I left the Bustards for Point au Baril. Most of the fishermen here had already ceased operations for the season.

I left Point au Baril on the 27th, patrolling between there and Parry Sound. Here I obtained information that illegal fishing with trap nets was going on at points between Parry Sound and Midland.

I left Parry Sound on the 28th, weather continuing very rough, and patrolled the waters between there and Midland, keeping a lookout for nets and suspicious looking craft.

I arrived at Midland on Monday the 30th, where I took on coal. The services of two boatmen were engaged to assist in patrolling the waters in the neighborhood of the Watchers, where I was informed trap nets were set. District Overseer Pratt also came aboard here. We were successful in finding a number of trap nets, which were almost filled with fish. These were liberated, and the nets taken on board. We returned as far as Penetang and destroyed the nets, and then left in the afternoon for Christian Islands. We took on fuel at Christian Islands, and grappled for nets near there and around Beckwith Islands. The wind, however, was so high that it was impossible to do this successfully. On the 1st of November I cruised between the Islands and Penetang, and took on coal.

On the 2nd I left Penetanguishene for Moon River, where it was reported illegal fishing was being practiced. The reports, however, proved to be misleading, as no nets were found. I then left for the neighborhood of Sans Souci, wind continuing high, weather cold and bay rough.

On Friday, the 3rd, I captured one illegal net near Copperhead Islands, also one near Jubilee Island, which were burned. I patrolled the waters in the neighborhood of Split Rock, but found nothing there, although there was good reason to believe that illegal fishing had been going on in that neighborhood.

On the 4th I again visited Christian Islands, wind continuing very high, blowing a gale; also snowing. I patrolled the neighborhood of Christian Islands, and left for Meaford, heavy sea running, but failed to secure any nets.

I left Meaford on the 6th, at 7.30 a. m., giving chase to several fishing boats near Vail's Point, which, observing my approach, made for shallow water and thus escaped. The wind continued to blow very hard, and I therefore cruised along under the lee shore as far as Wiarton, arriving there during the afternoon.

On the 7th I left Wiarton at 7 a. m. for Cape Croker, Hay Islands, Griffith and White Cloud Islands. I detected no illegal fishing, and saw no evidence of any. I then sailed for Owen Sound, weather clearing. I interviewed fishermen with regard to returns of fish caught during the season. I took on nine tons of hard coal at Owen Sound, and had some necessary repairs made to the condenser.

I left Owen Sound at 7 a. m. on the 9th for Vail's Point, wind blowing a gale. I kept a close watchout for any signs of illegal fishing, but no boats were sighted nor any evidence of fishing. I arrived at Meaford at 3 p. m., where I interviewed several of the fishermen, furnishing them with forms on which to make out their returns, having mislaid those already sent them, and instructed them to forward these at the end of the season to the fishery overseer for the district.

I left for Collingwood on the 10th. The wind was blowing from the north-east—weather very cold and snowing, and was obliged to return to Meaford.

I left for Collingwood at 1 p. m. the next day. See running very high, snowing and blowing and very cold. I saw no signs of illegal fishing.

I left Collingwood at 8 a. m. on the 13th for Christian Islands, where I secured the services of two Indians and an additional boat, and went grappling for trap nets in the vicinity of Christian and Beckwith Islands. The wind, however, was blowing so high that it made grappling impossible.

I left Christian Islands at 2 a. m. on the 14th cruising along main land till daylight making my way into Thunder Bay, where I tied up to a small dock. I grappled for trap nets in the vicinity, but found none. I sighted a tug in the afternoon near Giant's Tomb, and gave chase, overhauling her. but nothing of consequence was found upon her.

On the 15th and 16th I patrolled the waters in the vicinity of Honey Harbor in search of trap nets. If nets had been fished, the parties had removed them on learning of the approach of the cruiser, as no nets were found.

On the 17th and 18th I laid up at Penetanguishene. Wind blowing hard, weather cold and water very rough. I spent the time in cleaning up the boat and fixing up things generally, over-hauling, repairing and cleaning life preservers.

Completed necessary repairs to life preservers, took on coal and made other arrangements for leaving next day for Killarney.

Raining very heavily. Overseer detained at court; could not leave for Killarney till next day.

I left for Killarney at 7.30 a.m. on the 22nd. Wind northwest, blowing a gale. I arrived at Hope Island at 10.30. Wind and sea increasing, and had to run for Christian Islands for shelter, and abandon the trip to Killarney.

I patrolled the waters around Hope and Beckwith Islands, and inspected several boats in the neighborhood, but found no nets and saw no evidences of any fishing.

I patrolled in the vicinity of Gin Rock and Beausley Islands for trap nets next day, and on the 25th left for Muskoka Mills and Minicognishene Islands in search of trap nets. Wind blowing very hard, and grappling impossible with small boats. Sea very high. Went to Penetanguishene, arriving at 6 p.m. and remained over Sunday.

Left Penetanguishene Monday a.m. for Muskoka and Gohome Rivers via Giant's Tomb, grappling for illegal nets on the way.

I left for Moon River at 11 a.m. on the 28th, where I arrived at 6 p.m. Saw no signs of illegal fishing on the way. Weather cold and snowing.

On the 29th grappled for nets on Moon River, and found two in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. There was a small quantity of fish in each net, which I let go. The nets had evidently been set for some time, as the leaders contained fish which had been gilled and which were in a rotten condition.

Continued grappling on the 30th until dark in the vicinity of Split Rock. Found one net in the forenoon and one in the afternoon; also learned that parties had been working all night raising nets, having got word of our approach.

Continued patrolling in the vicinity of Split Rock and Honey Harbour. I, however, found no nets, and left for Penetanguishene in the evening, where I received your telegram to take boat to Owen Sound for the winter; also your message that you would be in Penetanguishene on Monday evening. In accordance with your instructions I next day, after coaling up, left at 12.30, p.m., for Owen Sound. We ran for Gin Rock for shelter, and continued in our course as far as Christian Islands. Finding, however, that we could not get harbor there, we returned to Thunder Bay, where we arrived at 6, p. m. The wind blew a gale and it snowed all night. Continued to snow and blow all next day. I returned in the afternoon to the Christian Islands, and left there at 4, a.m., on the 7th, wind still blowing a gale and snowing and freezing. I arrived at Owen Sound at 1.30, p.m., after a very stormy passage, the boat having the appearance of an iceberg when I brought her in. Weather having somewhat moderated, and wind having fallen, I left for Wiarton to inspect the fish which had come down from the northern stations.

I returned to Owen Sound on the 9th and made arrangements with Messrs. Abbey Bros. to look after the boat during the winter months. Engaged with crew in taking down engine, storing equipments and putting the boat in shape to be left for the winter. All arrangements completed on the 15th, and left for home that day, crew being discharged.

The presence of the steamer upon the bay no doubt had a very salutary effect, and it is believed little illegal fishing was in consequence done. I find, however, that in one or two instances what is called a floating seine is used, so constructed that it may be operated free from rocks and stones, and which will prove very destructive as an engine of capture, especially when the fish are on the spawning beds. I would most respectfully point out the utter impossibility of efficient service being rendered with a crew of less than seven or eight. And this statement will be emphasized when it is said that trap nets are usually set near the shore, at the mouths of rivers, and among the islands, where it is often impossible for the steamer, on account of the shallow water, to go. In such cases the patrolling must be done with men in boats, not only during the day, but often at night, while it may be thought expedient for the steamer to leave for another locality

for a time. In this connection I would recommend the purchase of another row boat, one somewhat larger than that at present on the steamer, that two crews may patrol at the same time, if necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACAULAY,

Commanding "Gilphie."

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral District of East Northumberland.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Tps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Tps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, front of Escott, front of Yonge, rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds, and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Tps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Tps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
A. B. Messecar	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
J. K. Laird	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
G. D. McColl	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Townships of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
Henry Johnson	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
S. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties,
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dun and South Cayuga.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke tributary to said lake.
Henry Barr	Douglass	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
William Sargent.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Jas. Stephens	Warton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour and Georgian Bay.
Peter Lamarsh	Wheatley	Tps. of Anderdon, Malden, N. Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Tps.
L. P. Villeneuve.....	Alfred	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
M. A. McAulay.....	Southampton.....	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
James Steed.....	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
John Sullivan	St. Thomas.....	County of Elgin exclusive of the River Thames
O. V. Goulette	Gananoque.....	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
D. Cattanach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Thos. Nicholls.....	Hall's Bridge.....	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavendish, Co. Peterboro'.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
F. G. Moore.....	Lakefield	Tps. of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Jos. Yellands	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake Co. Peterboro' also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.
L. V. Garner	Welland	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. W. C. Shewen	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro'.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
George Clyde	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
T. McQueen	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Louis Cock	Campbellford	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
Wm. Mitchell	Grimsby	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Chas. Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
F. Terry	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
J. A. Johnson	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
A. McIntyre	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
M. Clark	Picton	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Septhiasburg.
John Veale	Nestleton	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
F. Labatt	Port Severn	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. M. Willis	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Thos. Payette	Penetang	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian Bethwick and Giant's Tomb Islands.
W. A. Root	Rockport	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
W. McNeil	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
E. T. Loveday	Ottawa	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said tps, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
John Steele	Uptergrove.	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
H. Humphries	Hastings	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
Jas. Meyers.....	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy, Co. Grey, and Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
W. D. Benson.....	London	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps of Delaware and Westminster.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
John Argue	Carp	Tps. Tarbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Jno. Rennie.....	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls.....	Tps. of Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
B. B. Miller.....	Wiarton	North Bruce Peninsula.
W. R. Wood'.....	Toronto	Tps. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian lines south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
M. Kyle	Rat Portage.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
John Perry	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
I. Blondin	Cornwall,	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
E. H. Perry	Centreville	Tps. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, Anglesea, Eftingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Albinger in electoral district of Addington.
W. J. Donaldson	Donaldson Mills	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
R. Flynn	Mountain Grove... ..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Joly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferrie, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
A. E. Sliter	Morton	Tp. of Bastard, in which lie Upper Beverly Lake and Lower Beverly Lake; Tp. of South Crosby in which lie Opinicon Lake (as well as that portion of it which lies in the Co. of Frontenac), Sand Lake, Troy Lake, Cranberry Lake as far as the Tp. of Storrington in the Co. of Frontenac and the Morton River to Lower Beverly Lake, as well as all the waters in the rear of Leeds and Lansdowne. (Since curtailed.)
Geo. Bilton	Newboro'	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Emsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
S. A. Huntington	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie south of the Co. of Essex, and over the fisheries connected therewith.
E. Burns	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops and Mariposa.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
R. Oliver	Little Current	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
J. W. Wilmott	Beaumaris	District of Muskoka.
S. R. McEwen	Tehlaumah	Manitoulin Islands.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
J. Emmons	Rat Portage	Rainy River.
J. Armstrong	Liskeard	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthur	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Peigeon River.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitou Island.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	River St. Lawrence lying between Brockville and the Village of Aultsville, Co. Stormont.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Co. Hastings and Tps. Ameliasburg, and Sophiasburg in the Co. of Prince Edward.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	Acting Overseer for the District of Thunder Bay.

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

and value of all fishing materials; also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1899.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$						\$			
			34	3,500					14	8,500			1
			4	800					3	700			2
													3
													4
													5
													6
			38	4,300					17	9,200			

River District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Bels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bs.	bs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ cts.	
	135,948			14,394		220	10,674	380	44,042 54	1
	11,960						600	68	4,558 34	2
									234 00	3
500									525 00	4
			100	4,000					6,906 20	5
						4,000			323 40	6
500	147,908		100	18,394		4,220	11,274	448	56,589 48	
30	8,874 48		3	1,103 64		84 40	3,382 20	358 40		

Lake Superior District.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
				%						%			
			26	2,290					12	8,600			1
			10	5,000						35,820			2
										3,000			3
			5	2,500						16,000			4
										8,800			5
			5	2,500						4,520			6
										2,700			7
										800			8
			46	12,290					12	80,240			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Superior

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dord.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Thunder Bay.....		138,226	243,991	652,504		33,319	5,333
2	Lower portion Lake Superior.....			189,619	765,047		1,514	3,119
3	Michipicoten Island.....			13,744	449,790			
4	Lizard Islands.....			57,487	211,839			
5	Batchewana Bay.....			58,832	8,904		914	175
6	Point Mamaine.....			7,456	64,062			
7	Goulais Bay and Farisian Island.....			44,100	24,152		600	2,944
8	Sault Ste. Marie.....			8,000	6,300			
	Totals.....		138,226	623,229	2,182,598		36,347	11,571
	Values.....\$		2,764 52	49,858 32	218,259 80		1,817 35	462 84

Lake Huron Division,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>						\$			\$
	<i>North Channel.</i>									
1	Tenby Bay.....	2		150	2				700	800
2	Hilton.....	1		100					100	100
3	Marksville.....	1	15	2,500	6	2	300	6	12,000	2,500
4	Thessalon.....					3	300	5		
5	Cockburn Island.....	2	23	2,500	9					
6	Grant Island.....	2	15	2,300	14	3	300		12,000	1,000
7	French Islands.....					1	150	3		
8	Algoma Mills.....					1	100	2	3,740	250
9	John's Island.....					1	150	3	6,000	400
10	New Port.....					2	250	3		
11	Aird Island.....	1	19	2,500	4	2	250	3		
12	Spanish River.....					1	100	2		
13	Cape Roberts.....					1	50	2	1,000	50
14	Gore Bay.....	1	18	1,500	6	1	125	2	16,000	1,000
15	Kagawong.....	1		500	4				10,000	
16	Little Current.....	4	80	6,000	24					
17	Killarney.....					1	200	3	6,000	400
18	Squaw Island.....	6	72	9,800	33	21	2,285	33	43,800	4,900
19	Beaverstone.....	2	18	2,000	10	1	125	2	26,000	1,000
		23	260	29,850	112	41	4,685	69	137,340	12,400

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1899.—Continued.

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	\$ c.	
.....	6,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	89,801 43	1
.....	2,772	.....	100	.....	.....	500	.....	92,054 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,078 52	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,782 86	4
.....	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,742 30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,002 68	6
.....	1,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,164 64	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270 00	8
.....	11,784	.....	100	.....	.....	1,178	.....	273,896 43	
.....	707 04	.....	3 00	.....	.....	23 56	.....	.....

North Channel.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$				\$					
.....	950	.....	.....	1
.....	500	.....	.....	2
.....	10	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	3
.....	7	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	10	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	5
.....	10	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	6
.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	8
.....	9
.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	10
.....	5	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	11
.....	3	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	13
.....	3	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	15
.....	16
.....	17
.....	51	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,000	.....	.....	18
.....	3	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	108	20,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3,450	.....	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Huron Division,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré	Pike.
		bbls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>							
	<i>North Channel.</i>							
1	Tenby Bay			45	30		150	6,800
2	Hilton			500	700			1,500
3	Marksville			6,000	22,300		12,000	
4	Thessalon	4½		6,406	3,448		53,590	4,131
5	Cockburn Island.....	5		24,440	27,679		105,366	3,744
6	Grant Islands.....			58,020	18,620		43,970	325
7	French Islands.....			44,300	1,000		2,600	6,000
8	Algoma Mills	16	1,013	6,285	41,247		38,183	3,851
9	John's Island.....		6,000	8,297	7,396		3,114	
10	New Port.....			55,735				
11	Aird Island.....				28,822			
12	Spanish River.....						116,933	
13	Cape Roberts.....					227		15,073
14	Gore Bay.....							
15	Kagawong.....							
16	Little Current.....	28½	7,013	585,638	700,346	227	400,406	247,699
17	Killarney.....			16,000	120,000			
18	Squaw Island.....			21,000	10,000			
19	Beaverstone.....							
	Totals.....	54	14,026	832,666	976,588	454	776,312	289,123
	Values	\$ 216.	280 52	66,613 28	97,658 80	36 32	38,815 60	11,564 92

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>					\$				\$	
1	Pointe au Baril.....	3		8,000	17	13		41		96,660	11,000
2	Mink Island.....	1			6	4		8		4,800	3,000
3	Shawanaga.....					1	100	2		2,500	225
4	McCow Island.....					1	100	2		2,000	200
5	Midland.....					4		9			
6	Victoria Harbor.....					2	250	4		11,000	
7	Waubaushene.....	1		1,200	2	5	380	7		10,200	1,028
8	Lafontaine.....					2	65	4		6,325	100
9	Thunder Bay.....					1	50	2		6,000	
10	Duck Island.....	3		12,000	18	20	3,000	60		96,000	19,000
11	South Bay.....	3		12,000	18	15	2,250	45		81,000	9,500
12	Collingwood.....	2		6,000	12	20	1,285	40		82,460	3,075
13	Burnt Island.....	1		4,000	6	7	850	16		33,000	6,600
14	Fitzwilliam.....	3		10,500	18	16	1,250	32		78,000	16,600
15	Spragge.....	1		3,000	6	1	150	2		3,000	600
16	Meaford.....					1	25	2			
17	Owen Sound.....	4		3,000	20	15	500	29		97,786	6,845
		22	420	69,700	133	128	10,255	305		610,731	77,773

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*North Channel.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	\$ c.	
			100			500		299 10	1
								170 00	2
	9,000							3,850 00	3
	7,065				500			4,153 92	4
	11,931				1,848			10,913 98	5
	2,650							8,874 10	6
	1,000							4,074 00	7
	13,484				3,541			7,654 81	8
								1,679 06	9
								4,458 90	10
								2,382 20	11
								5,846 65	12
								645 98	13
654	415				188	2,684		96 68	14
						14,880		297 60	15
654	73,921		993		12,570	26,277	9	152,367 55	16
						7,200		144 00	17
								13,280 00	18
								2,680 00	19
1,308	119,466		1,093		18,647	51,541	9	223,958 43	
78 48	7,167 96		32 79		372 94	1,030 82	90		

Division.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$
									1			
									1		2	
					4	40						
			26						3	1,500		
									1			
			5	2,000					1	100		
			31	2,000	4	40			8	1,600	2	

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—Continued

Division.—Continued.

Mackinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.		\$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	23,570 52	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 104 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946 50	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	771 10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	12,314 80	5
.....	41,100	.....	.....	.....	500	63,750	.....	.....	.....	19,654 00	6
.....	524	.....	.....	.....	1,406	13,655	22	15	.....	5,645 19	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	43	.....	1,058 00	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	22	.....	1,284 00	9
.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	56,610 00	10
.....	25,576	.....	1,700	.....	.....	5,501	.....	.....	3,816	54,460 00	11
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,566 58	12
.....	48,000	.....	2,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,118 00	13
.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	23,820 00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,220 00	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	126 3	.....	26,536 00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,059 40	17
.....	127,500	.....	4,700	.....	11,961	111,106	41	239 1/2	3,816	412,738 09	.....
.....	7,650	.....	141	.....	239,22	2,222 12	410	2,395	1,144 80	.....	.....

(Proper.)

Fishing Material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hocks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	5	530	.....	.....	1
.....	2	300	.....	.....	2
.....	7	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	550	.....	.....	3
.....	42	6,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	830	.....	.....	4
.....	49	7,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,210	.....	.....	.....

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	241½	6,750	2,000	745,497	.....	.....	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich	61	2,800	13,600	153,325	.....	.....	.....
3	Goderich to Blue Point .....	.....	18,291	1,083	216,645	.....	28,584	.....
	Blue Point to Point Edward	29	197,901	4,391	31,760	.....	183,070	.....
	Totals	331½	225,742	21,074	1,152,227	.....	211,654	.....
	Values	\$ 1326	4,514 84	1,685 92	115,222 70	.....	10,582 70	.....

Lake St. Clair

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			\$			\$			\$	
1	River St. Clair .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	245	34	1	300	30
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	354	95	.....	.....	.....
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River..	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	.....	.....	.....
		1	20	600	2	92	2,275	226	1	300	30

Lake St. Clair

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair	50	400	.....	.....	.....	108,903	1,000
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	58,931	5,780
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River ..	.....	250	9,126	.....	1,619	44,028	20,402
	Totals	50	650	9,126	.....	3,619	211,862	27,182
	Values	\$ 200	13	730 08	.....	289 52	10,593 10	1,087 28

FISHERIES.—Continued.quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*(Proper).—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	449½	80,709 70	1
.....	5,340	.....	2,058	.....	11	11,100	.....	288	20,100 50	2
.....	86,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,427	.....	12	24,150 52	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,788 12	4
.....	92,653	.....	2,058	.....	11	47,527	35	749½	147,748 84	.....
.....	5,559 18	.....	61 74	.....	.22	950 54	350	7,495	.....	.....

District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$		\$				\$		\$	
11	755	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	1	250	1
25	615	805	.....	.....	16	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
26	3,329	1,815	9	2,575	28	1,545	11,425	535	4	375	.....	.....	3
61	4,699	3,165	9	2,575	44	1,569	11,425	535	4	605	1	250	

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	3,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,772	.....	.....	6,508 35	1
.....	787	.....	1,215	.....	3,042	219,968	.....	.....	7,881 62	2
2,598	74,314	.....	33,145	.....	9,872	216,177	.....	.....	14,012 13	3
.....
2,598	79,097	.....	34,360	.....	12,914	464,917	.....	.....	28,402 10	.....
155 88	4,745 82	.....	1,030 80	.....	258 28	9,293 34	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Erie

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>										\$
1	Pele Island	1	20	1,500	8	5	1,100	15	126	9,500	520
2	County of Essex	1	98	10,000	7	44	4,510	59	.....	.....	.....
3	County of Kent	2	102	17,000	16	62	6,700	83	.....	.....	.....
4	County of Elgin	6	76	14,900	16	25	2,255	40	5	900	75
5	Houghton and Long Point	5	89	14,500	15	7	750	12	2	17,500	2,000
6	Port Rowan Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	785	63	3	1,500	130
7	Normandale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	510	23	10	7,700	410
8	East of Port Dover	2	58	3,500	11	11	801	21	7	27,200	1,358
9	Cayuga to Moulton's Bay, including Grand River, Low Banks	6	4	7,025	17	9	805	18	.....	62,990	2,850
10	Port Colborne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	106	4	2	6,200	380
11	Ridgeway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	6	5	1,850	1,295
12	Fort Erie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	650	20	6	20,000	1,250
		23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	166	155,340	10,268

Lake Erie

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Pele Island		218,746	13,780			8,975	49,495
2	County of Essex		788,616	58,814			161,262	292,682
3	County of Kent		3,664,130	68,030			159,833	273,238
4	County of Elgin		1,145,106	96,311		1,365	582,509	91,811
5	Houghton and Long Point		166,025	66,120		144	59,981	89,774
6	Port Rowan Bay		2,300			17,691	53,207	41,261
7	Normandale		21,373			2,421	7,677	2,652
8	East of Port Dover		185,881	41,773	240	9,168	141,847	350
9	Cayuga to Moulton's Bay, including Grand River, Low Banks	9	74,938	83,733	25	6,511	77,388	4,640
10	Port Colborne		300	1,690			525	
11	Ridgeway		2,150	171		102	8,642	1,950
12	Fort Erie					16,100	8,850	16,350
	Totals	9	6,269,565	431,022	265	53,502	1,270,696	864,208
	Values	\$ 36	125,391 30	34,481 76	2 550	4,280 16	63,534 80	34,568 12

FISHERIES.—Continued.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—Continued.

District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	10	3,000	.....	.....	1,000	10	4	1,000	.....	.....	1
4	240	140	44	15,700	.....	.....	400	3	13	2,840	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	73	28,170	2	100	.....	.....	31	13,950	1	600	3
.....	.....	.....	52	18,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6,625	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	22	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,600	.....	.....	5
16	5,632	1,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	12	4	260	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	30	3	210	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	14	2,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	925	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,150	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	5,500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
20	5,872	1,781	216	75,765	2	100	9,700	155	88	31,560	1	600	

District.—Continued.

Mackinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eel.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	12,794	.....	5,480	.....	3,155	1,100	1,700	9,433 01	1
.....	20,873	.....	78,917	.....	10,528	90,221	.....	45,882 69	2
.....	22,456	.....	86,460	.....	735	192,962	.....	105,461 27	3
.....	16,442	.....	38,256	.....	2,001	59,696	.....	66,930 23	4
.....	23,931	.....	9,786	.....	784	21,424	4,491	18,732 53	5
.....	.....	.....	82,433	7,500	10,990	139,840	.....	11,691 66	6
.....	.....	.....	19,138	46	3,571	4,539	.....	1,850 17	7
.....	18,210	.....	28,702	.....	890	63,549	133	18,205 59	8
600	530	.....	34,700	.....	500	15,600	.....	14,242 58	9
.....	300	.....	3,500	.....	.....	1,380	.....	318 05	10
.....	1,489	.....	2,335	.....	.....	7,453	.....	883 39	11
.....	25,350	.....	1,400	.....	.....	2,400	.....	3,995 50	12
600	142,375	.....	391,107	7,546	33,154	599,164	6,324	297,626 67	
36	8,542 50	.....	11,733 21	452 76	663 08	11,983 28	1,897 20	.....

ONTARIO

**RETHRN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Ontario**

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Queenston					2	10	7	*	60
2	Niagara					10	540	22	276	1,614
3	Port Dalhousie	1	6	2,000	3	6	225	9	301	945
4	Louth					2	21	4		70
5	Clinton					3	100	6		140
6	Grimsby					3	300	6		460
7	Burlington Beach					19	1,022	31	456	2,355
8	Halton County					17	12,600	46	750	5,300
9	Peel County					3	275	9		295
10	County of York					18	1,500	24		1,985
11	County of Ontario					7	250	16		485
12	Co. of Durham & Northumberland					18	525	30	26	1,155
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					26	304	50		
14	County of Prince Edward	2	16	2,000	6	57	1,211	99	40	1,090
15	Bay of Quinte	1	30	300	4	35	900	75	10	1,000
16	Lennox County and Napanee River					20	420	28		186
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					18	394	31		9,850
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					18	400	24		650
		4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	1859	27,630

*3 machines.

Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.							
		Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
		brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Queenston		9,000	300		5,000	5,300	
2	Niagara		675	31,105			108,667	
3	Port Dalhousie		170,094	12,150			740	
4	Louth	40	25,300	500				
5	Clinton	4	51,250	1,000				
6	Grimsby		105,000	3,200	19,000			
7	Burlington Beach		261,331	51,500	5,230	100	1,000	200
8	Halton County		443,000	600	3,600	700		1,000
9	Peel County		500		7,040	2,200		150
10	County of York		149,800	22,450	4,810			1,150
11	County of Ontario		16,000	3,000	50			225
12	Co. of Durham & Northumberland		15,400	9,130	4,650		200	22,900
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					500		7,620
14	County of Prince Edward		16,391	63,520	50,142	3,425	4,600	115,000
15	Bay of Quinte		20,100	26,350	500	750	10,250	114,529
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	4	15,570	1,900		50	2,275	30,120
17	Amherst Island and vicinity		6,500	31,010	4,555	5,200	2,200	9,905
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity		300	2,100	4,600			15,503
	Totals	48	1,306,211	259,815	104,177	17,925	135,232	318,302
	Values	\$ 192	26,124 22	20,785 20	10,417 70	1,434	6,761 60	12,732 08

FISHERIES.—Continued.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—Continued
and Tributaries.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
									1	50			1
													2
													3
													4
													5
3									20	465	32	320	6
					1	4						133	7
	275	105							3	475			8
													9
					27	300			1	200			10
					85	1,477			19	415			11
					40	660							12
					64	1,150			3	375			13
5	250	750			36	520			2	7,000			14
					4	80							15
					30	530							16
													17
													18
8	525	855			287	4,721			49	8,980		453	

and Tributaries.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	3,070	1,400	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,677 20	1
.....	18,339	.....	17,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,556 30	2
.....	.....	100	6,689	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	4,617 81	3
.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	500	600	.....	.....	1,088 00	4
.....	450	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,298 00	5
.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,406 00	6
.....	2,340	.....	6,183	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	10,265 51	7
.....	.....	400	900	.....	1,000	12,000	.....	.....	9,675 00	8
.....	80	100	1,000	.....	100	4,800	.....	.....	1,034 80	9
.....	77	.....	500	.....	150	9,000	.....	.....	5,521 62	10
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575 50	11
.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	7,700	.....	.....	.....	2,943 40	12
600	.....	556	2,822	.....	59,065	56,703	.....	.....	2,814 18	13
383	5,100	3,666	7,130	.....	10,000	20,000	.....	.....	16,890 46	14
150	.....	25,730	90,667	.....	64,700	90,500	.....	.....	15,090 47	15
.....	.....	.....	4,994	.....	31,761	15,350	.....	.....	2,893 99	16
.....	2,860	.....	30,827	.....	3,900	3,050	.....	.....	5,223 91	17
1,500	1,000	3,357	20,058	.....	19,824	9,175	.....	.....	2,787 26	18
.....
2,633	33,316	35,309	241,177	.....	198,700	221,391	.....	.....	98,359 41	.....
157 98	1,998 96	2,118 54	7,235 31	.....	3,974	4,427 82	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
1	Frontenac county.....			\$		71	489	32	.....	2,300
2	Leeds county.....					24	245	30	34	1,020
3	Prescott, Russell and Carlton counties.....					10	59	9	7	250
4	Renfrew county.....					1	10	1	.....	.....
5	Hastings and Peterborough coun- ties, including Otonabee river ..									
6	Lake Scugog and Victoria county ..									
						106	803	72	41	3,570
										696

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac county.....		5,190	100	900	5,000	11,500	31,016
2	Leeds county.....		1,000	1,700	8,400	3,779	.....	79,374
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties.....					240	1,050	1,300
4	Renfrew county.....						.....	250
5	Hastings and Peterborough coun- ties, including Otonabee river.....				500	18,900	.....	.....
6	Lake Scugog and Victoria county ..		1,000	800	14,320	196,750	200	160
	Totals		7,190	2,600	24,120	224,669	12,750	162,100
	Values	\$	143 80	208	2,412	17,973 52	637 50	6,484

FISHERIES.—*Concluded.*

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1899.

material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	57	1,050	100	3	•	.....	.....	.....
.....	53	1,060	650	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	60	600	10	3	56	.....	.....
.....	5	100	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	118	2,270	1,450	50	3	56	.....	.....

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Bull heads.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	.....	700	3,275	.....	69,375	45,995	.....	6,865 09	1
110	465	900	300	.....	56,740	6,500	15,063	6,136 84	2
.....	830	2,400	700	.....	2,610	4,400	.....	478 70	3
.....	538	150	75	.....	7,040	175	.....	197 83	4
24,800	.....	.....	200	.....	300	.....	.....	3,062 00	5
272,050	.....	1,286	1,920	.....	10,510	22,340	.....	34,387 16	6
296,960	1,833	5,436	6,470	.....	146,575	79,410	15,063	51,127 62	
17,817 60	109 98	326 16	194 10	.....	2,931 50	1,588 20	301 26	.....

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and of fish caught during

Number.	Districts. Province of Ontario.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy river	4	53	6,000	14	26	1,400	71	.....	16,850	1,927
2	Lake Superior	21	308	39,850	112	52	5,570	94	.....	762,100	30,255
3	Lake Huron North Channel..	23	260	24,850	112	41	4,685	69	.....	137,340	12,400
4	Georgian Bay	22	420	59,700	133	128	10,255	505	.....	610,731	77,773
5	Lake Huron	12	274	33,200	70	82	5,448	173	1,618	352,905	32,024
6	River St. Clair	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	245	34	1	300	30
7	Lake St. Clair and Detroit river	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	.....	.....	.....
8	Thames river	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	354	95	.....	.....	.....
9	Lake Erie and Grand river	23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	166	155,340	10,268
10	Lake Ontario	4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	1,859	336,310	27,630
11	Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	803	72	41	3,570	696
12	Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.	109	1,886	238,925	541	1,033	70,305	1,889	3,685	2,373,446	192,803

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or doré	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	.....	.....	309,038	40,951	.....	230,762	59,928
2	Lake Superior	.....	138,226	623,229	2,182,598	.....	36,347	11,571
3	Lake Huron North Channel	54	14,026	832,666	976,588	454	776,312	289,123
4	Georgian Bay	155	194,300	810,220	2,897,594	410	694,511	117,365
5	Lake Huron	331½	225,742	21,074	1,152,227	.....	211,654	.....
6	River St. Clair	50	400	.....	.....	.....	108,903	1,000
7	Lake St. Clair and Detroit river	.....	250	9,126	.....	1,619	44,028	20,402
8	Thames river	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	58,931	5,780
9	Lake Erie and Grand river	9	6,269,565	431,022	265	53,502	1,270,696	864,203
10	Lake Ontario	48	1,306,211	259,815	104,177	17,925	135,232	318,302
11	Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division	.....	6,190	1,800	9,300	9,019	12,550	161,940
12	Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties	.....	1,000	800	14,820	215,650	200	160
	Totals	647½	8,155,910	3,298,790	7,378,520	300,579	3,580,126	1,849,774

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities the year 1899.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			38	4,300					17	9,200			1
			46	12,290					12	80,240			2
			108	20,700					12	3,450			3
			31	2,000	4	40			8	1,600	2		4
			49	7,990					19	2,210			5
11	755	545								230	1	250	6
25	3,329	1,815	9	2,575	* 28	* 1,545	11,425	535	4	375			7
25	615	805			* 16	* 24							8
20	5,872	1,781	216	75,765	2	100	9,700	155	88	31,560	1	600	9
8	525	855			287	4,721			49	8,980		453	10
					118	2,270	1,450	50	3	56			11
													12
89	11,097	5,801	497	125,820	411	7,137	22,575	740	211	337,901	4	1,303	

* Dip nets.

Mackinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Val e.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	lbs.	\$ c.	
500	147,908	.....	100	18,394	.....	4,220	.....	*448	11,274	56,589 48	1
.....	11,784	.....	100	.....	.....	1,178	.....	.....	.....	273,896 43	2
1,308	119,466	.....	1,093	.....	18,647	51,541	.....	9	.....	223,958 43	3
.....	127,500	.....	4,700	.....	11,961	111,106	41	239	3,816	399,558 09	4
.....	92,653	.....	2,058	.....	11	47,527	35	749	.....	147,748 84	5
.....	3,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,772	.....	.....	.....	6,508 35	6
2,598	74,314	.....	33,145	.....	9,872	216,177	.....	.....	.....	14,012 13	7
.....	787	.....	1,215	.....	3,042	219,968	.....	.....	.....	7,881 62	8
600	142,375	.....	391,107	7,546	33,154	599,164	.....	.....	6,324	297,626 67	9
2,633	33,316	35,309	241,177	.....	198,700	221,391	.....	.....	.....	98,359 41	10
110	1,833	4,150	4,350	.....	135,765	72,133	.....	.....	.....	13,678 46	11
296,850	.....	1,286	2,120	.....	10,810	22,340	.....	.....	.....	37,449 16	12
304,599	755,982	40,745	681,165	25,940	421,962	1,595,517	76	998	21,414	1,590,447 07	

* Sturgeon bladders.

RECAPITULATION

Of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1899.

Kinds of fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish	brls. 76	10 00	760 00
"	lbs. 3,298,790	08	263,903 20
Herring	brls. 647½	4 00	2,590 00
" fresh	lbs. 8,155,910	02	163,118 20
Trout	brls. 998	10 00	9,980 00
"	lbs. 7,378,520	10	737,852 00
Bass	" 300,579	08	24,046 32
Pickarel	" 3,580,126	05	179,006 30
Pike	" 1,849,774	04	73,990 96
Maskinonge	" 304,599	06	18,275 94
Sturgeon	" 755,932	06	45,355 92
Caviare	" 21,414	30	6,424 20
Bladders	" 448	80	358 40
Eels	" 40,745	06	2,444 70
Perch	" 681,165	03	20,434 95
Catfish	" 421,962	02	8,439 24
Coarse fish	" 1,595,517	02	31,910 34
Tullibee	" 25,940	06	1,556 40
Total 1899			1,590,447 07
" 1898			1,453,631 72
Increase			156,815 35

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats and nets, etc, employed in Province for the year 1899.

Articles.	Total value.
	\$
109 tugs (1,886 tonnage, 541 men)	238,925
1,033 boats (1,889 men)	70,505
2,373,446 yards gill-nets	192,803
89 seines (11,097 yards)	5,801
497 pound nets	125,820
411 hoop-nets	7,137
44 dip-nets	1,569
22,575 night lines	740
211 freezers and ice houses	137,901
4 piers and wharfs	1,303
Total	782,504

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1900.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



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1901.



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T O R O N T O .

To His Honour the Honourable

SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR ·

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Second Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

FRANCIS R. LATCHFORD,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 25th February, 1901.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR
1900.

To the Honorable

FRANCIS R. LATCHFORD,

Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to place before you the Annual Report of the work of this department for the year 1900. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the department is not only self-sustaining, but that it is also a source of some considerable profit, there being a surplus over and above the expenditure of nearly \$8,000, the net revenue amounting to \$35,443.85, and the total expenditure to \$28,612.

STATISTICS.

The statistics, which are to be found in another portion of the report, have been carefully prepared, and furnish much interesting and valuable information.

Every effort has been made to procure complete and accurate returns from the fishermen as to their season's operations, and it is believed that the data is as authentic as it is possible to make it. There has, however, been a disposition on the part of a considerable number of the fishermen to withhold the particulars asked for until absolutely forced from them, owing, perhaps, to the erroneous supposition that the information, if imparted, might be used as a basis for increasing their license fees, curtailing their privileges, or introducing more stringent conditions into their licenses; and this has unavoidably materially delayed the presentation of the report.

Licenses to fish with 1,893,000 fathoms of gill net, 471 pound nets, 499 hoop or fyke nets, 95 seines, 107 dip nets, 3 machines, and several thousand baited hooks were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2,502 men, 91 tugs, and 1,187 boats.

An estimated capital of \$789,042 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 25,698,591 pounds, which shows a decrease as compared with last year of 1,789,888 pounds. (See table p. 80).

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,333,293.82. (See table p. 81).

Statements are given showing the number of licenses issued by each overseer (p. 78); the revenue derived from each division (p. 54); the number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of all fishing material, and the kinds and quantities of fish caught (p. 56-77); comparing

the gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division taken in 1900 with those taken in 1899, and showing the increase or decrease (p. 78); the total yield of each kind of fish in the Province as compared with the total yield of 1899, and showing the increase or decrease (p. 80); the value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 81); the number of tugs, boats, men, etc., employed in the industry, the quantity of net licensed and the value thereof (p. 81); the value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1900 (p. 82), and the quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since confederation (p. 82). (The two latter tables are compiled from Dominion Reports).

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

While, it will be seen, there has been a considerable falling off in our principal food fishes—the whitefish, lake trout, herring and pickerel, there has been a marked increase in the quantity of the coarser varieties taken.

With regard to the decrease in the catch in the Lake of the Woods, our overseer specially observes: "If the fisheries in the Lake of the Woods are ever 'depleted' by overfishing, the blame will certainly be more easily laid against the 'State of Minnesota than the Province of Ontario. as, until last year, licenses on 'the American side were issued indiscriminately, with very few provisions 'attached, and at a fee of only \$10 per pound net, as compared with the policy 'pursued by the Canadian authorities of limiting the number of licenses, and 'the higher fee of \$50. There were something over 250 pound net licenses 'issued on the American side, while but 34 were issued on the Canadian side."

There can be but little doubt that the past year has in many places been the most unfavorable in years for fishing operations, owing to the heavy storms which have visited our lakes, and the shortage in most places is in a large measure attributed to this cause. Particularly was this the case on Lake Erie and the Georgian Bay, where the results to the fishermen, not only from the diminution of the catch, but on account of the destruction of nets and other gear, were most disastrous.

Another cogent reason given for the shortage from the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior is, that owing to the large quantity of frozen fish held over from last year, fishing operations in these waters were not prosecuted so vigorously nor so late as in former years.

The unfavorable weather also made it practically impossible for the fishermen to take advantage of the extension of the open season which was granted, and on the whole it is doubtful if the results of such extensions are not rather a detriment than a benefit.

A new species of herring was last year reported in Lake Ontario, being thought to be a cross between the blue-backed herring and the ciscoe. The species is said to be increasing, and it is believed will ultimately be as numerous as the ciscoe of former years. It is larger than the ciscoe, and is said to command a better price in the market.

It will also be noticed that the quantity of sturgeon is largely in excess of that taken last year. In Lake Erie, where for many years there has been a gradual decrease, there is this year an increase of over 26,000 lbs., the total catch being 169,025 lbs. This fish has greatly increased in value, not only on account of the demand for its flesh, but more particularly for the caviare prepared from its eggs, and the taking of radical measures for the prevention of its extinction has been suggested. On the other hand, the fishermen allege that it is most destructive of the eggs of other fish, and that gallons of freshly absorbed spawn have been taken from a single sturgeon. In that case it is a question whether it is expedient that any steps should be adopted in the direction of protection. The Ontario legislation prevents sturgeon being taken in any manner without a

license, which is the most protection ever accorded to it in this Province, as for many years they were slaughtered with almost every conceivable implement of capture.

It is satisfactory to find from the overseers' reports as well as from other reliable sources of information, that the bass and maskinonge fishing has not been so good for years, due undoubtedly to the careful protection they have received since this Government assumed the administration of the fisheries, and to its provident regulations prohibiting their sale and export, and wasteful fishing by limiting the size and number of those that may be caught.

THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

Appended hereto will be found a list of the overseers and a description of their districts (p. 47), a synopsis of their reports (p. 19), and the report of the Captain commanding the "Gilphic" (p. 19).

The total number of persons prosecuted during the year was 102, or 36 more than in 1899, evidencing increased vigilance on the part of the overseers; and the total amount realized from fines and confiscations, and the sale of confiscated gear, was \$848.03. In certain cases, it was deemed proper to authorize the employment of counsel, that in not a single instance should there be a miscarriage of justice. One hundred and twenty-three trap nets, 177 gill nets, 46 fyke nets, 15 dip nets, 4 seines, 128 night lines, 1,596 hooks, 1 tug, 1 boat, 2 canoes, and 15 spears were confiscated. The most important seizure of the season was of the tug "Crawford," for fishing without a license in Lake Erie.

LEGISLATION.

The legislation of last session, consolidating and amending the law, rendered existing provisions more workable, and provided machinery which experience had indicated to be necessary, adding greatly to the efficiency of the Department. The old law had been enacted before the Fisheries were transferred to the Province, and under circumstances differing from those existing at present.

ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED.

To render the laws less confusing and more easy of interpretation to those who are unable to make a careful study of them, they have been crystallized, published on one sheet, and widely circulated, so that there may no longer be reason for violations on what may be termed excusable ignorance, unless such ignorance is born of a desire either not to know the law or not to observe it.

EXPOSURE DURING CLOSE SEASON.

It is alleged by many that the present law permitting the exposure for sale during the close season of fish caught during the open season is bad in spirit and should be repealed, as it opens the door for easy violations; and while there may be more or less force in these contentions, yet, on the other hand, it may also, we think, be properly urged that it would be a serious injustice and privation to repeal the clause and prevent such an important item of food from being offered for sale at any time of the year. Many of our dealers, too, have, justified by the present law, provided at very large expense for the demand during the close season by erecting freezers and cold storage houses, and annually put in hundreds of tons of fish for use during this period.

EXPORTATION AND SALE OF BASS, &C.

The importance of the legislation prohibiting the sale and exportation of bass, maskinonge and speckled trout as an agency for their protection cannot be overestimated, as it has in a large measure removed the desire for taking these fish.

PERMIT TO TAKE FISH FOR STOCKING PRIVATE WATERS NECESSARY.

The wisdom of the section requiring that, where persons are desirous of obtaining fish from public waters for stocking their private ponds or even other public waters, they shall first obtain a permit from the Department so to do, was early demonstrated, one application being received from within fifty miles of Toronto for permission to take ten thousand brook trout from the streams of the county to be deposited in private ponds, where the privilege of angling may be had any day during the open season on payment of forty cents a pound for the fish caught! Boys from the neighboring village had theretofore been employed for small sums to catch the fish. It is needless to say that the privilege was not granted.

THE TWO POUND PROHIBITION.

The fishermen in every locality are unanimous that the two pound prohibition with respect to trout and whitefish is a very potent measure for the protection and perpetuation of these most valuable fish, putting an end, so far as it is possible to do so by legislation, to the wanton destruction of the young fish. If they had been allowed to be taken for a few years longer it would simply have meant their elimination. The law, so far as known, has been violated in but few instances.

EXAMINATION OF PACKAGES IN TRANSIT.

It is believed that the provisions which permit boxes and packages to be opened in transit, and render the contents liable to confiscation if fish of an illegal size are found therein, have made shippers more careful, and companies more strict in regard to the nature of the packages which are received for shipment. Indeed, we have found the officers of the express and railway companies in entire harmony with the department and anxious to render every assistance in the enforcement of the law; and we take this opportunity of acknowledging the numerous services so rendered.

PENALTIES.

The repeal of the provision in the Act allowing a Magistrate to exercise discretion as to the amount of fine to be imposed and making the minimum fine \$10, has exerted a very salutary influence on the minds of would-be offenders. When the fine was but \$1, or an offender was let go on suspended sentence, the law had not much terror for him.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

The next thing to having a good law is to have it well enforced, and this enforcement is perhaps the chief though not the most pleasant duty which the department has to perform. In all cases our overseers have been instructed to discharge their duties fearlessly and without favor, but in a manner the least

obnoxious possible, and these directions have been fairly well carried out. The overseers have, on the whole, been vigilant, zealous and active in the discharge of their duties, and have taken a livelier interest in their work generally. It is believed that having overseers scattered liberally over the country, with district overseers in those sections where the work to be done is chiefly that of supervision, is the best system for this Province. But the territory to be supervised is so large in area, and the number and variety of its waters so great, that the volume of work which these men have to perform, to give anything like efficient protection, must be apparent to every one who will give the matter one moment's thought or consideration; and it would be folly to deny that violations do occur, no matter how vigilant, zealous and active these officers may be. One great advantage of the system is, that those who learn of violations have a better opportunity of lodging information with the overseer, and are more inclined to do so where they can do this verbally, than if they had to go long distances to see him, or communicate the information by letter. In certain waters, during the fall and spring close seasons, guardians have been employed to assist the overseers in the enforcement of the law; and the practice of occasionally detailing an officer from the Department to visit localities where violations have been reported, or where an overseer was suspected of neglecting his duty, has been found to work advantageously. There seems to be an impression that the enforcement of the Fishery law is to be left entirely to the officers of the Department, and not to fall within the purview of others than the overseers. But this is a misapprehension, for the law requires that it shall be the duty of every "*fire and wood ranger, constable and peace officer, and every game and deputy game warden, to aid in the observance of the provisions of this Act and in bringing offenders to justice.*" Some of the State Legislatures have gone so far as to enact that where peace officers and wardens ignore this duty, and fail to comply with the provisions of the Statute, they shall be liable to fine and even imprisonment. It is believed, however, that public sentiment in the direction of the protection of our fisheries is increasing, and that for the present at all events it will not be necessary to place upon our statute book so drastic a measure.

VIOLATIONS IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

The past year has been no exception to its predecessors as to the amount of illegal fishing carried on in these waters, and perhaps no other waters in the Province have been subjected to so much vigilance and assiduous attention on the part of our officers. One hundred and nineteen trap nets, and many yards of illegally fished gill nets, have been lifted. The trap nets have been invariably destroyed, as being an implement of capture prohibited by the Fisheries Act of the Dominion. Where the gill nets are of a mesh which is authorized by the Department, these nets are sold where possible, and the amounts received therefor placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Province.

THE "GILPHIE."

It was found at the close of last session that some alterations and refittings would be necessary to better equip her for her new work. The principal alterations were the raising of the pilot house, and the construction of two new state-rooms, one for the use of the Captain and the other for an officer of the Government when accompanying the vessel over his district. The coal bunkers were enlarged to provide additional storage space for coal, and the hull of the vessel was thoroughly gone over and plated with steel plates to prevent injury from

the ice. A new patrol boat was purchased, and an additional set of davits put in with which to raise and lower the same, and some other minor but essential alterations were made. These were principally executed under the immediate supervision of the Captain, who reports that the vessel is now in good shape for years, and that her general efficiency is greatly increased. She steamed during the year some 6,275 miles.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

An association called The North American Fish and Game Protective Association, composed of representatives of several of the Provinces of the Dominion, and many of the States was organized at Montreal during the month of February, at a meeting called for the purpose by the Minister of Fisheries of Quebec, which was attended by the undersigned. At this meeting various subjects were discussed, having in view the best steps to be taken to protect and perpetuate the fish and game, and also for procuring uniform laws and regulations in respect to these subjects between the States and Provinces. It was the consensus of opinion that with the inauguration of such regulations the sphere of protection to the fish and game life of the two countries would be greatly increased. Committees were appointed to advance these ends, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

In several districts local protective associations have been organized, and these will no doubt be able to render yeoman service in co-operating with the Department in the work of enforcing the laws and in fostering and promoting public sentiment, if they will undertake the work with a will. Indeed, to prevent the annihilation of our fisheries, we must look to the public to give us the help which cannot possibly be afforded in any other way. The formation of such clubs should be encouraged in every village, town and township. It is not only in the thickly settled districts that such associations can render valuable assistance, but in the remote sections also, where, owing to the scanty settlement, poaching by almost every means can be indulged in with impunity, and where dealers, and in fact many others, unscrupulous enough to buy the fish, are frequently to be found.

INVESTIGATIONS.

It has been thought that more complete information should be had as to the kinds of fish which inhabit at least the larger of our inland lakes; and to this end investigations have been commenced and carried on during the year by one of the District Overseers—assisted by the local overseers—in whose division there are a number of such lakes. He was asked in reporting to state the name of the lake; the county or counties, and township or townships in which it is situated; the length, width and depth of the lake; the formation of its shores; the nature of the bottom of the lake: what were its inlets and outlets; the color of the water; the kinds of fish inhabiting the waters; and whether the fish appeared to be well fed or were poor—of good size or small.* Many of these inland lakes are believed to contain myriads of fish which it is thought desirable in the interests of the better classes, and especially of the game fish, should be removed; and, while indiscriminate netting would no doubt mean the unavoidable destruction of many valuable fish, and would be in opposition to the policy of the Department, yet there seems to be no valid reason why the fishermen should not reap the advantage to be derived by taking the coarser fish with implements of capture which would not hazard the safety of the better kinds, and a revenue to the Province be realized also.

* See report of District Overseer, M. Thwaite, p. 20.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

For many years our great lake fisheries have contributed a considerable portion of the fish food not only of the people of our own Province but of the neighboring Republic. Perhaps ninety-five per cent. of the whole catch is consumed in the United States. If there is one industry in the Province more than another that deserves protection and attention, it is this great fishing industry, as it affects most vitally not only the present population, but generations which are to come. The hatcheries are doing a great work towards replenishing the drain upon the whitefish and the lake trout, no fewer than 98,625,000 fry having been deposited in Ontario waters this year; but so long had the young of these fish been taken before they had come to a spawning age, that the efforts put forth have not yet been rewarded by any considerable improvement.*

FERTILIZING LAKE TROUT AND WHITEFISH EGGS.

There is no doubt a tremendous loss of the spawn of the lake trout and whitefish where this matures at a period which is not covered by the present close season, and steps should in the opinion of the undersigned be taken for the prevention of a portion at any rate of this serious waste. In Lake Superior the trout begin spawning about the 28th September and finish by the 10th October, and therefore the spawn of all ripe fish taken previous to the 1st November is a total loss. The method pursued in some of the neighboring States is, during the gravid period, to place men upon the fishing tugs to take the eggs of the female fish and impregnate them with the milt of the male. The eggs are then carefully planted on the natural spawning beds as the fishermen return their nets to the water. The results have proved most satisfactory. In fact, the Legislature of Wisconsin has enacted that the fishermen "shall" during certain specified periods--the spawning period, "*take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or pan, immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken,*" and very severe penalties are provided for the violation of this clause. The fishermen might well in their own interests readily adopt this means of assisting in maintaining the fish supply; but the expense to the Department of placing an experienced man on each tug for a fortnight or so would not be great, and it is believed the experiment should be tried.

INLAND FISHERIES.

And while special importance must always be attached to our commercial or industrial fisheries by reason of their vast extent and great economic value, the importance of our inland, or what may be perhaps more fitly termed our "sentimental" fisheries is of but slightly lesser importance, not only as a valuable source of food supply, but on account of the large number of people whom they attract every year from far and near to our province. Rare now is the locality one may visit during the months of July and August where he will not find the summer visitor with creel slung over his shoulder and rod in hand meandering along some chattering brook or rushing river, or seated in his buoyant skiff or canoe in search of the speckled beauties or their golden and green garbed rival, the black bass. Scarcely a day passes from the beginning to the end of these months that whole train loads of tourists are not carried to our holiday districts; and each year brings an increasing number, all in search of health, rest or recreation, to which the pastime of fishing is so valuable an adjunct. Some of these

*See Table p. 80, for the number of fry deposited in the waters of the Province since confederation.

have beautiful cottages at various points, while others are accommodated at the numerous hotels and boarding houses or among the farmers. The money which they spend for the actual necessities alone must in the aggregate amount to many thousands of dollars yearly. Indeed, it is practically the only outlet which the settlers of the new districts have for their produce, and the principal source from which they derive any cash revenue. Good fishing in all sections of the province, therefore, cannot but promote the welfare of every resident to a greater or lesser extent. But this steadily increasing influx of people, and the persistent fishing to which our waters have in consequence been subjected, have made it manifest that something must immediately be done towards maintaining and increasing the supply of fish therein; and there appears to be no speedier or better method of accomplishing this most desirable object than by restocking with the parent fish. It is believed there is no branch of the work of the Department in which so great a number are interested in so many widely separate localities and none which will be more popular with the masses of the people.

THE BLACK BASS.

Nearly all of our lakes and streams of any magnitude are well adapted to the black bass, which stands with few rivals as a game fish, and many prefer its flavor to that of the dainty brook trout. No native fish has a more extended range. Its fecundity, too, is so great that, given half a chance, a few pair will in a short time populate the waters in which they are placed. The two principal varieties are the small-mouthed and the large-mouthed. The species is somewhat difficult to distinguish, and the generally accepted points of difference sometimes prove misleading. The colors and markings of each vary with age, and the size of the mouth with the size of the fish. The most reliable, and perhaps an infallible, means of identification is the number of scales on the cheeks, a larger number (usually 17 rows) being found on the cheeks of the small-mouthed variety than on those of the large-mouthed (usually 10). It is erroneously believed that the large-mouthed variety is less gamey than his small-mouthed cousin, but this perhaps is only experienced where the former is taken in ponds or sluggish waters, for a two pound large-mouthed in our cold or running waters will prove inch for inch every bit as good a fighter as the small mouthed, and is in every sense adapted for transplanting in any part of the Province. The black bass is also so radically different from all other fresh water fishes in its spawning habits, and in the care which it exercises over its young, that the percentage of loss of fry when hatched is very small. Trout and whitefish have been known to devour their eggs as soon as deposited; and in the case of speckled trout, where these are propagated in ponds, it has frequently been found necessary to remove the parent fish from the spawning beds immediately upon the spawn having been deposited, or the eggs were in danger of being devoured and the season's labor lost. The parent bass, however, will hover about the spawning bed from the time the eggs are cast until the fry has been hatched (usually in from five to ten days, according to the temperature of the water), and are in a measure able to take care of themselves. Everything, therefore, points to the black bass as being at present the ideal fish with which to stock our waters.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Many of our inland lakes in the sparsely settled districts are naturally well stocked with both varieties, and it has been suggested that these lakes might properly be drawn upon for stocking waters which have become depleted. But such a policy is not favored by the Department, not only because these lakes will themselves in turn soon become popular as fishing resorts, and because of the

announced policy of the Department to lease certain of these lakes as soon as arrangements now under consideration are matured. But if these objections did not obtain, they are so difficult of access and so far from railway centres, that the primitive means which would have to be adopted, both for capture and transportation, would be so tedious and expensive, and accompanied by such loss as to make it impossible to enter upon the work as extensively as is required or desired. The Department, therefore, early recognized that, in order to carry on the work on anything like an extensive scale, or in a successful manner, a plan affording greater facilities must be adopted, and that the fish must also if possible be obtained from waters where a minimum of opposition would be raised to their removal. We have therefore been anxious to discover such waters, and, after much correspondence and enquiry, believe we have been able to locate waters where the fish may be obtained in unlimited quantities, near railway points, and without danger of exciting any opposition whatever to their being taken. A quotation from a letter received on the subject in regard to one locality may here be given: "*There is a bay with a shale or small stone bottom covering 200 acres or more, which I have seen alive in June and July with small bass. In these waters the bass spawn, and are so plentiful in the spring that they can be caught by hand in the shallow parts. The water ranges from two to four feet deep at most. The fish vary in size from four to eight inches. . . . Have seen water boil at times with bass of sizes mentioned, and during my several years' fishing in those parts, I have always seen plenty of small bass. . . . There is no way I know of getting them only by drawing a seine What would be taken would never be missed.*"

To insure the most satisfactory results, it is necessary to remove the fish in the spring before the warm weather sets in, or in the fall before they have again gone into deep water for the winter, and therefore the department is completing arrangements to enable it to enter vigorously upon the work before the fish have spawned. A tender has been received for supplying 10,000 adult bass at 10 cents per head, free on board of car, but the department will itself undertake the work if it is found to be the most convenient and economical method. There is no reason, in the opinion of the undersigned, why our waters should not again—and it is hoped at an early day—teem with desirable fish. All that is required is a permanent stream or body of water, and that the public afford us their loyal support in the enforcement of the law. Nor does the undersigned believe that only waters that have become entirely depleted should be renewed, but he is of opinion that great advantage would result from a supply being placed as soon as possible in waters where bass are already to be found in considerable numbers, for it is believed the importation of new blood into these waters will improve the quantity and quality of those already therein.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE FISH.

Finding that bass could be obtained in such quantities as before mentioned, the necessity of having greater facilities for transportation than those heretofore adopted became evident. To that end, therefore, the undersigned put himself in correspondence, and has had several interviews with the representatives of railway companies, with a view to their co-operation in the great work to be undertaken, by fitting up, equipping and placing at the disposal of the Province a car for the purpose; and the proposition is now receiving their consideration. It has not been suggested that in the first instance a car on anything like so elaborate a scale as are the State fish cars should be furnished, but merely the adaptation of an ordinary passenger coach by means of water tanks and ice boxes, so that it would be possible to transport several hundred adult fish at one time. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that bass can be carried almost any distance without

change of water, if the water is kept at a temperature of forty or fifty degrees, and frequently aerated. With such a car, satisfactory progress should be made with the work during the approaching season; and it is believed that the railway companies will with eagerness embrace the opportunity of aiding the Province in the manner indicated, being beneficiaries to so large an extent by our lakes and rivers being well stocked. It may be mentioned in this connection that a number of railways in neighboring States, recognizing the importance to them of this condition, have, independently of State aid, equipped such cars to assist in the work carried on by the Commissioners, though State cars are also in operation.

THE RIVER NEPIGON.

The River Nepigon, which connects Lakes Nepigon and Superior some sixty miles east of Port Arthur, and which is said to be the head waters of the St. Lawrence, is our most noted fishing river, and is admitted by those who have whipped its waters to be the finest trout "stream" in America, if not in the world. "Stream," however, conveys a very erroneous and vague idea of the magnitude of the river, unless one were in the habit of so speaking of the great Niagara, for the Nepigon possesses in but a slightly lesser degree the "whirling and tumbling water, and the eddies and currents leaping and charging from side to side in eternal confusion" of that river. Here is the virgin home of the speckled trout, specimens having been taken weighing five, seven, and even ten pounds; and here is the angler's paradise. When they are rising well, the fun is fast and furious, for the trout of this region are unequalled for vigor and activity. No more delightful outing could be imagined, desired or experienced than is afforded by a fortnight spent on the glorious Nepigon. The scenery alone would well repay a visit, not to speak of the angling. In its sinuous windings it recalls the famous Saguenay, and it is a matter of constant wonder what splendor the next turn will reveal. In some places the shores are banked with foliage to the water's edge, while in others bold bluffs rear themselves majestically to dizzy heights, and many islands add charm to the view. Immediately one begins the ascent, he feels that he has been transported to another world. Dull care is left behind, the anxieties of life cease to oppress, the very atmosphere seems to be intoxicating, and he gladly yields to the fascination of his surroundings. After leaving Lake Helen and passing the little Indian village at the mouth of the river, the prospect is unbroken by settlement or habitation, and is one delightful expanse of nature's most exquisite handiwork. Six miles more, and the first camping place—Camp Alexander—is reached, and the initial portage has to be made. Here tents are pitched, and preparations begun for spending the night. Some of the guides repair to the forest, and in a few moments return heavily laden with large bundles of fragrant spruce boughs, which they adeptly convert into restful couches. Others have meantime been preparing the evening meal; the call to "wee-sin" is a welcome sound, and soon the camp is lulled to rest by the never ceasing song of the river. No reliable fishing is to be obtained below Camp Alexander, though the impatient angler has occasionally been rewarded with a rise where a fly has been cast in the eddies along the way. The river falls in its course of 20 miles between Lake Nepigon and Camp Alexander some three hundred feet; so that for this distance falls and rapids follow in quick succession, and good fishing is to be had almost anywhere between these points. The guides are either Indians or half-breeds, and, as a rule, are most attentive and trustworthy. To be properly equipped, two guides are required for each canoe, unless one is himself an adept canoe man, and has a fondness for hard work, for it requires a strong arm, a skillful hand, an unerring eye, and an active brain to safely pilot a craft through these turbulent waters into the coveted haunts. Indeed, as the struggle against the rushing waters becomes fiercer, the muscles and veins of the swarthy guides stand

out like cables. The guides are anxious that the tourist should have good fishing, and the rivalry is keen as to which boat shall bring in the largest trout; and when a fish is struck their exclamations of delight are second only to the uproar created by the swift running waters. In places where the current is too strong for paddling, and not angry enough to necessitate a portage, the guides pole the canoe along; and, as inch by inch headway is made, it seems a battle of the weak against the strong, wonder prevails as to which will ultimately triumph, and speculation arises as to what consequence would follow the snapping of the trusted spruce or the capsizing of the canoe. Occasionally such a contingency arises as the snapping of a pole, but the skilful bowman has never yet proved unequal to the emergency.

Near the head of the river is Virgin Falls—a miniature Niagara. At the foot of the falls may at any time be seen, disporting in the foam, hundreds of whitefish and speckled trout; and the former takes the fly as to the “manner born.” A few miles above the falls is Lake Nepigon itself, a most beautiful sheet of water, measuring some 70 miles long by 50 wide, with a coast line of about 600 miles. The lake is thickly studded with islands—it is estimated some one thousand in all. The descent of the river is not the least enjoyable part of the trip, and is of course accomplished in a much shorter time, as most of the rapids are “run” in the downward journey. Frequently the canoes of several parties may be seen descending a rapid in quick succession—a most thrilling sight.

As the Nepigon is the source of considerable revenue to the Department, and as the number of visitors to it is increasing annually, it had from time to time been suggested by parties who had visited the river that certain improvements should be made which would render a visit thereto more enjoyable and attended with less hardship and inconvenience—such, for instance, as the construction of landing-places, the improvement of the portages, the making of trails to desirable pools now almost inaccessible, and better sanitary arrangements. A question had also arisen as to whether certain privileges applied for to the Crown Lands Department would or would not militate to the detriment of these world-renowned fishing grounds. That the Department might be in possession of the special personal knowledge necessary to deal with these matters, and with others as they may arise, a visit of inspection was made by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner during the month of July.

As an additional outcome of the visit the undersigned would most strongly urge the desirability of reserving a strip of land on each side of the river, in addition to the one chain already reserved, that the scenery may be properly protected and preserved for all time in its pristine beauty.

NEPIGON TROUT.

An experiment which I should like to see tried, and the result of which I would watch with great interest, would be the fertilizing of the eggs of the brook trout in some of the preserves with the milt from the male of the Nepigon. Milt can be retained for days in hermetically sealed jars, and has been sent one thousand miles or more by mail, and on its arrival used to impregnate eggs that afterwards yielded over ninety per cent of fry. If any of our trout culturists would care to make the experiment, the Department will endeavour, to have a supply of milt obtained by its officers at the Nepigon. The milt must not be diluted with water, and the eggs should be impregnated within six days from the time it is taken. The result it is believed would be a hardy and vigorous offspring.

LEASING OF LAKES.

During the year, letters were addressed to the overseers in outlying districts, instructing them to report upon such lakes in their divisions as, in their opinions

might properly be leased for angling purposes, and to give their area, location and any other information useful for the Department to have in dealing with the matter, and replies were received, with particulars as to a number of lakes in each division. But the acquaintance of the overseer with the topography of his district is found to be so limited that the information obtained is not sufficient to enable the Department to arrive at a conclusion as to the lakes which may properly be leased, and which should be reserved for public fishing. Some more reliable means should, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, be adopted to obtain the information required. It may be said that in Quebec, where a policy of leasing lakes has been approved for some years, the plan adopted was to depute competent officers to make an inspection of the lakes and report thereon; and these inspections seem to have been continued for a number of years. It is respectfully suggested that a similar plan might in the first instance be adopted in this province in, say, the sparsely settled or newly surveyed townships where it would be impossible to obtain by any other means the information desired. In the older portions of the Province it may be assumed that there are few lakes which can be so disposed of, as, until within a very recent date, no reservation of the lands under or surrounding the smaller lakes was made in the patents. It would be important, too, in the opinion of the undersigned, that the investigations should be confined to districts where it would be possible to obtain canoe men acquainted with the routes and portages, and where the present means of communication render it possible to reach the lakes decided to be leased within a reasonable time. The inspections might be extended as new means of communication make it possible to reach with greater facility the more distant lakes, and as applications therefor increase. In the instructions to the surveying and exploring parties sent out during the year into our new districts, a paragraph was inserted at the suggestion of the undersigned requiring them to report upon the fisheries in the territory which they were to explore. Those of the reports which have been examined indicate that the lakes and streams in these sections teem with brook trout and many other valuable varieties of fish. The leasing of angling privileges in the lakes and rivers of Quebec yields an annual revenue of over \$35,000 in rentals ranging from \$5 to \$500, and though less favorable conditions exist in Ontario than in Quebec, with its far-famed trout lakes and salmon rivers, all comparatively easy of access, the revenue to be derived from this source in this Province should ultimately be considerable.

Information should also be obtained with reference to such lakes as might properly be leased for fishing therein for commercial purposes, a number of applications having already been received for the leasing of lakes for such purpose in different parts of the Province. A general policy on the subject should, as soon as may be, be approved and announced, but more especially with reference to the lakes in our new districts, which are practically unprotected, and in which unlimited opportunities for poaching are afforded. These lakes should be regarded as so many farms, the property of the Province, and be dealt with in the same way—leased or rented for a number of years—the Province being the landlord, as it were, and the person desiring the lease the tenant—the lease to contain such conditions as would ensure the property being kept in a fertile condition, by limiting the number of nets that could be fished, the quantity of fish to be taken annually, the saving and planting of spawn, fry, etc., etc. If such a plan were adopted, these lakes would be made to yield a revenue in perpetuity, while if the present system of issuing licenses therein were followed, they would in a short time be exhausted. Depleted of their contents they would be valueless, either from a revenue or food producing standpoint. It is said that an acre of water properly cultivated can be made to produce as much revenue as an acre of land.

THE OUANANICHE.

Steps were taken to obtain from the Province of Quebec a supply of this fish for introduction into our waters, but so far have not been followed by very gratifying results. Most of the waters in which the Ouananiche is to be found, or at least from which it can conveniently be obtained, are under lease, and the lessees look upon the fish as "the apple of their eye." Many of our lakes, it is thought, would be suitable for the successful reception of this valuable species, which is so popular, not only in Quebec, but in some of the eastern States. In fact in the State of Maine it has quite supplanted the black bass as the popular angling fish. What is proposed is, that in the first instance a few should be planted in congenial waters, from which, after they become established, future supplies may be obtained for stocking other lakes, and our efforts to obtain them will not be relinquished.

STEEL-HEAD SALMON.

Failure to obtain the Ouananiche led to enquiries being made with respect to the steel-head salmon, which is finding its way across Lake Superior into our waters in increasing numbers, and has been caught in the nets of pound net fishermen during the last year or two. It is said to rise to the fly as readily as does the Ouananiche or brook trout, to be very prolific, hardy, and, like the Ouananiche, to thrive in a temperature of water much higher than is required for brook trout. A specimen was sent to the undersigned by one of the Rossport fishermen. It is certainly a handsome fish, and of superb flavor. The indications are that fully as good results would be secured in its domestication as in that of the Ouananiche, and if it can be obtained in sufficient numbers a deposit in some of our lakes will be tried.

FISHWAYS.

A large number of letters, petitions, etc., have been received during the year from different parts of the Province pointing out the necessity for the erection of fishways. This being one of the subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, these applications have been referred to that Government. Where the Minister has deemed it proper, as the law provides, that fishways should be erected, directions have been given accordingly, and a number have been erected. The fundamental principle regarding the erection of fishways is, that no one should be allowed to erect an obstruction in a stream or river which would impair and ultimately destroy the proprietary rights of persons living above the obstruction on the same river. In many places this is no doubt a serious cause of complaint, and the matter is one deserving most careful consideration wherever such obstruction exists. But, while in the majority of cases, means for the free migration of fish should be afforded, there may be reasons why such facilities should not be rendered; but this is not always understood. For instance, the waters below a dam may contain undesirable fish from which those above are perfectly free, and in the face of such a condition no one would call for or desire the erection of a fishway.

OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Representations have been received during the year that there is great destruction of young fish by the raising of waters in the spring, both from artificial and natural causes. Into these waters the breeding fish find their way and deposit their eggs. As the waters recede the parent fish return to the deeper water, but the eggs hatch out in millions in the pools along the shore, and as the waters dry up the young fish invariably perish. In the marshes bordering on

Lake Scugog the loss from this source has for many years been very considerable and the department has in a number of places erected screens to prevent this as much as possible. The protection, however, that can be afforded in this way is obviously inadequate.

SAWDUST.

The pollution of public waters by sawdust is still a serious cause of complaint, but it is gratifying to be able to report that in a number of cases where the practice has heretofore been to dump the sawdust into the water the parties have, on their attention being drawn to the law on the subject, made immediate provision for other disposition of it.

CARP.

The continued unfavorable reports as to this fish further demonstrate the desirability of doing everything that can be properly done for its extermination. Every means for its capture has been authorized which has been applied for, as it is believed the destruction of this fish cannot but prove beneficial to other and more valuable kinds. It is now so execrated in some of the States, where for a number of years it had been artificially propagated, that the Legislatures of these States have even enacted a law making it a misdemeanor punishable with heavy fine to plant carp in public waters. But it is evidently here to stay. It is most prolific, a single carp being said to deposit in a season as many as 500,000 eggs.

SPECIMENS.

Specimens of our fish should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be collected and preserved in plaster or other approved form and placed where they may be inspected by interested parties.

FROGS.

A number of applications for leases have during the year been received. No licenses have, however, been granted, as it was found upon enquiry that the territory for which application was made was being "farmed" by a number of parties, all of whom claimed equal rights and privileges. While the industry in this Province is not carried on so extensively as in the United States, where it is said to be of economic importance in no less than fifteen States, and has been little thought of or even heard of by many in the Province, it may be mentioned that in one place at least it has assumed such importance that it is referred to in the Manual on Fish Culture recently published by the United States Fish Commission at Washington (which devotes some eleven closely printed pages to the subject of frogs and their artificial cultivation) in these words:

"One of the most successful frog farms is in Ontario, in the Trent River basin. It has been in operation about twenty years, and annually yields a comparatively large product of frogs. . . . During the years 1895 and 1896 this farm yielded 5,000 pounds of dressed frogs' legs and 7,000 living frogs for scientific purposes and for stocking other waters." Some idea of the great demand which exists for this luxury in the United States may be gathered from the fact that the annual catch in the United States is given as but little less than 1,000,000, with a gross value to the "hunters" of about \$50,000, and to the retailers of not less than \$150,000. Indeed, the demand for frogs in the United States, where the consumption is said to be ten times that of France—where it is popularly supposed to be larger than elsewhere—has been so great that it is feared their unrestricted hunting will result in their practical extinction, and

artificial propagation is already talked of. Much interest has been aroused on the subject in our own Province, probably by our legislation of last session, and many enquiries have been received as to the means to be adopted for their culture and for the establishment of frog farms. It is believed that there are thousands of acres of waste lands in the Province, the property of private individuals, which are now practically worthless, and which could be turned to profitable use in raising frogs. All that would be necessary would be to stock the waters with paired breeders, and they would do the rest, as natural food is present in sufficient amounts for successful growth. The species considered most profitable on account of its size is the eastern bull frog, *Rana catesbiana*, which reaches a body length of over eight inches. They begin to breed at the age of three years, and reach a marketable size in four or five years. Only the hind legs are preserved, a pair of which will average about half a pound in weight. The price in the New York market varies from 50c. to \$1 per pound.

REPORTS.

Attention is specially directed to the reports of the overseers and the captain of the Gilphie on following pages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,
Deputy Commissioner.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1900.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetanguishene reports as follows :

"In receiving the past season's operations a good many conflicting situations are found and seemingly paradoxical conclusions arrived at. In the first place there is abundant evidence, evidence borne out by my own observation, that fish are just as plentiful in the Georgian Bay as ever, while at the same time the catch has been undoubtedly less, and the net result to fishermen and dealers not nearly so favourable as last year.

"What, then, are the causes for the decreased catch ?

"Firstly, there seemed to be a general impression that trap nets were likely to be licensed in the early part of the season, and a very considerable outfit of these nets were got ready and put in operation, and when a great many of these were afterward seized and destroyed, it meant in many cases that a man's total outfit was gone and therefore he was unable to resume operations for some considerable time, and in some cases not at all.

"Secondly, the season was noted for most violent gales and it was a very common occurrence to see nets washed up on jagged rocks and torn to shreds.

"Thirdly, fish change their haunts and feeding grounds from precisely the same reasons that wild animals on land do, that is either because their favourite feed is scarcer or that they are obliged to move to avoid enemies that prey on their particular kind. The bottom of our lakes is covered with certain species of plant life which furnishes fish food in its season. This vegetable growth is not very well understood, but it is known that in quantity and quality it varies from season to season, from climatic and other causes, just as much as plant life on land, and just as local in varied degree of productiveness.

"I wish to say however that fishermen are in no way discouraged, they recognize the past as being an off year, and they are fully alert to the fact that fish are plentiful, only circumstances have been against a large catch.

"Fishermen universally acknowledge that the department wishes nothing but their welfare.

"Regarding my own operations with the "Gladys" would say, that she was put in commission on May 15th, and continued without interruption until the closing of navigation, and while I can claim to have done good work I have no hesitation in saying that a sail boat is the worst possible kind of a craft for patrolling purposes, very often just when it is most necessary to be moving there is either a dead calm or a gale, then again her accommodation, which fully as good as the average 30 ft sail boat is not fit for the early or latter part of the season or in any rainy or rough weather, it is all right in fine weather, but I say it advisedly, a man's life or health is not safe.

"This part of the Georgian Bay is becoming more and more a tourist resort and it gives me great pleasure to report that without any exception those I have conversed with freely consider that both bass and maskinonge are much more plentiful, and that the department in establishing and maintaining a propagation line and also maintaining good oversight is deserving the thanks of the entire tourist fraternity, and one of the greatest pleasures I have had in my work was the many expressions of satisfaction at the work being done.

"In regard to recommendations, I wish to say that they are few, the work of the department is running smooth, and the regulations generally fit the requirements.

"I have had a great many enquiries as to fishing in inland waters, several applications to fish in same being forwarded to the Branch, but so far none grant-

ed. I can't help but think that the time has arrived when some of the large bodies of inland waters, more especially those out of the direct line of tourist requirements, should be made to add their quota to the wealth and revenue of the Province, and to this end a systematic inspection of these waters be made, there is probably as much area of water in the New Ontario as the Old, and it seems preposterous to conclude that the tourist of Old Ontario requires all the water of the New for his particular benefit."

District Overseer Thwaite reports as follows :

"I hereby submit my annual report for 1900, as District Overseer for the Districts of Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro and Haliburton Counties. Several times I visited the principal lakes frequented by American tourists, and made careful enquiry into the complaints of visitors, residents, and other parties interested in Stony Lake, that the salmon trout were destroying the young lunge and bass, as these fish were becoming scarcer every year. I caught several salmon trout and opened them to see as to the food they were living on, and from enquiries from residents on the lake I concluded that the salmon trout were not the cause, to any great extent, of causing the scarcity of lunge and bass, but that over fishing was the principal cause; and another cause of complaint was that whitefish destroyed the spawn of the lunge and the bass. This may be the case, as in December I caught a quantity of whitefish, the largest weighed about five pounds. The food found in them was entirely the spawn of the salmon trout; as these whitefish are very numerous in Stony and other adjoining lakes, no doubt they do consume a large quantity of lunge and bass spawn, but this can be ascertained in the spring if the Department wishes.

"I would recommend that Stony Lake be restocked with bass and lunge fry also that five (5) fishways be put in dams on Indian River, so that fish from below can have free access to Stony Lake, and that the stop-logs be either taken out or left in at Hastings, Young's Point and Lakefield until June 1st. If this was done the waters would be kept at a uniform level on the River Otonabee and Rice Lake, and would preserve millions of lunge and bass spawn.

"I was asked to allow experiments to be made with hoop nets in Scugog and Rice Lakes to catch catfish, but up to the present time these experiments have not induced anyone to take out licenses to net these fish.

"In regard to the Act prohibiting the sale of lunge and bass, I may say the new law is approved by all parties, except a few dealers, as it is a step in the right direction to allow these fish to increase.

"I would also recommend that a small license fee, say \$3.00 for thirty days and \$5.00 for the season, be charged Americans for the privilege of fishing in the lakes in the Districts under my supervision, as I feel sure this small fee would not debar these tourists from visiting our lakes.

"I would also recommend the issuing of licenses, fee, say \$3.00 for thirty days or \$5.00 for the season, to net salmon trout with proper size nets, said applicants for licenses to be approved by the local overseers, and the nets to be set only where they may direct. As you are well aware, this territory brings in very little revenue to assist in the protection of fish, except a few fines, etc.

"I have no complaint from anyone that mill owners have polluted the waters with sawdust or refuse.

"The following is a short description of the different lakes visited, as per list of questions below: Stony Lake is in the county of Peterboro, townships of Drummer, Burleigh and Smith, is about twelve miles long and from one-half to two and one half miles wide, depth from ten to one hundred and fifty feet; formation, Drummer shore, clay land, limestone and granite, and bluffy, Burleigh

and Smith, all granite and bluffy; bottom, rocky, muddy, weedy and rushes; inlet, Jack and Eel Creeks and Burleigh Falls, which is a continuation of Lovesick Deer Bay, Buckhorn, Pigeon, Cameron, Sturgeon and Scugog Lakes; bass, lunge, salmon trout, sucker whitefish, with large quantities of catfish, suckers, etc., are found in the lake, all the fish are well fed and of good size; water, dark; outlet, Clear Lake and Idian River.

"Clear Lake, in county of Peterboro, between the townships of Duro and Smith, about five miles long and one to one and one-half miles wide, ten to one hundred feet deep; Smith shore, clay, sand, bluff and granite rock; Duro shore, clay, bluff and limestone rock; bottom, rocky, muddy, weeds and rushes; inlet, Stony Lake; outlet, Kathcawanooka Lake; water, rain colour; the principal fish are lunge, bass, salmon trout, whitefish, herrings, and all other kinds of small fish, all are well fed and a good size.

"Rice Lake, in the counties of Northumberland, Peterboro, Durham and Hastings, Townships of Asphodel, Otonabee, South Monagan, Haldimand, Hamilton and Alnwick: twenty miles long, two to five miles wide, five to thirty feet deep; bottom, mud, gravel and weedy; shores, marshy; inlets, Otonabee, Indian and Owze Rivers and several creeks; outlet, Trent River; water, dark blue; fish, lunge and bass, and all other kinds of small fish.

"Scugog Lake, in the counties of Ontario, Durham and Victoria, townships of Reach, Mariposa, Cartwright, Manvers, township of Scugog or Scugog Island is surrounded by Scugog Lake; length, some twenty miles, width, one-half to three miles, depth, five to ten feet; shores, mostly marshy and bluffy; bottom, muddy, but stony in places; inlet, Cedar, Nonquon and several other small creeks; outlet, Scugog River; color of water, dark; lunge and bass are the game fish, with any quantity of catfish, sunfish, suckers, with a few perch, all well fed and of good size.

"Most of the back lakes are of similar formation and same kinds of fish."

1. Name of the lake.
2. The county or counties in which it is situated.
3. The township or townships in which it is situated.
4. The length of the lake.
5. The width of the lake.
6. The depth of the lake.
7. Shores; (state formation, and if different on different sides, state what difference. It may be bluffy on one side and low on the other, or it may be rocky on one side and marshy on the other.)
8. Bottom of the lake; (state whether muddy, sandy, gravel, clay, marl, stony, rocky, weedy, or rushes.)
9. What inlets.
10. What outlets.
11. The color of the water.
12. The kinds of fish inhabiting the waters, as far as you are able to say.
13. Whether the fish appear well fed or are poor—if good size or small.

District Overseer Judd reports as follows:

"I have the honour of submitting to you this my second annual report concerning the working of the Fishery Laws in the territory under my supervision.

In my former report I took occasion to refer, to the extent of territory, the quality of fish therein, the question of protecting the same, the revenue derived therefrom, and particularly that of the Rideau waters.

In this I am pleased to practically confirm the beneficial effects of a vigorous policy of protection, which we, as your officers, have endeavoured to adopt.

It has been my special effort to impress upon the local overseers and the public the necessity of a careful watch over their local waters in view of a proper protection, and especially for the first few years, in the hope that the waters will be restored to their former status by natural and permanent increase, and the law becomes better known and more acceptable to the people.

In this I am assured beyond doubt that the officers are doing all that may reasonably be expected of them or perhaps can be done under the circumstances, and that there is an increasing tendency towards an observance of the law and co-operation on the part of the public.

There has been a decrease in convictions for infractions during the last year, and a large increase in applications for licenses, while copies of the "Fishery" laws are frequently requested from all parts of my territory and which have, as near as I can learn, been fully supplied. Applications for licenses from men who have for years fished unmindful of the laws are pouring in to your overseer to such an extent that it is becoming an important question, in view of not overcrowding the waters with nets, what to do in the matter. Every applicant urges his case, and many are now, by means of petitions and letters from influential men, pressing for licenses. I mention these facts as evidence of a gratifying assurance of the interest taken in our fishery laws and an increasing disposition to obey them. Yet, while this is true, it is quite as true that violations are being perpetrated and that complaints are made requiring prompt investigation.

Last year an extension of time to May 1st was given to licensees of hoop nets and the regulation for spearing somewhat relaxed, which I humbly submit affords a special opportunity for fishermen to evade the law.

On the 22nd of April I visited certain hoop nets where an extension of time had been granted, and found large quantities of bass in said nets, showing that in the spring bass are working to the shores and in marshy places where fishermen operate.

The practise of spearing in the spring so much indulged in by the farming community has been greatly lessened and consequently the destruction of bass has been less than in former years. While the problem of ridding our lakes and streams of Ling and destructive fish requires consideration.

In May I visited Perth and its adjacent waters, Christie Lake and Tay river, and procured evidence of a general character of violations on the Tay river in the spring by netting and the use of dynamite for a superior class of pickerel which inhabit those waters and which are caught, during their running, in great quantities, at Deacon's Rapids on said Tay river and are sold in Perth, Smith's Falls and other towns and villages; and to prevent this a man will be required to be at Deacon's Rapids day and night for a period of about two weeks.

I may further observe that a large and influential Anglers' Association has been formed in Perth which has manifested a disposition to assist in protecting said waters.

In August last I visited St. Lawrence River upon information of gross violations in netting minnows below Prescott, in my territory. I learned that about sixteen men were employed in catching in seines from five to ten thousand minnows daily and shipping them to Alexandria Bay, N.Y., where they were sold to fishermen, and upon which catch custom duties were levied by American officers. The minnows were shipped in barrels on the line of boats running from Ogdensburgh to Clayton, attended by a man who supplied fresh water so as to keep them alive, and sold at a high price. I took such steps as I could to prevent further violations, but the season was nearly over, and I was in no position to take legal proceedings. I apprehend, however, that this will be repeated next year during the tourist season unless said river be carefully guarded.

With the above exceptions there have been no very important violations that have come to my notice. Only three convictions have been made by myself and no seizures of nets. This, in comparison with the preceding year, is, I submit encouraging.

During the year one Anglers' and Game Association has been formed and is now in good working order. Two others will be formed before spring.

The influx of tourists to the Rideau has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the outlook for the coming season is still more gratifying. Guides and boatmen are beginning to learn what they can earn, and several last season camped at convenient points where tourists came, and found ready and lucrative employment. Fishing was much better than for years past. Solicitations are made continually to keep the waters as free as possible from nets. In a word the fishery laws are practically beginning to get control of the fisheries which hitherto had been in a state of chaos."

District Overseer Mathen Brockville :

Reports that the angling on the River St. Lawrence has been much better than for some years. His district has been carefully inspected. There were several cases of fishing with night lines without license, which he succeeded in putting a stop to, but no other violation came to his knowledge. The several fishery overseers in the district attended to the requirements of the fishery laws by giving their districts a close supervision during the year. Some little difficulty was experienced with parties from the U. S. side of the River St. Lawrence in using seines for catching minnows, and although no seizures were made he succeeded in stopping the practice. He recommends the granting of licenses for seines measuring not more than 30 feet, and for which a charge of \$5 each should be demanded. He would also recommend a close season for pike, which should cover the same period as that for bass.

Overseer M. Kyle, Rat Portage :

Reports that "the number of men employed, as well as the nets fished, are much less than last year. This will account to a great extent for the decreased catch. From my knowledge of the conditions, and as a result of enquiries made among the fishermen and also with the superintendent of the Dominion Fish Co., which company buys practically all of the fish caught in these waters, I do not consider that the decrease in catch means that the waters are being depleted, but simply that the industry has not been so vigorously prosecuted during the past season as in former years. There are a good many reasons for this state of affairs: one reason is that at the beginning of the season there was a large stock of fish held in cold storage, and as the outlook was for lower prices during the season a good many men who formerly fished did not do so the past season, but instead went to work, some on their own mining claims and others for mining companies, as well as on the construction of the new Ontario and Rainy River Railroad, which they considered offered a better prospect for them than fishing. Several of my licenses from which I have had no returns were for the winter months only, and as it was too late during the first part of 1900 before the ice was sufficiently strong there was very little fishing done on these licenses. There was also open water for the greater part of December of the present year, so that the winter licenses on the smaller inland lakes were practically not fished. As explained by the superintendent of the Dominion Fish Company, another reason for the decreased catch last season is that during the very early spring there was a continuance of very high east winds, which, it is claimed, drive the fish, especially sturgeon, away from the south-west shores of the Lake of the Woods, where all the pound-net fishing is done. Then the weather turned very warm early in

the summer, and in order to save the nets they were taken out and were not fished for a period of six weeks, so that to all intents and purposes the pound-net fishing only extended over a period of about three weeks in the spring and six or seven weeks in the fall. In one or two instances the nets were not fished even that length of time in the fall, as owing to their exposed position and the prevalence of heavy storms a good many of the nets were destroyed in the water. Altogether the fishermen have had a rather hard time of it during the past season, and looking at the matter from all points, the returns are fully as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

As in former years, nearly the whole of the catch is exported to American markets by the C. P. R. from this point. This applies to the fish caught on the American side, which are also shipped from here in bond. A small proportion of the Canadian catch is shipped to eastern Canadian markets, notably Montreal, which takes some of the coarser varieties, such as pike and buffalo, but the quantity is small, and fully 75 per cent. of the whole catch goes to the United States.

No violations of the close season were brought to my notice and I think on the whole they were well observed. The only fishway in my district is that in a dam belonging to the Keewatin Power Co., on the Winnipeg river, near this town, but owing to the stop-logs having kept the water in the dam up to its normal height the fishway has been in good working order. The only violations of the fishery regulations in this district took place in the latter part of May, 1900, when I made a seizure of a number of American gill-nets in Canadian waters, near the mouth of Rainy river. These gill-nets were seized and stored by me in Rat Portage, and finally sold to the Dominion Fish Co., as reported in my correspondence to your Department on the subject. There was also some trouble with Indians catching sturgeon by means of night-line on Rainy river, but upon my investigating the matter I found, as reported in my letter of June 5, that most of the fishing had been done outside of my district on Rainy river between Barwick and Fort Francis. I wrote the Indian agent at Fort Francis in the matter and he took steps, as far as the Indians were concerned, to have the trouble stopped."

Overseer Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon, reports:

"That the year 1900 just closed, from a revenue point of view, has been the most successful in its history, and although this increase of revenue has been secured by raising the price of fishing permits, visitors are well pleased with the results.

"The river has been patrolled by Charles de Laronde, overseer, and the provisions of the law maintained, particular attention being given to the sanitary condition of the camping grounds, on which the pleasure of the trip depends in a great measure.

"I estimate the amount spent by the tourists at Nepigon at \$9,000; this does not include railway, steamboat or hotel expenses."

Overseer Alex. McComber, of Port Arthur, reports as follows:

"There was an apparent decrease in the catch for 1900 as compared with 1899. I think this may be explained by the fact that there was practically no fishing during the month of December on account of the ice not having formed. The fishermen do not care to trust their nets in the open water late in the fall. There has been no ice in the bay up to the present except a small fringe around the edge. The bay is practically open now. The weather has been so mild that no thick ice has formed and what has formed has been broken up by winds shortly afterwards.

"During the year 1900 the greater part of the fish was shipped to the United States from this district, probably ninety per cent. The exact quantity cannot be obtained.

"I have heard of no abuses existing during the year excepting the following, if they may be termed abuses :

"(1) In the month of August I was informed that some fisherman at Rossport was leaving fish offal unburied on the shore there. I wrote to the man instructing him this must be disposed of by burial in future. I afterwards made enquiries and found that these instructions were being followed.

"(2) In the month of October a complaint was made that one of the lumber companies operating near Pigeon River had dammed up Arrow Lake, and was damaging the fishing. I communicated with the manager, and he immediately lowered the dam and arranged to prevent the water being raised too high.

"I have been unable to find that the close season was violated in any way. It was reported to me at one time that some pound nets had been left in the water near Thunder Cape during the close season. I communicated with the Department and received instructions to go out and examine the grounds. I went out with a tug and found that no nets were there. The owner of the nets had apparently had some trouble in removing them and had cut them at the corners, leaving a piece of the rope hanging from the sticks. From a distance it appeared as if the nets were there. I found out afterwards that when the nets were being raised a storm had arisen, and the owner fearing he would lose them cut them off at the corners.

"In the month of June I heard that a man had a hoop net set in Thunder Bay near McKenzie River east of Port Arthur. I went down and seized the net and advised the Department of my action, and was told to keep the net until further orders. This man was not prosecuted as he was an old man and worth nothing and claimed he did not know it was wrong as he was catching suckers for his dog. I still have the net in my possession.

"There are no fishways in my division. There was only one sawmill operating continuously in the district during 1900 and that was at Port Arthur inside of the breakwater, and did not affect the fisheries. There is a mill at Fort William on the Kaministiquia River, but it was not operated last year, and when operated the refuse is burned.

"I have again experienced great difficulty in getting returns from the fishermen, in fact many of them will not reply to my letters at all, and therefore the information as to value of nets and boats, number of men employed, and amount of fish caught, etc., can only be approximately stated.

"There is no doubt that a fish hatchery on Lake Superior would be of great benefit to the fishing industry here. There is no hatchery on the Canadian side of this lake at all, but there is one the American side at Duluth and one at Sault Ste. Marie. At present the Booth Fishing Co. is placing spawn on the north shore on their own account. I am told that the expense of running a hatchery is not excessive compared to the results obtained. I have not been connected with the fishery long enough here to speak of its condition compared to some years ago, but I believe the catch has steadily decreased for some time, and will probably continue to decrease, owing to there being no source of supply other than natural causes. On the American side the industry has been greatly aided by the hatcheries, and fish are now plentiful where some years ago none were to be found.

INLAND FISHING.

"The coming season will probably see an increased number of tourists coming to the District for its fish. A new line of steamboats will be run from the Soo to

Port Arthur by way of the North Shore, stopping at all the small ports and especially Nepigon. It is also intended to advertise the district extensively as a fishing district.

LEASING OF LAKES.

"I have been asked by several parties whether the Department would lease some of the inland lakes for a term of years on condition that the lessees protect the lakes, erect buildings, etc. There are a number of lakes which could be leased in this way, as they are not being fished now in any way and applications will undoubtedly be sent in next summer.

Overseer James Whalen, Port Arthur:

Reports that no complaints have been made to him of any abuses existing and that none have come to his notice. So far as he has been able to ascertain the close season has been well observed and no illegal fishing done.

In his opinion it would be a good thing for the department and the fishermen if a number of the large inland lakes were thrown open for fishing purposes. In some of the lakes he is informed that the fish are so thick that they cannot live, and suggests care being used in the granting of licenses to see that the fish were not exterminated by too many fishing in any one lake. There should, he thinks, be a handsome revenue in this for the Government. He is of opinion also that in some lakes where sturgeon is plentiful the fishermen should be allowed to use pound nets or such other nets as might be necessary.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie:

States that about 95 per cent. of the fish caught is exported to the United States and the balance used for home consumption.

There was very little fishing carried on after 15th October, as all the tugs were laid up and the nets removed by that date.

No abuses of any kind existed and the close seasons were strictly observed.

No fines were imposed, nor any confiscations made, and no illegal fishing of any kind came to his notice.

The law respecting pollution of waters was strictly adhered to. There are no fishways in the division.

NORTH CHANNEL OF LAKE HURON.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current:

This officer reports, that notwithstanding the very severe weather experienced by the fishermen last fall, the fishing has been good and in most places, better than in 1899. He would favour the licensing of trap-nets, which are now prohibited altogether, as they will then be under the supervision of the fishery overseer. He would also favour the use of 2½ inch mesh for herring gill-nets, as the run of herring in this district is smaller than in other waters.

Overseer John Paul, Loring:

Reports that angling was very good during the season, being carried on chiefly by the residents for their family use. No netting of any kind was permitted and no violations of the law came to his notice.

The close seasons were also strictly observed.

Overseer John A. Johnson, Parry Sound:

Reports the fishing operations in his division for 1900 to have been fairly successful. The fishermen seem to be well satisfied with the present regulations. Trap-netting and seine fishing seem to have been less vigorously prosecuted than

in other years, and the fisherman seems desirous of carrying out the regulations of the department, as from my different visits to the fishing stations and markets I find that the law has been well observed. The Indians have abandoned the selling of bass and other fish prohibited by law. There has been a large increase of tourists this year. They report the fishing good, and have observed the law well. Poachers in inland lakes have been less, and the farmers have assisted in the protection of the fish more than in other years. Everyone speaks highly of the present regulations for the protection of fish.

Overseer Labatt, Victoria Harbour :

Reports that the pollution of the waters in his division by bark falling off the sawlogs is proving detrimental to the fisheries and recommends that some steps be taken to have the nuisance abated. The nets of the fishermen suffered considerably from this cause.

He succeeded in capturing one trap-net during the season, which he destroyed. The several close seasons were strictly observed.

Overseer Waddell, Leith :

Reports a very good fishing season in his division although the fish were late coming on to the shoals on account of the fine weather prevailing.

The close seasons were well observed.

About one half of the total catch was exported to the United States and the other half used for home consumption.

He had two parties prosecuted for illegal fishing, one of whom got off, for want of evidence, and the other pleaded guilty and was fined.

Four nets were confiscated and sold.

Overseer Stewart, Gillies, Hull :

Reports a slight decrease in the catch in his division, although the fishing in the beginning of the season was very good.

All the fish caught were sold in Canada and used chiefly for home consumption.

No abuses of any kind came to his knowledge, and there were no convictions.

The fishing laws and regulations were well observed, as were also the several close seasons.

The law respecting the pollution of streams was also respected.

There is only one fishway in the district. It is situated near the mouth of the Saugeen River; it is of little use, however, owing to the obstruction at the mouth of the river.

Overseer Stead, Sarnia :

Reports that in the beginning of the season there was a very large catch of pickerel, but so soon as fine weather set in the catch fell off. The fishermen were unable to take advantage of the extension of fishing season, granted by the Federal government, owing to the very heavy weather which prevailed. There was not one pound that was not damaged more or less, and nearly all the gill-nets set off Kettle Point were lost. The prices obtained for the fish were good, and compensated the fishermen somewhat for their loss. About 95 per cent. of the fish taken in the division is disposed of in United States markets, and the balance used for home consumption. No abuses exist and the fishery regulations are well observed. There were two cases of illegal fishing by citizens of the United States. The first of these was for catching pickerel during close season, and the other was fishing gill-nets off Sarnia. In the first case a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed, and in the other about one and a half mile of nets was confiscated, besides a quan-

tity of fish. There was no violation of the law respecting the pollution of the water as the mill owners utilize the sawdust and other mill refuse for fuel. The fishway in the dam on Sydenham River was in working order.

Overseer Allen, Wallaceburg :

States that the fishing was a little better than during the previous year, and that there would have been a much larger catch still had it not been for the frequent storms during the season which disabled the nets several times. All the fish caught for commercial purposes were exported to the United States. There were no cases of illegal fishing brought to his notice, and the several close seasons were well observed. There was no violation of the law respecting pollution of waters. The mill owners use the sawdust and other refuse for fuel. There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer McQueen, Chatham :

Reports that owing to the River Thames having been blocked with ice during the months of February and March it was impossible for the fishermen to prosecute their calling, and after the ice left a further delay was occasioned by their having to remove debris which had accumulated. This caused a considerable falling off in the total catch during the year. The close seasons were invariably well observed. There are two saw mills in the division and all the sawdust and other mill refuse is utilized as fuel, so that there are no violations of the law respecting the pollutions of waters. In the two cases of illegal fishing which came to his notice fines were imposed.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell :

Reports a decrease in the catch of pickerel as against the previous season. This was caused by the river being blocked with ice and the water very high. The total catch of fish, however, was greater than last year and the price obtained was one cent per pound more. The fishermen were unable to take advantage of the fifteen days' extension of the pickerel season granted by the Federal Government, as the close season began before the ice left. The Fishery Laws were fairly well observed. One party was fined \$10, and his net confiscated. There is one dam in the river unprovided with a fishway, and which is at present receiving the attention of the Department. Fully ninety per cent of the fish are shipped to New York. The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell :

States that there were no fish caught for commercial purposes in his division as no licenses were issued. No abuses of any kind existed and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Jury, London :

States that the bass and pickerel have been more numerous than usual and that anglers have made good catches. No violations of the fishery laws were brought to his notice, consequently no fines were imposed or confiscations made.

All the fishways are said to be in good condition. The Byron dam fishway was out of order but has been repaired. He thinks it very desirable that a fishway should be placed in the dam at Cashmere, which would enable the fish to ascend the river for many miles. The sewerage works now being constructed by the corporation of London, will, he thinks, have a very beneficial effect on the fishing in the River Thames.

Overseer Cousineau, Windsor :

Reports the fishing operations in his division as very satisfactory. There was an increased catch of whitefish, pickerel and mixed fish. The catch would

have been much better had the weather been more favorable. The extension of the hoop-net fishing season in the spring, was of very great benefit to the fishermen as it was late before they were able to put out their nets.

Overseer Stewart, of Pelee Island:

"Reports that he is pleased to state that the record of fish caught and the price paid for the same during the past season has been very fair, notwithstanding that the season throughout was very unfavorable for the business. The water became warm very early in the season, and the fish did not seem to come in from the deep water, and during most of the fall fishing the weather was very rough, causing much loss of time and damage to nets, and making the stay of the fish in the neighborhood very short.

The run of herring commenced about the 10th of November as indicated by the catch in pound nets, but the gill net fishermen did not commence taking them until the 22nd. Herring constituted the greater part of the catch of the season and were very fine fish.

The whitefish taken were also fine fish. Carp abounds in great numbers in-shore but very few are taken in the nets.

The black bass fishing both spring and fall was very fair, the anglers being chiefly Americans. The good fishing in these waters seems to attract them hither, and as they all domicile here and employ the boats and oarsmen from the Island their coming is looked forward to as a source of profit to the Island generally. These anglers are all sportsmen who respect our laws, and take only such fish as the regulations require. They seem anxious to conform to the laws and to obtain information relative to the same for their guidance while fishing in the neighborhood. No angling is done here during the summer months. And with the exception of one party (Mr. Jay Cooke) all anglers have been domiciled here during the seasons of fishing. There has been no infraction of the laws, the close seasons have been closely observed, and no instances of the taking of immature fish came to my knowledge, I have been very much assisted by the fishermen themselves, who have always afforded me access to their boats and houses and given every assistance in the inspection and examination of their catches of fish. I am also pleased to state that during the past year there has not been a single instance of poaching by our American neighbors in this district."

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley:

States that fishing operations were not so good as during the previous season; that this was caused chiefly by the very unfavorable weather which prevailed throughout the season, and also by the fact that the water became very warm early in the season, causing the fish to remain in deep water; that as this state of things prevailed throughout the season, the fishermen failed to profit by the extension of the fishing season granted by the Dominion Government; that the whitefish did not commence spawning before December, owing to the water being so warm on the west side of Point Pelee, and that he is of opinion that the close season for whitefish in that district should be from 15th November to 15th December. Fully ninety per cent. of the catch is exported to the United States and the balance used for home consumption. He examined the shipments of fish frequently at different places and with the exception, in one or two cases where the boxes were not properly marked, everything was according to law. The close seasons were well observed and no illegal fishing of any kind came to his knowledge.

Overseer J. K. Laird, Guilds, reports as follows:

"I am disappointed in the catch of whitefish and herring this year. I will not attribute the falling off of these two important kinds of fish to the fact that they are getting depleted, but will lay the cause to local conditions that have

existed in my division this past season. We have had a very calm season, which means that water remains warm on the shore, and that, together with a lot of easterly winds, has been against these kinds of fish coming in shore. We have had no heavy lifts of herring or whitefish this year; that is to say the nets have not all been full at the same time as at other times in the past. While there has been a falling off of the herring and whitefish, there has been an increase of the coarser kinds of fish. The fishermen are all satisfied with the way the Department has guarded their interests. I would strongly urge the shortening of the fishing season in the fall for the following reasons, viz.: The way the close season is at present it is no protection whatever to whitefish and herring. I have stated in former reports that the whitefish were not done spawning in November, which month is the close season for whitefish. This present year, very few whitefish spawned in November. There were spawning fish caught as late as December 20th; and as the herring spawn about the same time I would say that it would be a better protection to these two very important kinds of fish if there was no fishing allowed after November 10th until the first of April the following year, and such a close season would be in the interests of the fishermen, as then there would be no excuse for them losing their stakes or twine as there is at present. This would also stop the gill netting of small whitefish in the spawning time, for any one knows that these gill nets take all small whitefish as well as herring.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the carp in Rondeau Bay are largely on the increase. The hoop nets that were tried last winter proved a failure, and I do not think that seine will be any better, as these fish do not move in cold weather. I am of the opinion, if we are ever to get rid of this fish in Rondeau Bay the work will have to be done in warm weather; and, as they are good at such times, it would be impossible to get fishermen to catch them in the summer months. I would say a better way would be for the Department to hire some one to catch and destroy the carp and all such noxious fish; this is the only satisfactory way to my mind to get rid of the carp."

Overseer George McColl, Vittoria, reports as follows:

"I find that the take of fish in my division on the whole is an increase over last year except at Port Rowan or what is known as the Inner Long Point Bay Fisheries, where the take has nearly decreased fifty per cent. from last year. The year 1899 was however exceptional, the take being probably the largest in some years. There is not the least doubt that the presence of the carp in these waters has a great tendency to decrease the take of all other kinds. The fish taken in my division are nearly all exported, very few being sold for local consumption. The several close seasons were fairly well kept. The bass close season being so long and the bass grounds so easy of access to the public, there is a great temptation to infringe on close seasons, but during the year just closed, I will say the close season for bass was kept the best ever was known in these waters. There was no doubt some illegal whitefish fishing done on the front of the Township of Rainham last fall, but I have taken measures to have it reported to me immediately in the event of its repetition in the future.

There are no saw mills on any of the streams in my division. There is one fish-way on the Nanticoke creek, one mile up from the lake.

No fish were taken during the close season extension for the reason that the month of October was a very warm month and the fish kept to deep water, and as soon as the month of November came in it was one continuous gale which blew out the pound nets, and the gill net men could not set or lift nets."

Overseer Couper, Dunnville,

Reports the catch of whitefish as fair, and that of pickerel and pike good. The herring fishery was very good until the latter part of the season, when very

severe storms prevailed. This weather lasted during the months of November and December, and spoiled what would otherwise have been an exceptional catch of herrings.

About two-thirds of the catch is exported to the United States, via Dunnville, and the balance is used for home consumption.

He reports the seizure of one seine, which was confiscated.

The close season and other fishery regulations were well observed.

Overseer Ellis, Fort Erie,

Reports the catch of fish in his division to be about the same as last year. Nearly all the fish caught are exported to the United States, very little being used for home consumption.

The close seasons were strictly observed.

Overseer Mitchell, Grimsby :

Reports that the fishing season was very poor owing to the severe storms which prevailed. Many of the nets were carried away and the fishermen were compelled to engage in other employment.

The fisheries of the Niagara River are suffering through excessive fishing on the United States side. Seven machines as well as a number of seines were worked day and night, Sundays included, and fish were taken without any regard for fishery laws of any kind.

The absence of young whitefish was very noticeable this season ; all the whitefish taken were large. The herring fishing, considering the severe weather, was very good.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton :

States that the fishermen of his division obeyed the laws in every way, and that there was only one case of illegal fishing during the season. The culprit was fined early in the season, and it had a beneficial effect. The catch of whitefish was small, but those captured were of an increased size ; this he attributes partly to the change of feeding grounds. Herring was plentiful and prices good, and, taken altogether, the season was good.

The decreased catch as compared with last year is accounted for by the fact that there were not so many engaged in the business, and that of those who fished several did not fish the whole season ; and again, several others had the misfortune to lose some of their nets by storm.

All the fish taken were disposed of in Hamilton and the surrounding district.

There were no abuses in the division, and the close seasons were strictly observed.

No violations of the Act respecting sawdust, etc., came under his notice.

Angling in Burlington Bay was good, and no bass were taken under the legal size.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte :

Reports that the fishing season was very profitable to the fishermen, there having been a large increase in the run of herring, and the prices were better than usual. A number of new markets in western Ontario have been opened, which enables the fishermen to obtain better prices. The new specie of herring referred to in his report of last year is increasing in number, and he has every reason to believe that they will become just as numerous as the ciscoe were in former years. They are much larger and bring better prices than the ciscoe. There was an increase in the catch of bass in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks, and some fine specimens were captured with the rod and line. The small catch of whitefish and salmon trout in the division is due to the fact that the fishermen devote most of their time to fishing for herring. Large quantities of coarse fish were taken in

the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks by the farmers and used for food. It is impossible, however, to get a proper estimate of the quantity taken. The fishery laws were well observed. No fishways are considered to be necessary in the division.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit :

Reports that owing to the very rough weather and the continual east winds the fishing was not quite so good as in 1899. While the whitefish were more plentiful there was a falling off in the catch of salmon trout. The average size of the whitefish was about as usual, while the salmon trout was much larger, weighing from 5 to 35 lbs. each. Angling was much better than formerly; the average size of the bass was about the same as in former season, where perch were quite small. The fishery laws and close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Clunis, Claude :

Reports the catch of fish in his division as equal to, if not better, than last season, and that all the fish taken were used for home consumption. No abuses of any kind came to his notice, and the close seasons were very well observed.

One report of illegal fishing was made, but he was unable to verify it, although he made all possible enquiries.

There were no violations of the Dominion Act respecting the pollution of waters by sawdust or other deleterious matter.

There are no fishways on any of the streams in his division, though there are, he says, quite a number of dams in which it would be desirable to have them erected.

Overseer Wood, Toronto :

Reports that there is no practical change in the situation, in this district, from last year. All the fish are taken by the local dealers, who seem anxious to buy, so prices have ranged somewhat higher.

The continued scarcity of whitefish is accounted for by the changing conditions of the bottom of the lake, and it is claimed by some of the fishermen that the filth discharged by the city has driven the fish from their old feeding grounds and I have seen nets filled with what appeared to be refuse from stables, which goes to show the assertion is not without foundation.

The law has generally been well observed. Three seizures of nets were made which had been placed in prohibited waters and in five cases fines were imposed. I made diligent search at the express offices during the season and received every assistance. The dealers showed much reluctance in complying with that section of the Act, which requires the name of the shipper and contents of the case to be placed on the outside. They complained that it reveals their business to their competitors. But they have, after repeated warnings, conformed to the regulations.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitly :

Reports that there was only one fisherman in his division who fished for whitefish or trout during the season, owing to there being a large run of herring, which brought better prices. There is consequently a decrease in the catch of the former and very large increase of the latter. All the fish taken were disposed of in the district. No cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the close seasons were strictly adhered to.

Overseer Freeman, Brighton :

Reports that the fishing was not so good as last season. This he attributes to the lowness of the water, which prevented the rough fish from getting into the marshes. About seventy-five per cent of the catch was shipped to the United

States and the balance used for home consumption. There were no confiscations or fines imposed during the year, and no violations of the fishery laws came to his knowledge. The close seasons were strictly observed, and the mill owners complied with the law respecting the pollution of the water. There are no fishways in the division. The mill streams and ponds are stocked with trout owned by private individuals.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood :

Reports that the close season was fairly well observed, and that there was but one conviction obtained in his division for illegal fishing. A fine of \$15 was imposed, which had a good effect in deterring others from a like practice. The summer visitors made good catches of maskinonge and bass. He would favour the issue of hoop net licenses in order to clear the lake of catfish and other coarse fish, so as to give the spawn of the higher grades a chance to hatch out.

Overseer Johnston, Harwood :

States that it is difficult to get an accurate account of the fish taken, owing to the sale of bass and maskinonge being prohibited. The catch was, however, very large, and shows no sign of a decrease. There was one conviction for illegal fishing during the season, which proved a warning to others, and he is satisfied that the close seasons were well observed. He would favour the granting of licenses for hoop nets, in order to get rid of the coarse fish.

Overseer Cock, Campbellford :

Reports the catch to be about the same as last year, but the fishermen are expecting a much better season in 1901. About nine-tenths of the catch is exported to the United States, and the balance is used for home consumption. There was a very noticeable improvement in the angling, which he attributes to the stricter observance of the close seasons and the prevention of fishing through the ice. The close seasons were strictly observed. Several cases of illegal fishing were dealt with by the imposition of fines and confiscation of the nets. There were no violations of the law respecting the pollution of waters. The mill owners are very careful about the refuse being kept out of the water. There are four mill dams and one natural fall, in each of which it would be desirable to have fishways.

Overseer Clark, Picton :

States that owing to the continuance of strong west winds, there was a falling off in the catch of fish in his division, as compared with the previous season. About 95 per cent of the total catch was exported to the United States and the balance used for home consumption. There has been great difficulty experienced in getting accurate returns of the catch from some of the fishermen. The close seasons were well observed. During the month of April he seized thirteen gill nets, the owners of which were undiscovered. The law respecting the pollution of waters was well observed. The action of the Department in restricting the fishing in east and west lakes to hook and line fishing is highly commended.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown :

Reports the fishing as slightly better than the previous season, due chiefly to the fact that an increased number of fishermen engaged in the industry this year. There was an increased catch of whitefish, perch and pike, but a slight decrease in sturgeon. About 95 per cent. of the catch is exported to the United States and the balance is used for home consumption. No abuses of any kind came to his knowledge. With one exception the close seasons were well observed. A fine was imposed upon the guilty party, and his nets were confiscated. The law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated. There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer Clyde, Cataraqui :

Reports a decrease in the catch of fish during the season due to two of the best fishermen not operating their fishing, as well as to the fact that the fishermen were not so careful in making out their returns as formerly owing to the repeal of the regulation demanding a sworn declaration as to the correctness of the returns. Again, the ice was later than usual in leaving canal, thus shortening the fishing season in those waters.

There were a number of convictions during the year for illegal fishing.

He recommends that no bass measuring less than 12 inches should be taken. He also recommends permitting the resident settlers who fish for domestic use to have 100 yards of net and pay a fee of \$2 each.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island :

Reports an increase in the catch of fish by angling, over the previous season.

The fishery regulations were well observed, and no fines were imposed or confiscations made.

The close seasons were also strictly adhered to, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated.

There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie :

Reports the fishing last season to have been quite as good as in previous years and that good prices were obtained. Rod fishing was much better than usual, and the bass were larger. This he attributes to the law prohibiting the sale of these fish, as in previous years large quantities were caught in the spring for the market. The residents in the vicinity of the inland lakes urge the destruction of ling and suckers, which they claim are detrimental to the game fish ; and request permission to kill them by any means.

Many of the lakes have been stocked by the residents with pickerel and appear to be doing well. Herring are plentiful in these waters and the holders of licenses made good catches. The trolling for salmon trout last fall was not very good, as the water was warm and the fish remained in deep water until the close season began. The tourists however had much better sport than usual. The law prohibiting the sale of bass was well observed by the fish dealers ; and the seizure of a quantity of gill-nets had a good effect on other poachers.

Overseer A. E. Sliter, Morton :

Reports that his work and vigilance have been effective as shown by the absence of violations as compared with last year.

The year has, he says, been a fairly successful year for fishermen in his district and the catch has been well up to the average of former years. Bullheads are caught in large quantities in hoop-nets and are mostly shipped to American markets.

The close seasons have been well observed and approved of by fishermen.

Three cases of illegal fishing have been brought to his notice, and informations laid against the parties, with the result that two were fined with costs.

One gill-net was seized and destroyed it being of no value and not worth drying.

There are two sawmills in his district and during the past year little, if any, refuse was deposited in the streams, and the sawdust is mostly all used by farmers and others for bedding stock and saving ice.

There are two good water-powers in the district, with almost new and substantial dams, one being the Dominion Government dam at Morton, which is used to raise and regulate the level of the Rideau canal between Jones' Falls and Brewer's mills, and is opened up at times during the year to keep a uniform

depth of water in canal. There are no passes for fish only at such times as stop-logs are taken out. He thinks that for the present at least proper passes are not needed, as the present conditions have existed for forty years at least without detriment of a serious nature to the fisheries.

In concluding he says that rod fishing has been exceptionally good and "sportsmen" and "tourists" have been greatly pleased with the fishing and scenery of these beautiful lakes. Many of the bass caught weighed five pounds and over.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove :

Report that there has been a large catch of ling in the licenced hoop-nets, and expects a great improvement in the better classes of fish consequent upon the removal of these destructive fish. Great pleasure was expressed by tourists and others at the new Fishery Regulations, which were fairly well observed.

Overseers Donaldson, Donaldson's Mills :

Reports that the policy of granting permission to resident settlers to catch herring for domestic use has been of great assistance in stopping illegal fishing in the lakes of his division, and not a single case has come to his notice.

The angling has been very good but it is impossible to get an accurate account of the catch : and in fact it is very difficult to get the statistics of the licenced fishermen, as they take no notice of his letters.

All the fish taken in the district is used for home consumption.

The close season and Fishing Laws generally, were well observed.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque :

Reports that the fishing generally was up to the average and that pike fishing was much better than usual. This district is a favorite resort for tourists, and is improving each year in that respect. All the fish taken by means of nets, are exported to the United States. The law respecting the pollution of waters was well observed. There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer J. B. Smith, Charleston :

States that the catch of salmon trout was a little less than last season, owing to the large quantity of food provided by the abundance of small shad and manhadden which came into the lake from the St. Lawrence. The lake however is well stocked with these fish, owing to large numbers of young fry being deposited, yearly, by the Dominion Government.

Angling for bass was good.

The regulation curtailing the number of fish taken was well observed and gave general satisfaction.

The close seasons were well observed.

Five hundred yards of gill-nets were seized and confiscated during the season and two parties were fined \$10 each for netting.

There are no fishways in the division but the erection of one at the outlet of the lake is recommended as large numbers of fish go over the dam during high water and are unable to return.

There is no sawdust or other mill refuse allowed to go into the lake.

Geo. Bilton, Newboro :

Reports the fishing operations in his division as up to the average. The fishing however, was not so good as it would have been owing to the action of the canal officials in lowering the water. This caused the fish to keep in deep water and consequently escaped the hoop-nets which were set in shallow water.

The residents feel aggrieved at not being permitted to use nets for catching salmon trout and pike, as they have not the time to spare, in order to catch enough fish for domestic use by means of a hook and line.

Much difficulty is experienced in getting returns of the catch from the several fisherman at the end of the season, and would recommend that an additional charge of \$1 be made on such license, and that such amount be refunded at the end of the year on receipt of the return of fish taken.

The close seasons have been well observed.

Several nets were seized and confiscated during the season.

The law respecting the pollution of waters was strictly adhered to.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall :

This officer reports that the fishing in his division has been exceptionally good and that several big catches of maskinonge have been made by the anglers who visited the district. All fish, except sturgeon, caught by the licensed fishermen, are sold in the neighbourhood, the sturgeon being shipped to Montreal. No illegal fishing or other violations of the fishery laws came to his notice, and there were consequently no fines imposed. The close seasons for fish were strictly observed.

Overseer Villeneuve, Plantagenet .

Reports an increased catch in his division, especially in pickerel and pike. The catch of perch has also been very satisfactory. The fishermen claim, however, that there is a great falling off as compared with what it used to be. This state of affairs has been caused by the filling up of the Ottawa River, with sawdust and other mill refuse, which has been allowed to be deposited in this river. The spawning beds are covered with sawdust and the spawn deposited thereon is lost, and if this state of affairs is allowed to continue the Ottawa River will very soon be depleted of fish.

He is pleased to report that the fishery laws have been strictly observed.

The whole of the fish taken is used for home consumption.

There are no fishways in the district and none are necessary.

The fishing is carried on with gill nets and set lines.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa :

In submitting his report of the fishing operations for the past season, states that the catch in some localities is not quite so good as in 1899. The reason for this, he claims to be the result of the continued pollution of the Ottawa River by sawdust, which is carried into the several creeks and bays where the fish usually spawn, and eventually goes to the bottom, covering and destroying the fish eggs deposited there. If this is not very soon changed, the extinction of fish life in this river will, in his opinion, be extinct, as there are no spawning beds free from this pollution.

He finds great difficulty in enforcing the law respecting the sale of fish during the close season, owing to the fact that the possession of these fish is permitted during the close time, by the parties producing a lawful excuse, or in other words, by producing bills of shipment of the particular class of fish, presumed to have been shipped from the other provinces, over which we have no jurisdiction, and would urge as a remedy therefor, the total prohibition of any kind of fish during the period covered by the close season, no matter when or where caught.

The angling, on the upper portion of the Ottawa River, was not so good as last year. This, he attributes to the illegal netting on the Quebec side of the river, over which no overseer had jurisdiction ; but as the Quebec government has now invested him with authority to act, he will endeavor to put a stop to this illegal work. There were some good sized fish captured, one bass weighed 6½ lbs. and the combined weight of two pickerel was 19½ lbs.

On the Rideau River the bass and pickerel fishing was below the average. This he attributes to the sudden falling of the water in the spring, after the fish have gone up the small creeks to spawn, and they are therefore unable to get

back to the river. In the warm weather the water in these small creeks become stagnant and these fish die; he has seen thousands of fish dead from this cause.

He is pleased to note that the several mills and factories under construction are providing gratings in front of the flumes, with from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch spaces between the bars, which will have a good effect.

There was only one summons issued in the division *re* illegal fishing and as the accused had left the province, no took trial place. The party has not since returned.

He confiscated six dip nets and three gill nets during the year.

All the fish taken in the division were used for home consumption.

There were no abuses other than the pollution of the river by sawdust as above stated.

The close seasons were strictly observed by the fishermen.

Overseer Barr, Douglass:

States that most of the fishing in his district is for family use only, while, of the fish taken by licensed fishermen about 75 per cent. is exported and 25 per cent. used for home consumption.

He succeeded in capturing 1 hoop-net and 14 gill-nets. The owner of 7 of the gill-nets and the hoop-net, could not be ascertained. The owners of the other 7 nets, however, were fined \$30 and costs.

The close seasons were well observed, and the act respecting the pollution of waters, has to a certain extent been observed, but there is still room for improvement in some localities.

There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer Armstrong, Thornloe:

Reports that the fishery laws and regulations were well observed in his district; that as no licenses were granted for net fishing there were no fish exported; that no illegal fishing was brought to his notice, and that if any was practised it would be by Indians. He says that pike, pickerel, shad, whitefish and suckers are very abundant in Lake Temiscaming, and that in the rivers tributary thereto, trout are plentiful.

No confiscations were made during the season.

Overseer John Massales, Haliburton:

Reports that he personally visited all lakes in his district during the season and in some cases twice; that he did not find that anything had been done contrary to law. The only fishing is of a local character. Very little fishing is done with the intention of selling the fish. He would on a rough estimate, say that four hundred weight of fish is about all that is taken in a season. Persons were cautioned with regard to sawdust and mill refuse being put into the rivers leading to the lakes, and he thinks his cautions were of good effect.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale:

States that he is unable to give an accurate estimate of the quantity of fish taken owing to the number of lakes and rivers in his division, and fishing is not followed by any one as a regular calling, but is satisfied that the catch was much greater than last season. This was due to the increased number of tourists from Toronto, Rochester, and other points in Canada and the United States.

There were two convictions for violations of the close season and each was fined \$10 and costs. No other violations of the fishery laws came under his notice.

The law respecting the pollution of waters has been strictly observed, the mill owners having used every precaution to prevent sawdust or other mill refuse from going into the water.

There are no fishways in the district, but he considers that one should be erected in the new concrete dam which has been constructed across the outlet of Deer Lake, as these waters are great breeding grounds for the bass.

Overseer Nichols, Hall's Bridge :

States that his district was visited by a large number of tourists during the summer who were very successful in angling for bass and trolling for maskinonge. They adhered strictly to the restrictions limiting the number to be taken.

A careful estimate of the fish taken by tourists at Hall's Bridge, shows about 6,000 lbs. of bass and 8,000 lbs. of maskinonge, and at Chemong, about the same quantity of maskinonge, and half the quantity of bass.

Some spearing was attempted and, though the parties were not caught several spears were captured and destroyed.

The close seasons were strictly observed.

The several saw mills were inspected at different times during the season and were found to be taking every precaution to prevent the sawdust and mill refuse from going into the water.

There are no fishways in the division but he would recommend the erection of one at Hall's Bridge.

He would recommend also the placing of some bass and maskinonge in Buckhorn Lake and Deer Bay in order to improve the fishing. A large revenue is derived by this section of the country from tourists and it is very desirable that it should be retained.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield :

Reports that a large number of tourists visited his district during the season with good success in catching bass and maskinonge with spoon and phantom minnow, also with rod and line. The fishing was much better than in 1899 and each fisherman usually captured the maximum number permitted by the regulations.

He recommends that a fee of \$5 be charged each foreigner for angling in our waters during each season.

He also recommends that net fishing for salmon trout and whitefish be permitted under the supervision of the Fishery Overseer in Stony Lake.

The fishery laws and regulations as well as the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Steele, Uptergrove :

States that the angling for bass was good, and that fish averaging two pounds each were taken. In some portions of Lake Simcoe they were more numerous than in previous seasons. Some of these fish were sent as specimens to several places in the United States for advertising purposes.

Maskinonge, whitefish and herring are on the increase while there are large numbers of coarse fish. In Lake Couchiching the number of bass was equal to other years and the salmon trout are on the increase, some fine specimens having been captured.

Several fines were imposed for illegal fishing and some gill nets were confiscated; otherwise the fishery laws and close seasons were well observed.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia :

Reports that there was not so much fishing carried on in his division as in the previous season, owing to the good wages prevailing during the year for other work of which there was plenty.

He states that he had an assistant during the close seasons and that the laws were strictly observed.

There was no illegal fishing of any kind brought to his notice and there were no fines imposed or confiscations made.

There are quite a number of saw mills in his district but no violation of the law respecting the pollution of waters occurred.

There are five fishways which are now in a good state of repair. There were two of them out of repair, which the owners rectified on being notified.

Overseer Terry, Queensville :

Reports that the three guardians upon the Holland river succeeded this spring in protecting the fish very thoroughly during the spawning season. The maskinonge were plentiful upon the spawning grounds. The guardians have worked faithfully and their persistent vigilance has had a good effect in deterring poachers.

I am much pleased to hear from the summer residents at Orchard Beach and other resorts that the past summer has been the best for many years for trolling for maskinonge, and for bass fishing with rod and line.

It is quite evident that the large measure of protection given is having a marked effect in the increase of these fine fish; and it is gratifying to note that with this increase more people are continually ranging themselves on the side of the law, and demanding its rigid enforcement.

The lake and Holland River are often free from ice before the fifteenth of April, when close season for maskinonge begins, this gives opportunity for trolling before fifteenth of April.

The lake trout spawn during October and part of November upon the many rocky shoals scattered along the east shore of the lake and about Georgina, Snake, Fox, and Thorah islands.

The residents along the shore are very indifferent to the protection of these fish as they have no opportunity to catch them except the short season that they may troll.

I would recommend that residents be granted a permit to spear through the ice for trout, whitefish and herring, attaching a nominal fee. This would cause a general interest in the protection of the fish, and the number taken with the spear would be of no account compared with the damage done by the nets. This privilege of spearing should not extend to Cook's Bay.

I call your attention to the needed change in the close season for lake trout. The principal part of the spawning is done during October and nearly all the eggs are deposited before the first of November, when the close season begins. The close season should extend from the 10th of October to the 1st of December. As the law now stands, trout filled with spawn are actually sold during the month of October and it cannot be prevented, persons having them in their possession claiming that they were caught by trolling."

Overseer Mair, Lanark :

States that the only fish which are to be found in his district are pike, pickerel and bass. These fish are taken by means of hook-and-line only, and are used for home consumption. The only product of the waters that was exported from the division was frogs, some \$200 worth having been shipped.

The close seasons have been generally well observed, and he has reason to believe that very little illegal fishing was carried on.

Overseer Hughson, Orangeville :

States that there are many fine speckled trout rivers in his division and a few lakes and ponds; that the latter are almost entirely depleted of fish, owing to the want of protection in former years. He strongly urges the re-stocking of these waters and is of opinion that black bass would be desirable. All the fish caught in his division are used for home consumption. There were no means, however, of procuring anything like an estimate, as all fishing was carried on by means of hook and line. The close seasons were well observed and the farmers

are taking more interest in the protection of the fish, particularly when they are on the spawning grounds. No complaints of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer A. B. Messecar, Burford :

States that the fishery regulations were well observed, not a single case of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice. The angling in the streams in his division is improving. He recommends the transplanting of bass in these waters and believes they will increase rapidly with proper protection.

Overseer John H. Wilmot, Beaumaris :

Reports that the angling during the past season has been better than for several years, although the run of fish has been smaller. This more particularly applies to bass in the Muskoka chain of lakes. The bass transplanted from Lake Nipissing to the lakes adjacent to Huntsville have proved a marked success. Numerous fry having been seen in the lakes this year which prove beyond a doubt that the conditions were in all respects favorable. The laws have been well observed, although there have been several prosecutions for selling bass or speckled trout. Only one case has arisen in which he had any trouble with mill men. There is a growing agitation for a means to be provided for the ingress of fish from the Georgian Bay to the Muskoka lakes. This difficulty could easily be surmounted by the blasting out of small trickle-ways round the existing obstructions, and would, in his opinion, be the cheapest, easiest and most permanent method of keeping the above named lakes supplied.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst :

Reports the fishing operations as being equal to any previous season, and although some anglers complain of the scarcity of fish, he is satisfied that the fault lies with anglers and not in the absence of the fish. It is impossible to give an estimate of the quantity taken, but is satisfied it was large. There were several parties prosecuted and fined for illegal fishing. The close seasons were well observed, but there are a number of persons residing on the shores of the lakes who have in years past systematically violated the fishery laws, and it is difficult to catch them. One party has now been sent to gaol for violation of the Fishery Laws, and this will, no doubt, have a salutary effect on the others. The law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated, as care was taken by the several mill owners to keep the sawdust and other mill refuse out of the water. There are no fishways in the division, and he does not consider any necessary.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. Bastedo, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries .

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the work performed by the Fisheries Protection steamer "Gilphie" for the season 1900.

The crew went aboard the vessel at Owen Sound on the 30th April, and by the 9th of May everything was in readiness for work, but, owing to the very heavy weather we were unable to leave port before next morning. We put to sea at 6 a.m., and arrived at Christian Islands at 2 p.m., where we made diligent enquiries as to illegal fishing, but as everything seemed to be running smoothly there I proceeded to Thunder Bay.

On the 11th at 7 a.m. I left Thunder Bay, calling at Methodist Dock, and grappled for nets all the way to Giants Tomb Island but did not succeed in finding any. I then proceeded to Muskoka Mills and River, and from thence to Penetang Bay.

On the following morning we took the sail boat and grappled along the south shore by way of Sawlog Point, thence to Beausoliel Island and on to the

south end of Present Island, where we succeeded in picking up a large trap net. This we took ashore and burnt. We then proceeded back to the steamer at Penetanguishene.

On the 14th I left Penetanguishene. Several boats were seen in the neighborhood.

The following morning being foggy, I was compelled to go slowly, and arrived at Moon River at 4 p.m. I then proceeded in the sailboat up the river.

On the morning of the 17th I discovered two boats leave the Umbrella Islands and start to lift nets near the east end of Sandy Islands. I immediately started in our rowboat to overhaul them, and found they were fishing whitefish gill nets under license.

I left Campbell's Rock for Parry Sound, where I had a consultation with Fishery Overseer Johnston.

I left Parry Sound on the following morning, and arrived at Point au Baril at 6.30 p.m., where I received a number applications for licenses.

On the following morning I left for Byng Inlet, where I learned that seine fishing had been carried on. I immediately started in a row boat and searched diligently for eight hours, returning to the steamer at 8 p.m. without finding anything. I started out with the boat on the following morning and discovered the punt used for seining about noon, and although I continued the search for four hours more I was unable to find the seine.

On the following morning I started to grapple around the Bustard Islands and Bad River, and was successful in capturing 8 trap nets, which I took on shore and burnt.

I left the Bustard Islands the following morning for Beaverstone and Killarney, but was unable to see the Range Lights going into Beaverstone on account of smoke, so I continued along slowly until I reached Little Current. While there I made arrangements with Fishery Overseer Oliver to accompany me over his district.

On the 24th I left Gore Bay with Overseer Oliver on board. The weather was fine but very smoky.

I left Algoma Mills at 8 a.m. the following morning, assisting Overseer Oliver in looking after the pound net fishermen. We visited the Mississauga River and Grant's Island and from thence went to Thessalon. The back country around here was on fire, and many buildings were burnt. Two men were also burnt while trying to save their stock.

On Saturday, 26th, I left Thessalon, arriving at Cockburn Island at 12 and left again at 1, arriving at Burnt Island at 5 p.m. The continued smoky weather made it difficult to locate any fishermen.

On Monday morning we left at 8 a.m., arriving at Rattlesnake Harbour at 7 p.m. Mr. Oliver was still doing business with the fishermen, and I supplied them with blank forms to furnish their returns on. We were unable to accompany Overseer Oliver any further for want of coal, so he left in a boat for Wickwiminkong. The following morning I started for Owen Sound *via* Wiarton.

On Monday morning I left Owen Sound, arriving at Van Black at 3.30 p.m., where we grappled with both tug and boat and succeeded in finding two very large trap nets. We continued grappling until we reached Tiny Beach at dark. We then proceeded to Christian Island and burnt the nets. I found large quantities of sturgeon nets set between Van Black and Yarwood, which were properly buoyed.

I left Christian Island on Tuesday, the 5th June, for Giants Tomb, where I anchored. The two boats started grappling for nets, and succeeded in capturing six large trap nets before 6 p.m. These were burnt at once. I then left for Present Island.

On Wednesday, 6th June, the boats were again employed grappling for nets, working all day, and were successful in finding one more trap net. We left Present Island at 7.30 p.m. and arrived off Honey Harbor at 9 p.m., when we anchored for the night.

Thursday, 7th. Grappling in the Honey Harbor and vicinity was continued, when one more trap net was captured and burnt. Several herring gill nets were also overhauled, and a maskinonge weighing about 20 lbs. was found in one, and it was released.

The following morning I proceeded further north, and found a net set across the channel leading to McRae's Lake. This net had evidently been set a long time, as several decomposed fish were found in the leads.

On Saturday 9th the sea was too high to go out, in Georgian Bay, so I continued to search for nets inside the islands. We left for Penetanguishene at 5, and remained over Sunday.

On Monday morning 11th, at 8 a.m., at the request of the Harbour Master, I proceeded to place the buoys in their proper places, as they had been dragged away by some rafts. On proceeding a little further I saw a boat that I had been on the lookout for. It was owned and occupied by one Nelson Countermarche. The boat was taken in tow, and I returned to the Reformatory dock, where I was joined by Overseer Pratt. Countermarche was then tried for illegal fishing. He pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10, which was paid. I left Penetanguishene at 4 p.m. for Christian Island.

I left on the following morning for Van Black. In this locality I picked up 17 sturgeon nets and one very large trap net. At 4 p.m. I left Van Black for Tiny Beach, arriving at 6.30, where I was successful in capturing 4 more trap nets at dark. I then left for Penetanguishene, and arrived the next morning.

I was occupied on Wednesday and Thursday in drying and storing the sturgeon nets.

There was every evidence of nets having been recently removed from Tiny Beach. There was also evidence of nets having been pulled out prior to our arrival at Cedar Point, and I was so informed afterwards. On the west side of Thunder Bay we succeeded in capturing two large trap nets, which I had burnt.

On the 16th June I arrived at the Watchers Island, and succeeded in capturing three more large trap nets, which we burnt. I then lifted anchor and went to Penetang.

I left Penetang, 17th June, and continued my search for nets. At Shana-waga on the 26th, I discovered a few fish on shore which had been evidently caught by some Indians. On patrolling near Waburn Island on the 27th, I gave chase to a boat, but the parties managed to reach shore, after throwing their nets overboard, and ran into the woods. As the Island was desolate I made fast their boats and picked up the nets, which I destroyed. I was unable to do much on the 28th, on account of the storm but the wind moderated after noon, on the 29th. We then proceeded grappling and was successful in finding a trap net. I had it destroyed by fire.

On Monday morning I left Midland to get coal. I found that everybody was taking a holiday in honor of Dominion Day, and was unable to get coal, until the following morning. After taking on 10½ ton I left for Penetanguishene.

On the 4th, I left for Van Black, to meet you in accordance with agreement. I left again at 5 p.m. and arrived at Christian Island at 8.30.

On the 5th, I succeeded in finding two trap-nets, between Cedar Point and Thunder Bay. I continued searching around Methodist Point and on to Penetanguishene.

I left for Muskoka Docks on the following morning, and kept up the search, until I arrived at Parry Sound on Saturday night. I continued my patrol to

Killarney and Little Current. I was unable to get any information respecting illegal fishing. I learned that overseer Oliver was patrolling his division, and was not expected for a few days.

On Thursday 12th, there was north west wind with squalls and rain, I proceeded, however to Snug harbor and made a diligent search until 5 p. m. when I left for Killarney. I learnt that overseer Oliver had been there on the previous day and succeeded in capturing four trap-nets and one seine.

On the following day I proceeded to Fitzwilliam Island and searched the vicinity and then proceeded to Beaverstone and found two trap-nets near Toad Island which I burnt. One of the nets contained a large quantity of fish which I liberated.

I kept up the patrol without incident until the 19th, I visited Hope Island, and grappled around for nets. I discovered several buoys which had evidently cut loose from nets just prior to our arrival. I left for the Watchers Island and succeeded in capturing five trap-nets before dark. All these nets were in bad shape from the rough weather, and contained a quantity of rotten fish. I continued the search in the morning and proceeded as far as Go Home River where I came across two more Trap-nets.

On Monday morning, 23rd July, I visited Present Island and Minnicogan-shene Island and anchored for the night. I started on the following morning to grapple and succeeded in capturing two large Trap nets near Gaint's Tomb. I returned to Penetang in the evening, and on the 26th, 27th & 28th, I continued to search in the vicinity of Honey Harbor, Present Island, and Christian Islands. I saw several boats and tugs in my trip along the shore via, Thornbury, Meaford and Vails Point, on Saturday 28th. but all had licenses.

On Monday 30th, we took on ten ton of coal at Owen Sound, and I continued on the two following days around Beausoleil and other islands, it being too rough to go outside. I found nearly all the fisherman had left the fishing stations and were employed in repairing their nets for the fall fishing. I again proceeded north, arriving at Muskoka mills at 7 p. m. I left the following morning and searched thoroughly in the vicinity of Jubilee and Copper Islands, and at Sansoucie I learned that District Overseer Pratt had been in the vicinity for a week on the same errand and had just left.

On Monday 6th, I left Parry Sound at 7 a. m. for Byng Inlet, calling at Shebeeshakong, Shawanaga Bay, and Point Au Baril, and on the 8th, at the Bustard Islands captured three more trap-nets, which I had burnt. I then visited French River.

On the 9th I visited Bad river, where we were successful and captured six trap-nets, which we burnt. I continued to search again on the following morning and succeeded in finding two trap-nets at Badgelay Island. I was unable to grapple any more that day owing to the rough weather.

On the following morning, 13th, I arrived at McGregor's Bay at 11. I started immediately to search among the islands until 5 p. m. and was successful in capturing two more trap-nets. I then proceeded to Partridge Island and was there joined by Overseer Oliver.

On the following morning we started out with the two boats and captured two more trap-nets. We were unable to continue throughout the day owing to the prevalence of rough weather. We discovered every evidence of the removal of nets quite recently. We left for Little Current on the following morning, 15th. Overseer Oliver left for home. I resumed the search on the following morning in Frazer's Bay and found two very large trap-nets. I then left for Killarney.

On Saturday, the 18th, I searched Sturgeon bay and the lake in the vicinity of Point au Baril. I was here visited by a number of tourists, some of whom were from the United States. They seemed to be enjoying themselves and were having good fishing. I left for Parry Sound in the afternoon, and on Monday,

20th, having heard that some nets were set at Shebeeshekong, I immediately left for there and searched thoroughly, but without success.

On Wednesday, 22nd, I visited Gros Point and grappled from there to the Seven-mile Narrows, and then returned to Parry Sound.

On the 23rd I left for Penetanguishene to get coal. On arrival I learnt that I could not obtain coal there, so I left for Midland and took on five tons of hard coal. I left Midland on the following morning and called at Muskoka dock, where I met District Overseer Pratt. I then continued on to Parry Sound. I was here informed by tourists that gill-nets were seen in the neighborhood of Parry Sound, but after making a careful search, was unable to find any. I discovered, however, a few small pieces of gill net lying on the shore, and I cautioned the owners against using them.

On the 29th I left Campbell's Rock and searched around Sandy Island, where I succeeded in finding a trap net, which I seized. I then proceeded to Red Rock, but did not find any more.

I left for San Soucie at 7 the following morning and captured one trap-net near Copper Head Island. I then proceeded to Moon River and Jubilee Island.

On Tuesday, 4th, I left for Minicognashene Island, and took the large boat and proceeded to Tommyhawk Point. When we arrived at this point I noticed that Island No. 156 was on fire. I immediately made for the island and found Mr. W. J. Langley and his son, of Cleveland, Ohio, working hard to put the fire out; so my men and myself turned in and assisted, getting pails from these gentlemen, and after four hours hard work we succeeded in putting it out. I may say that Mr. Langley is the owner of the adjoining island, and he and his son deserve recognition for their services, as they not only saved Island No. 156, but also the islands adjacent.

On Thursday, 6th, I went to Midland for coal, but was unable to get coaled up before 7 a.m. I left Midland at 9 a.m. on the 7th.

On the morning of the 9th I started for Point au Baril, passing through the Sheebeshekong Channel, and then to the Bustard Islands. While at the Bustard's I received an application for a fishery license from an Indian.

On Tuesday, 11th, the wind was blowing a gale, and I was unable to proceed. I received another application for a fishing license.

I visited Bad River, and made a thorough search for nets, and by night had captured five trap-nets, which were burnt at once.

I resumed the search on the following morning and captured three more, which shared the same fate.

I proceeded on the following morning to Beaverstone, where I picked up one trap-net at Toad Island. I continued the search, and again met with success, as I captured two more trap-nets near One Tree Island at the western entrance of Collins' Inlet.

On the 15th I started out again, but the sea was very heavy and the boat rolled so much that we put into shelter at Fraser's Bay. I found that it was too rough to do any grappling, so I proceeded to Little Current.

I left Little Current on the following morning at 9 with Overseer Oliver on board. The wind was still blowing a gale, with rain. I arrived at McGregor's Bay at noon, and spent the rest of the day in grappling for nets around the bay and islands in the vicinity.

I spent the next two days in Fraser's Bay and around the islands searching for nets. The cruiser was tied up in Snug Harbour.

On Thursday, 20th, the wind was blowing a gale, so that we were unable to use the boats. I therefore went to Killarney, and got a statement of the fish shipped from there since the 1st September. It was quite clear from this statement that no trap-nets or seines had been used very recently, as very few pickerel had been shipped during that period.

From the 21st to the 28th I continued patrolling along the north shore, searching diligently for illegal fishing. I received applications for licenses at several places, and investigated the complaints respecting the pollution of the water with sawdust by lumbermen, but was unable to discover any sawdust whatever in the water. I then left for Owen Sound, patrolling on the way, where I took on eleven tons of coal and left next morning for Meaford. I learned there that Overseer Waddell had made a visit on the previous day.

On Thursday, 4th October, I succeeded in capturing one trap-net near Methodist Point.

I left for the Watcher's Island on the 5th, and was again successful in capturing a trap net, which we burnt.

On the 9th and 10th I patrolled in the vicinity of Moon River, and succeeded in capturing a trap net at Allan's Straits.

The wind was blowing a gale on the 15th, 16th and 17th, with snow on the 16th. I patrolled the French River and Bustard's Islands and vicinity, and arrived at Little Current at 5 p.m. on the 17th. The following day being Thanksgiving Day, we remained at Little Current and attended church.

I was joined by Overseer Oliver on Friday morning, and at once proceeded to patrol his district, visiting all the places where we thought illegal fishing might be practised.

On Monday morning I started to work again, and arrived at Killarney at 6 p.m.

I left Killarney on the 24th, patrolling around Beaverstone and along the shore, reaching the Bustards at 1 p.m. I found that most of the fishermen had left for their homes. I left Killarney at 9 a.m. on Friday, but was compelled to return for shelter. It rained all day and night, accompanied with thunder.

As I was out of coal I left for Penetang on Monday morning. The sea was running very high, and our passage was not without considerable risk.

On Wednesday morning, after taking on $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of soft coal, I patrolled along the shore and in the bays, until I reached Thunder Bay. The weather was still bad, there being a heavy east wind, with rain.

On Thursday, 1st November, I found several fishermen who had taken their nets out of the water, in view of its being the first day of the close season, so I informed them that the fishing season had been extended for ten days longer. I then proceeded along the coast until I reached Methodist Point, and there I came across a trap net, which I confiscated. The net was in a very bad condition, caused by the storm, which was still raging and continued all night and during the following day, with rain and sleet. I left on the following morning, and was compelled to run into Penetanguishene for shelter.

I started out again the next morning, but it was too rough to do any grappling, so I put into Christian Island. I saw pieces of nets floating, which had been destroyed by the storm. I left for Owen Sound on Sunday:

On Monday I took on thirteen tons of hard coal, and spent the balance of the day in washing the boat.

On the following day I left for Wiarton, and, after taking Overseer Stephen on board, proceeded to search the bay and islands.

On Thursday, 8th, it was snowing hard, with sleet. I left Wiarton at 9 a.m. and got as far as Cape Croker, when I was compelled to put into Whitecloud Island harbor for shelter. The wind was still blowing a gale, with snow, on the following morning, so I ran back to Wiarton for shelter. The storm was very severe, and a large number of tugs and boats came in for shelter. The dredge was unable to work, even in the harbor.

I left Lion's Head on the morning of the 16th November for Rattlesnake Harbor, and found that all the fishermen had left. The ground was covered with snow.

On Saturday, the 17th, I visited Little Current. The wind was from the south and blowing a gale, with snow.

I was obliged to remain at Little Current until Friday 23rd, as it was blowing a gale during the whole week with rain and snow at intervals, and no small craft could live outside.

I left Little Current at 8 a.m., although the gale had not abated very much, and worked along slowly, reaching Killarney at 3 p.m. The fishermen had all their boats hauled out and laid up for the season.

On the 28th I went to Parry Sound, arriving at 3 p.m. The Shebeeshekong Channel was frozen solid, and our heavy ice plates proved of great service in preserving the vessel from being injured by the ice.

On Thursday, 29th, I left Parry Sound at 7 a.m., calling at Sans Soucie at 10, which I found deserted. I then visited Copper Head Island, with the same result.

On Friday I came across two boats fishing for a few herring for home consumption, but did not molest them, and in the afternoon I went to Jubilee Island.

I left Jubilee Island on Saturday morning at 7.30 for Penetang, calling at Maxwell Island.

On Monday the 3rd December I patrolled all along to Christian Islands, and called at Giant's Tomb, Methodist Point and Thunder Bay, but found that all the boats had been laid up for the winter.

On Tuesday I left at 6.30 a.m. and arrived at Meaford at noon. Here I was engaged in supplying the fishermen with blank forms to furnish the Department with the returns of fish caught during the season. The tugs were away trying to catch some whitefish with a small quantity of gill nets, as the close season had expired.

I left Meaford for Owen Sound at 7 a.m. on Thursday, 6th December, in order to place the steamer in winter quarters. I made arrangements with Messrs. Abbey Bros. for the care of the boat on the 7th, and the crew were engaged in working at the machinery and storing everything moveable for the winter until Thursday, 13th December, when I handed the "Gilphie" over to Messrs. Abbey Bros., and dismissed the crew.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACAULAY, Captain.

31st December, 1900.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Angus Macaulay	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. K. McCargar.....	Belleville..	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Hy. Mathen.....	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Tps. of Portland and Storrington ; for the Tps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, front of Escott, front of Yonge, rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds, and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. C. Judd.....	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Tps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Tps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. P.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt.....	Penetang.....	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

A. B. Messecar	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
J. K. Laird.....	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
G. D. McCall.....	Vittoria.....	County of Norfolk, and Townships of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
Henry Johnson.	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co. ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
J. McRitchie.....	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
S. Freeman.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
Arch. Couper.....	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
R. J. Walker.....	Port Credit	Lake Ontario fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit, and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Henry Barr.....	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
William Sargent.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Jas. Stephens.....	Warton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour and Georgian Bay.
Peter Lamarsh.....	Wheatley	Tps. of Anderton, Malden, N. Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Tps.
L. P. Villeneuve.....	Plantagenet	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
M. A. McAulay	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
James Steed.....	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
John Sullivan....	St. Thomas.....	County of Elgin, exclusive of the River Thames.....
O. V. Goulette.	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
D. Cattanaach.....	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Thos. Nicholls	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavenish, Co. Peterboro'.
J. B. Cousineau.....	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
F. G. Moore.	Lakefield	Tps. of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
John Driscoll.....	D'Arcy	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Jos. H. Yellands	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.
Joseps Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS. - *Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. W. C. Shewen.....	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro'.
James Yates.	Goderich	County of Huron.
George Clyde.....	Catawaqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
T. McQueen	Chatham.	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Louis Cock	Campellford	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
Wm. Mitchell	Grimsby.....	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Chas. Ogg	Hamilton.....	County of Wentworth.
John Brown.....	Rockdale.....	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
F. Terry	Queensville.....	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound.	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
A. McIntyre	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
J. Bowerman.....	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
M. Clark	Picton.....	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka ; also over Severn River.
J. M. Willis	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. B. Smith	Charleston.	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Thos. Payette.....	Penetang	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian Bethwick and Giant's Tomb Islands.
Fred. Williams	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS,—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Adam Waddell.....	Leith.....	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.
J. Massales.....	Haliburton.....	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
E. T. Loveday.....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
John Steele.....	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
J. Dickson	Westwood.....	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
A. Clunis.....	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
D. A. McNiven.....	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
Jas. Meyers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy, Co. Grey, and Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
Robt. E. Jury ..	London.....	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
W. J. Welsh	Carleton Place	Tps. Tarbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Fakenham, Co. Lanark.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown.....	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Jas. Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
F. Johnstone.....	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Gray, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
J. R. Graham.....	Fenelon Falls.....	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
B. B. Miller.....	Warton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
W. R. Wood	Toronto.....	Tps. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
A. Guerord.....	Bonheur.....	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian lines south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
M. Kyle	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
John Perry.....	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Wm. Craig.....	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
I. Blondin.....	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
H. M. Vanluven.....	Yarker	Tps. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
P. J. Wensley.....	Wensley.....	Tps. of Angelsee, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh, and Abbingner in the County of Addington.
W. J. Donaldson.....	Donaldson Mills.....	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove.....	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudford, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsaworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
A. E. Sliter.....	Morton	Tp. of Bastard, in which lie Upper Beverly Lake and Lower Beverly Lake; Tp. of South Crosby in which lie Opinicon Lake (as well as that portion of it which lies in the County of Frontenac), Sand Lake, Troy Lake, Cranberry Lake as far as the Tp. of Storrington in the Co. of Frontenac and the Morton River to Lower Beverly Lake, as well as all the waters in the rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.
Geo Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
S. A. Huntington.....	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island.....	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie south of the Co. of Essex, and over the fisheries connected therewith.
Nicholas Brady.....	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie.....	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current.....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
J. W. Wilmott.....	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
S. R. McEwen	Tehkummah	Manitoulin Island.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
J. Armstrong	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthu	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Peigeon River.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitou Island.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	River St. Lawrence lying between Brockville and the Village of Aultsville, Co. Stormont.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Co. Hastings and Tps. Ameliasburg, and Sophiasburg in the Co. of Prince Edward.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph in the District of Parry Sound.
Frank Worden	Courtice	County of Durham.
Andrew Hughson	Orangeville	County of Dufferin and Tps. Tossorontio, Adjala and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
Thos. B. Norris	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Alex. Trotter	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
Wm. Gardner	McDonald's Corners	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and L'Avant, Co. Lanark.
J. G. Sing	Meaford	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
George L. Bailey	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
John Ferguson	Bedford Mills	Counties of Frontenac and Leeds.
M. L. Crandell .....	.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Simon Panassie	Fort William	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1900

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
Lake Nepigon.....	McKirdy, William.....	1,040 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Dist.	Kyle, Morrison.....	1,727 00	
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alexander.....	1,647 22	
	Van Norman, R. M.....	1,103 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick.....	355 00	
	Johnston, J. A.....	120 00	
	Dabatt, Felix.....	61 25	
	Pratt, William.....	80 00	
	Payette, Thomas.....	55 00	
	Stephens, James.....	361 00	
	McNeil, Walter.....	227 00	
	Waddell, Adam.....		
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard.....	4,157 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	McAuley, M. A.....	408 00	
	Stewart, Neil.....	58 00	
	Steed, James.....	2,772 00	
	Yates, James.....	620 00	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allen, Orlando.....	395 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.....	948 45	
	McQueen, Timothy.....	237 50	
	McRichie, James.....	159 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Couper, Archibald.....	81 00	
	Farrell, John.....	419 00	
	Garner, L. V.....	544 00	
	Ellis, Joseph.....		
	Lamarsh, Peter.....	2,311 00	
	Laird, J. K.....	4,160 00	
	McCall, G. D.....	2,471 15	
	Sullivan, John.....	3,148 75	
	Stewart, William.....	645 00	
Lake Ontario.....	Clark, Marshall.....	170 10	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	240 00	
	Mitchell, William.....	348 00	
	Ogg, Charles.....	140 00	
	Sargent, William.....	75 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	19 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	200 00	
	Willis, J. M.....	14 00	
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.....	566 00	
	Rennie, John.....	278 50	
	Roblin, W. D.....	104 50	
Counties—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew.	Argue, John.....	13 00	
	Barr, Henry.....	65 00	
	Bilton, George.....	65 00	
	Clyde, George.....	537 10	
	Craig, William.....	138 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	14 00	
	Flynn, Robert.....	102 00	
	Loveday, E. T.....	13 00	
	Sliter, A. E.....	170 50	
	Smith, J. B.....	10 00	
	Villeneuve, L. P.....	38 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas.....	59 70	
	Bowerman, John.....	3 00	
	Brown, John.....	30 00	
	Cock, Louis.....	455 00	
	Dickson, John.....	10 00	
	Carried forward.....		

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries, etc.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Gerow, J. A.....	1 00	
	Graham, J. R.....	1 00	
	Johnstone, Francis.....	5 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	5 00	
	Skeen, Alexander.....	7 50	
	Yelland, J. H.....	17 00	
River St. Lawrence.....	Blondon, Isaac.....	44 00	
	Cattanach, Donald.....	262 00	
	Goulette, O. V.....	134 50	
	Gibson J. R.....	12 80	
	Mathen, Henry.....	21 85	
	Root, W. A.....	5 00	
Lake Simcoe.....	Steele, John.....	45 00	
Muskoka.....	Smith, William.....	40 00	
Nipissing.....	Armstrong, John.....	8 00	
	Huntington, S. A.....	150 00	
	McGrath, G. A.....	821 25	
Unclassified.....		105 23	
			35,875 85
Refunds on account of Revenue, 1899 :—			
John Brady.....	County Leeds (license refused).....	1 00	
William Craig.....	do Frontenac do.....	1 00	
John Nicholl.....	N. Channel, L. Huron (license refused)	200 00	
James Scott.....	do do do.....	100 00	
James Ritchie.....	do do (duplicate paym't)	50 00	
S. C. Macdonald.....	Nipissing District (license cancel)	2 00	
Charles French.....	do do.....	0 00	
Henry Barr.....	County Renfrew (one-half fine).....	30 00	
			432 00
			35,443 85

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the quantity during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods	6	62	4,250	13	13	625	26	20	22,200
2	Eagle Lake					2	190	4	3	1,300
3	Lake Minnetakie					6	550	13	5	5,000
		6	62	4,250	13	21	1,365	43	28	28,200
										2,545

Lake of the Woods and Rainy

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>	brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods			102,573	16,518		70,180	30,319
2	Eagle Lake			10,000	1,000		5,000	
3	Lake Minnetakie			5,000	400		400	12,000
	Totals			117,576	17,918		75,580	42,319
	Values	\$		9,406 08	1,791 80		3,779 00	1,692 76

Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Canoes.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.</i>			\$			\$			
1	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District					50	750	75		
						50	750	75		

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Nepigon and Thunder

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré	Pike.
		brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.	.....	.....	300	15,200	50	2,000	4,000
	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District .....	.....	.....	300	15,200	50	2,000	4,000
		.....	.....	24 00	1,520 00	4 00	100 00	160 00

Lake Superior District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			Value.
	Lake Superior District.									
1	Thunder Bay	8	92	16,000	26	44	2,685	64	259	258,000
2	Michipicoten Harbour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	225	7	12	12,500
3	Little Gros Cap .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	4	11	10,500
4	Indian Harbour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	500	18	19	20,000
5	Lizzard Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	2	2	1,600
6	Point Mamansee	1	6	2,000	4	.....	.....	.....	24	24,000
7	Batchewana Bay	3	17	6,000	12	6	625	15	102	102,000
8	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	600	22	11	11,000
		12	115	24,000	42	71	4,910	132	440	439,600

Lake Superior District.

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré.	Pike.
		brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Lake Superior District.							
1	Thunder Bay .....	.....	89,000	172,191	552,783	.....	40,306	2,184
2	Michipicoten Harbour .....	.....	.....	20,000	480,000	.....	.....	.....
3	Little Gros Cap .....	.....	.....	3,189	9,075	.....	.....	.....
4	Indian Harbour .....	.....	.....	16,800	79,800	.....	.....	.....
5	Lizzard Islands .....	.....	.....	172,000	121,000	.....	.....	.....
6	Point Mamansee .....	.....	.....	8,530	66,052	.....	.....	.....
7	Batchewana Bay .....	.....	.....	9,036	2,863	.....	.....	.....
8	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island ..	.....	.....	59,800	20,130	.....	.....	3,640
	Totals .....	.....	89,000	461,546	1,331,703	.....	40,306	5,824
	Values .....	.....	1,780 00	36,923 68	133,170 30	.....	2,015 30	232 96

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1900.—*Continued.*Bay District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.			Value.	Numbers.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ cts.	
.....	1,808 00	1
.....	1,808 00	.....
.....	1,808 00	.....

Lake Superior District.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....		21	41,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,660	.....	.....	1
.....		6	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	2
.....	3
.....	4
.....	5
.....		5	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....			1	500	6
.....		5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....			1	500	7
.....					8
.....		37	45,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,660	2	1,000	.....

Lake Superior District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout, salted.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	lbs.	\$ cts.	
.....	11,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	251	1,162	76,742 04	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,600 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 62	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,324 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,860 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,287 60	6
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,058 68	7
.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	7,074 60	8
.....
.....	13,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	251	1,327	178,109 54	.....
.....	796 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 06	2,510 00	663 50	178,109 54	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats
Lake Huron District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron—North Channel.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Tenby Bay					2	140	2	5	6,000	40
2	Hilton					1	100	1	1	900	20
3	McBeths' Bay					1	125	2			
4	Thessalon and Bruce Mines										
5	Blind River	1	20	35,000	6	1	100	2	15	12,000	800
6	Spragge					2	200	2	12	12,000	800
7	Johns Island	1	7	2,500	6						
8	Aird Island	1	7	2,000	6	1	100				
9	Darche Island					1	125	2			
10	Newport					4	475	8	25	24,000	1,600
11	West Bay	1	9	1,000	4						
12	Kagawong	1	5	1,500	4	1	100	2	26	24,600	1,100
13	La Cloche Island	2	19	3,839	8	4	500	5			
14	Little Current					1	75	3	1	1,000	45
15	Gore Bay					2	225	4	12	12,000	800
16	Cape Roberts	1	10	2,500	5	2	200	2			
17	Meldrum Bay	1	20	3,000	6	3	275	6	19	18,500	1,550
18	Cockburn Island	2	16	4,500	9	6	650	8	30	30,000	2,500
19	Green Island					1	100	2	6	6,000	400
20	Burnt Island					1	100	2	6	6,000	400
21	Duck Island	3	23	6,500	13	10	1,000	16	80	83,000	5,550
22	South Bay Mouth	3	30	9,000	12	4	525	8	100	96,000	8,600
23	Fitzwilliam Island					11	1,225	22	45	47,000	2,600
24	Squaw Island	4	39	14,000	12	6	690	12	125	126,000	10,200
25	Killarney					25	2,085	49	92	91,500	6,850
26	Bustard Island	1	10	2,500	4	19	2,135	36	81	81,000	7,440
	Totals	22	215	87,839	95	109	11,250	196	681	677,500	51,295

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré	Pike.
		brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron—North Channel.</i>							
1	Tenby Bay					75	500	7,024
2	Hilton			400	604			1,600
3	McBeths' Bay			12,000	5,000		10,000	
4	Thessalon and Bruce Mines			40,221	111,352		445	
5	Blind River			2,000	4,335		38,407	331
6	Spragge			3,300	3,500		17,000	600
7	Johns Island	60		22,000	104,335		48,407	331
8	Aird Island			6,000	13,005		96,321	993
9	Darche Island			4,000	2,000			
10	New Port			28,000	23,000			
11	West Bay			20,000	10,000		18,000	2,000
12	Kagawong			19,000	40,000			
13	La Cloche Island			69,945	12,396		58,941	6,139
14	Little Current	125						
15	Gore Bay			18,000	8,100		21,000	500
16	Cape Roberts			50,000	36,000		24,000	
17	Meldrum Bay			19,000	151,000		4,000	
18	Cockburn Island	2½		103,651	86,621		16,445	
19	Green Island			2,000	3,000			

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			3	450									
			4	800									
			5	750									
			7	1,500					1	150	1	150	
			3	450									
			5	1,500					1	150	1	100	
			15	4,500							1	100	
			10	900							1	200	
			4	600									
			13	2,000					1	100	1	200	
			3	5 00									
			72	13,950					3	400	5	750	

District.—Continued.

[illegible]

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Lake Huron Division

Num ber.	Districts.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
20	Burnt Island.....	18	.....	15,000	230,000	.....	.....	.....
21	Duck Island.....	17	.....	149,204	85,000	.....	20,000	.....
22	South Bay Mouth.....	.....	.....	101,000	127,000	.....	.....	.....
23	Fitzwilliam Island.....	.....	.....	4,000	78,000	.....	.....	.....
24	Squaw Island.....	3	.....	193,200	190,500	.....	1,200	.....
25	Killarney.....	.....	.....	249,000	175,000	.....	77,000	12,000
26	Bustard Islands.....	.....	.....	98,000	85,000	.....	45,000	40,000
	Totals.....	225½	.....	1,228,921	1,534,748	75	496,666	71,518
	Values.....	\$ 902.	.....	98,313 68	158,474 80	6 00	24,833 30	2,860 72

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Parry Sound					6	500	12	36	18,000	300
2	Point au Baril	3	12	3,500	12	6	550	12	200	108,000	15,000
3	Waubashene	1	5	1,000	3	6	600	12	30	16,000	2,000
4	Victoria Harbour	1	4	800	3	6	600	12	30	15,000	2,000
5	Midland					11	1,000	22	60	30,000	3,000
6	Penetanguishene					6	400	12	28	14,000	1,500
7	Collingwood	5	133	30,000	29	22	2,500	44	600	324,000	30,500
8	Owen Sound	5	82	10,900	26	25	1,235	44	300	148,600	8,741
9	Colpoys Bay to Tobermory	2	10	4,000	8	26	965	53	275	165,300	23,471
	Total	17	246	50,200	81	114	8,350	223	1,559	838,900	86,512

the quantity and value of fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

North Channel—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and eel fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,236 00	20
.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	22,058 32	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,848 00	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,120 00	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,578 00	24
.....	18,000	.....	600	.....	900	600	1,800	43,778 00	25
.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	1,800	15,000	900	21,516 00	26
140	130,098	.....	600	.....	12,532	15,600	12,948	300,259 54	
8 40	7,805 88	.....	18 00	.....	250 76	312 00	6,474 00	300,259 54	

Division.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
									4	375			1	
					6	150			2	350	2	200	2	
									1	300	1	150	3	
									2	500	2	200	4	
									1	150			5	
							500	5	1	20	4	300	6	
									5	250	2	100	7	
							1,000	10					8	
					6	150	1,500	15	16	1,945	11	950	9	

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Georgian Bay

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>							
1	Parry Sound			61,413	35,655	.....	3,639	4,240
2	Point au Baril.....			42,000	108,000	.....	33,000	8,000
3	Waubauskene	35½	.....	7,200	5,000	.....	38,400	6,350
4	Victoria Harbor.....			15,000	20,000	.....	70,000	5,000
5	Midland	100	.....	30,000	60,000	.....	40,000	2,000
6	Penetanguishene.....			7,000	6,000	.....	7,100	3,750
7	Collingwood	86	27,900	79,367	281,580	.....	1,900	.....
8	Owen Sound		2,864	32,200	567,350	.....	.....	.....
9	Colpoy's Bay to Tobermory	205	.....	.....	138,900	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	426½	30,764	274,180	1,222,485	.....	194,039	29,340
	Values	\$ 1,706 00	615 28	21,934 40	122,248 50	.....	9,701 95	1,173 60

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	5	124	15,500	30	28	2,250	61	250	246,400	15,400
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	15	1,200	6	6	450	11	60	60,330	3,700
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	1	22	3,000	6	11	1,065	24	50	49,000	3,000
4	Township of Bosanquet					13	831	27	35	36,700	3,165
5	“ Plympton					8	480	10			
6	“ Sarnia					30	1,400	41	18	18,000	180
	Totals	7	161	19,700	42	96	6,476	174	413	410,430	25,445

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Division.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	16	.....	.....	8,990 09	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,875	10½	10½	.....	16,310 00	2
.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	3,812 50	3
.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	8,642 00	4
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	300	200	14,900 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665 00	6
.....	28,356	.....	3,700	.....	.....	500	7	17	6,476	40,804 72	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	94	.....	60,518 28	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	15,810 00	9
.....	45,906	.....	3,700	.....	.....	22,975	134½	531½	8,176	171,452 59	
.....	2,754 36	.....	111 00	.....	.....	459 00	1,345 00	5,315 00	4,088 00	171,452 59	

material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
2	1,000	300	4	800					6	1,200			1
									1	100			2
1	225	165	11	1,725					6	725			3
1	200	150	16	2,925					4	315			4
			6	1,500									5
			26	5,600					1	200			6
4	1,425	615	63	12,450					18	2,540			

Return of the number of fishermen, tennage and value of

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton . . .	291½	31,400	14,600	666,700	.....	200	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich	57	.....	1,300	82,500	.....	.....	.....
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend Division . . . . .	.....	23,941	4,834	99,870	.....	30,580	.....
4	Township of Bosanquet	8	21,334	3,950	16,409	.....	87,269	.....
5	" Plympton . . . . .	.....	6,750	21	35	.....	42,397	.....
6	" Sarnia	15	104,158	1,449	1,118	.....	121,105	.....
	Totals	371½	187,583	26,154	866,632	.....	281,551	.....
	Values \$	1,486 00	3,751 66	2,092 32	86,663 20	.....	14,077 55	.....

Lake

Number.	District.	Fishing								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	234	27	*2	10
2	Thames River . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	274	93	*21	105
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	2,479	101	*2	10
	Totals . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	2,987	221	25	125

Lake

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair . . . . .	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	113,247	300
2	Thames River . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,064	3,076
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River . . . . .	.....	6,442	20,721	.....	3,913	44,878	15,536
	Totals . . . . .	.....	9,942	20,721	.....	3,913	192,189	18,912
	Values . . . . . \$	.....	198 84	1,657 68	.....	313 04	9,609 45	756 48

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1900.—*Continued.*

Proper.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish	Caviare.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pkts. or ½ bbls.	pkts. or ½ bbls.	\$ c.	
.....	6,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,000	680	746	3	74,277 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	10	12,602 00	2
.....	7,299	.....	4,421	.....	2,343	11,700	729	66	.....	13,927 47	3
.....	87,269	.....	5,381	.....	790	8,050	8,726	.....	.....	16,716 40	4
.....	3,538	.....	65	.....	.....	1,814	353	.....	.....	2,687 04	5
.....	43,743	.....	2,798	.....	412	4,136	4,374	.....	.....	13,412,61	6
.....	147,849	.....	17,665	.....	3,545	27,700	14,862	1,606	13	133,622 52	
.....	8,870 94	.....	529 95	.....	70 90	554 00	7,431 00	8,030 00	65 00	133,622 52	

St. Clair.

material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
10	799	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	280	2	10	1
24	1,703	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	40	2
18	1,879	1,440	11	1,925	70	2,911	18,000	180	.....	.....	2	10	3
52	4,381	2,767	11	1,925	70	2,911	18,000	180	2	280	25	60	

St. Clair — *Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	33,250	.....	700	.....	200	10,872	3,325	9,644 29	1
.....	25	.....	200	1,000	2,181	82,974	.....	3,596 84	2
3,428	73,383	.....	19,903	10,500	49,203	293,652	7,338	21,326 75	3
3,428	106,658	.....	20,803	11,500	51,584	387,498	10,663	34,567 88	
205 68	6,399 48	.....	624 09	690 00	1,031 68	7,749 96	5,331 50	34,567 88	

* Dip-nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Pelée Island ..	2	25	2,200	14	8	870	15	158	12,000	656
2	County of Essex	1	98	9,000	7	41	4,168	55			
3	County of Kent	2	194	14,400	12	56	7,885	87			
4	County of Elgin					16	850	35	32	32,000	2,150
5	Houghton and Long Point	5	84	15,700	24	11	765	13	39	36,000	2,760
6	Port Rowan Bay					31	685	82	2	2,500	90
7	Normandale					13	585	21	8	8,380	433
8	East of Port Dover	2		4,000	12	9	570	30	35	34,400	2,535
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River	4	40	8,000	16	7	225	16	100	98,000	9,895
10	Port Maitland to Port Colborne...	2	25	3,000	5	12	413	19	44	35,860	1,980
11	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls					14	600	21	40	42,450	1,235
		18	466	56,300	90	218	17,616	394	458	301,590	21,734

Lake Erie

Number.	District.	Herring, Salted.	Herring, Fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelée Island		207,750	14,225		310	5,195	33,205
2	County of Essex.....		547,244	57,406			52,108	227,407
3	County of Kent		2,791,094	38,669		11,000	249,263	422,334
4	County of Elgin		1,848,865	83,308	20	12,231	542,852	
5	Houghton and Long Point		220,532	59,688	274	160	64,712	66,018
6	Port Rowan Bay					7,187	22,804	28,038
7	Normandale		42,425			853	17,253	2,374
8	East of Port Dover		263,503	72,966	1,523	4,069	151,797	1,413
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River		406,059	54,929	100	1,838	82,075	135
10	Port Maitland to Port Colborne ..		190,832	19,729			27,179	
11	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls....		7,429	505	149		2,933	40,960
	Totals		6,525,733	401,425	2,066	37,648	1,218,171	821,884
	Values	\$	130,514 66	32,114 00	206 60	3,011 84	60,908 55	32,875 36

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish the year 1900.

Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			10	3,000			700	7	7	1,175			1
3	225	105	52	17,715	1	75	100	1	10	5,895			2
			83	33,366	2	125			29	1,325	1	1,500	3
			66	17,820									4
			27	7,600					6	7,160			5
20	7,150	1,819							6	300			6
							3,000	60	3	210			7
			14	3,500					10	5,125			8
5	325	125	4	750	*64	320			6	600	2	300	9
					*1	5			2	450			10
			2	500	*6	30	7,100	710					11
28	7,700	2,049	258	81,251	3	200	10,900	778	79	22,240	3	1,800	...

* Dip nets.

District — *Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Fels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	10,767	.....	23,400	.....	5,025	1,255	1,090	8,924 37	1
.....	19,136	.....	143,886	.....	18,353	95,900	1,500	35,738 84	2
.....	22,571	.....	135,733	.....	852	80,290	2,257	97,329 50	3
.....	18,936	.....	94,651	.....	5,205	61,994	1,893	78,031 19	4
.....	15,146	.....	37,910	.....	195	6,259	1,514	18,034 34	5
.....	.....	.....	100,267	712	12,526	139,560	.....	8,929 13	6
.....	.....	.....	18,049	.....	4,215	14,400	.....	2,788 12	7
.....	21,941	.....	69,235	.....	69	71,230	2,192	25,147 02	8
.....	12,146	.....	47,456	.....	1,127	70,204	1,214	20,967 75	9
.....	.....	.....	21,182	.....	2,195	.....	.....	7,433 27	10
.....	48,382	.....	2,970	.....	337	16,481	4,838	7,736 31	11
.....	169,025	.....	694,739	712	47,904	559,768	16,498	311,059 84	.....
.....	10,141 50	.....	20,842 17	42.72	958 08	11,195 36	8,249 00	311,059 84	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Queenston					3	15	3			
2	Niagara					15	580	24	25	27,600	1,639
3	Port Dalhousie	2	12	4,000	8	3	190	5	25	26,200	840
4	Louth					12	160	15	3	2,500	100
5	Clinton					6	350	12	8	7,500	250
6	Grimsby					3	300	6	13	13,500	460
7	Burlington Beach					17	1,060	31	45	46,000	2,300
8	County of Halton					15	1,600	40	700	84,000	6,000
9	do Peel					3	275	7	8	8,000	185
10	do York					14	1,975	23	45	44,000	3,395
11	do Ontario					4	175	7	6	5,930	210
12	do Durham and Northum- berland					20	575	32	104	138,000	4,700
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					30	392	46			
14	County of Prince Edward	1	4	600	3	32	1,650	42	33	20,500	1,200
15	Bay of Quinte	3	46	1,700	10	35	300	70	20	18,030	1,060
16	Lennox County and Napanee River					17	283	40	5	5,400	108
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					21	532	35	13	12,650	634
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					16	333	25	30	3,000	300
		6	62	6,300	21	266	10,745	463	1033	462,810	23,381

* Spears.

† Machines.

Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Queenston							
2	Niagara		54,000	27,900			15,500	
3	Port Dalhousie		27,690	120			1,600	
4	Louth		700					
5	Clinton	4	14,620	600				
6	Grimsby		142,640		23,003			
7	Burlington Beach		123,331	26,650	5,530			
8	County of Halton		544,000	400	3,200	750		200
9	do Peel		1,300	330	6,950	3,350		250
10	do York		141,000	4,636	4,800	20		1,500
11	do Ontario		23,800	300			40	27
12	do Durham and Northum- berland		12,250	7,550	3,960			20,850
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					900		4,203
14	County of Prince Edward		419	15,640	10,426	450	630	18,900
15	Bay of Quinte		5,000	16,000			12,500	125,429
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	3	2,025	1,900			900	32,246
17	Amherst Island and vicinity		1,700	26,500	2,215		3,100	16,625
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			600				12,100
	Total	7	1,094,475	129,126	60,084	5,470	34,270	232,330
	Values	\$ 28	21,889 50	10,330 08	6,008 40	437 60	1,713 50	9,293 20

tugs, quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1900.—*Continued*

Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			†3	45					1	30			1	
									3	200			2	
					2	20			2	160			3	
									1	50			4	
													5	
2	800	300	*61	61					15	1,120			6	
									5	1,300			7	
2	375	130							1	133			8	
							100	5			950		9	
													10	
					22	283			2	250			11	
					91	1,911			18	476			12	
3	2,160	475			10	100			5	150			13	
4	300	60			70	693			3	2,000			14	
					44	572			4	95			15	
					5	125			1	25			16	
					39	665	2,850	28 50					17	
11	3,635	965	.....	106	283	4,369	2,950	33 50	61	5,989	.....	950	.....

District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
						1,770		35 40	1
	6,850	680	6,300				685	5,070 30	2
		69	1,561			120		696 77	3
			4,000			2,800		190 00	4
	250		1,600			300	25	437 90	5
								5,153 10	6
	400		450			15,433	40	5,517 78	7
		300	950		900	13,000		11,624 50	8
		630	700		350	2,100		1,133 20	9
			2,700			6,500		3,943 48	10
		4	68		1			505 38	11
		1,175	13,000		4,900	7,600		2,789 50	12
3,500	26	640	4,593		94,946	33,587		3,198 53	13
	2,000	5,890	62,480		28,900	514,400	200	16,439 48	14
		27,163	107,565		73,169	102,340		15,389 07	15
		2,300	4,500		35,200	10,150		2,719 34	16
1,500	1,000		59,300		2,260	4,700		5,262 50	17
	8,290	2,100	13,904		27,246	7,500	829	2,681 94	18
5,000	18,816	40,951	283,671		267,812	722,300	1,779	82,788 17	.....
300 00	1,128 96	2,457 06	8,510 13		5,356 24	14,446 00	889 50	82,788 17	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Frontenac County					69	596	70	11	5,800	607
2	Leeds County					32	311	51	5	600	52
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					4	48	6			
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					12	500	13	4	900	90
5	Renfrew County					16	105	15	20	681	116
6	Nipissing District	3	12	2,000	36	12	750	24	108	18,000	648
7	Peterborough County										
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County										
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries										
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Welling- ton Counties					2	58	2	2	1,000	40
		3	12	2,000	36	147	2,368	181	150	26,981	1,553

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Doré	Pike.
		bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	1	7,188		8,100	6,000	9,360	42,861
2	Leeds County		150		8,020	4,667		9,351
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					870	1,470	1,100
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					55	5,025	2,520
5	Renfrew County			2	51	14		651½
6	Nipissing District		9,587	6,153			4,009	3,068
7	Peterborough County				3,000	52,000	35,500	
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		1,000	800	14,320	193,750	200	160
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries		15,000	15,600	24,300	70,200	14,550	
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Welling- ton Counties		1,316	554	1,166		732	
	Total	1	34,241	23,109	59,157	327,556	70,846	59,711½
	Value. \$	4 00	684 82	1,848 72	5,915 70	26,204 48	3,542 30	2,388 46

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1900.—Continued.

material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$				
.....	67	1,143 00	75	2 00	1	15 00	.....	.....	1	
.....	63	1,236 00	950	9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	5,700	73 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	*1	50	1,720	17 00	3	85 00	.....	.....	4	
.....	5	100 00	600	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	7,500	75 00	3	900 00	.....	.....	6	
.....	2	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.....	8	
.....	9	
.....	10	
.....	137	2,499 50	16,545	188 50	7	1,000 00	.....	.....

* Dip net.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	.....	100	4,789	.....	45,065	69,359	.....	6,078 35	1
123	1,526	513	991	.....	40,001	48,902	152	3,565 91	2
635	23,353½	4	.....	.....	622	3,000	2,130	2,764 09	3
25	632	36	875	.....	3,743	9,860	39	715 84	4
.....	2,700	.....	210	.....	.....	860	270	352 94	5
110	164,036	.....	154	.....	.....	2,747	15,144	18,487 47	6
62,500	.....	800	1,500	.....	2,000	18,000	.....	10,478 00	7
317,050	.....	1,086	80,420	.....	17,510	22,840	.....	39,340 16	8
16,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950	45,000	.....	12,328 50	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042	.....	244 68	10
397,243	192,247½	2,539	88,939	.....	113,891	221,610	17,735	94,355 94	
23,834 58	11,534 85	152 34	2,668 17	.....	2,277 82	4,432 20	8,867 50	94,355 94	

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	6	62	4,250	13	21	1,365	23	28	28,200	2,545
2	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District					+50	750	75			
3	Lake Superior	12	115	24,000	42	71	4,910	132	440	639,600	28,255
4	Lake Huron (North Channel) ..	22	215	89,839	95	109	11,250	196	681	677,500	51,295
5	Georgian Bay	17	246	50,200	81	114	7,750	223	1,559	838,900	86,512
6	Lake Huron (proper)	7	161	19,700	42	96	6,476	174	413	810,430	25,445
7	River St. Clair					11	234	27	*2		10
8	Thames River					22	274	93	*21		105
9	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River					59	2,479	101	*2		10
10	Lake Erie and Grand River ..	18	466	56,300	90	218	17,616	394	{ *71 458	301,590	355 21,734 }
11	Lake Ontario.....	6	62	6,300	21	269	10,845	463	1,083	462,810	23,381
12	Frontenac County					69	596	70	11	5,800	607
13	Leeds County					32	311	51	5	600	52
14	Greenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties ..					4	48	6			
15	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					12	500	13	4	900	90
16	Renfrew County					16	105	15	20	681	116
17	Nipissing District	3	12	2,000	36	12	750	24	108	18,000	648
18	Peterborough County										
19	Lake Scugog and Victoria County										
20	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries ..										
21	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties					2	58	2	2	1,000	40
		91	1,339	252,589	420	1,187	66,317	2,082	4,812	3,786,011	240,720

* Dip nets.

† Canoes.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials ; also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1900.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-n-ts.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$		\$		
.....			30	3,500					5	4,500	3	2,500	1	
													2	
			37	45,425					8	2,660	2	1,000	3	
			72	13,950					3	400	5	750	4	
					6	150 00	1,500	15 00	16	1,945	11	950	5	
4	1,425	615	63	12,450					18	2,540			6	
10	799	540							2	280	2	10	7	
24	1,703	787									21	40	8	
18	1,879	1,440	11	1,925	70	2,911 00	18,000	180 00			2	10	9	
28	7,700	2,049	258	84,251	3	200 00	10,900	768 00	79	22,240	3	1,800	10	
11	3,635	965	{ +3 +61		283	4,369 00	2,950	33 50	61	5,989		950	11	
					67	1,143 00	75	2 00	1	15			12	
					63	1,236 00	950	9 50					13	
							57 00	73 00					14	
					*1	50	1,720	17 00	3	85			15	
					5	100 00	600	12 00					16	
							7,500	75 00	3	900			17	
					2	20 00							18	
													19	
													20	
													21	
95	17,141	6,396	471	161,501	499	10,129 00	49,895	1,185 00	199	41,554	49	8,010		

‡ Spears.

† Machines.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats' caught during

Number.	District.	Herring, salted. bbls.	Herring, fresh. lbs.	Whitefish. lbs.	Trout. lbs.	Bass. lbs.	Pickrel or Doré lbs.	Pike. lbs.	Maskinonge. lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District			117,576	17,918		75,580	42,319	15
2	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District			300	15,200	50	2,000	4,000	
3	Lake Superior		89,000	461,546	1,331,703		40,306	5,824	
4	Lake Huron (North Channel)	225½		1,228,921	1,584,748	75	496,666	71,518	140
5	Georgian Bay	426½	30,764	274,180	1,222,485		194,039	29,340	
6	Lake Huron (proper)	371½	187,583	26,154	866,632		281,551		
7	River St. Clair		3,500				113,247	300	
8	Thames River						34,064	3,076	
9	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River		6,442	20,721		3,913	44,878	15,536	3,428
10	Lake Erie and Grand River		6,525,733	401,425	2,066	37,648	1,218,171	821,884	
11	Lake Ontario	7	1,094,475	129,126	60,084	5,470	34,270	232,330	5,000
12	Frontenac County	1	7,188		8,300	6,000	9,360	42,861	
13	Leeds County		150		8,020	4,667		9,351	123
14	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					870	1,470	1,100	635
15	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					55	5,025	2,520	25
16	Renfrew County			2	51	14		651½	
17	Nipissing District		9,587	6,153			4,009	3,068	110
18	Peterborough County				3,000	52,000	35,500		62,500
19	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		1,000	800	14,320	193,750	200	160	317,050
20	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries		15,000	15,600	24,300	70,200	14,550		16,800
21	Muskoka District, Grey and Welling-ton Counties		1,316	554	1,166		732		
	Total	1,031½	7,971,738	2,683,058	5,159,993	374,712	2,605,618	1,285,838½	405,826
	Value \$	4,126	159,434 76	214,644 64	515,999 30	29,976 96	130,280 90	51,433 54	24,349 56

quantity and value of all fishing materials ; also the kinds and quantities of fish the year 1900.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	s c.	
52,334	.....	.....	4,662	72,835	11,415	6,773	*135	.....	25,269 80	1
13,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	1,327	251	.....	1,808 00	2
130,098	.....	600	.....	12,538	15,600	12,948	.....	.....	178,109 54	3
45,906	.....	3,700	.....	.....	22,975	8,176	531½	134½	300,259 54	4
147,849	.....	17,665	.....	3,545	27,700	14,862	803	6½	171,452 59	5
33,250	.....	700	.....	200	10,872	3,325	.....	.....	133,622 52	6
25	.....	200	1,000	2,181	82,974	.....	.....	.....	9,644 29	7
73,383	.....	19,903	10,500	49,203	293,652	7,338	.....	.....	3,596 84	8
169,025	.....	694,739	712	47,904	559,768	16,498	.....	.....	21,326 75	9
18,816	40,951	283,671	.....	267,812	722,300	1,779	.....	.....	311,059 84	10
.....	100	4,789	.....	45,045	69,359	.....	.....	.....	82,788 17	11
1,526	513	991	.....	40,001	48,902	152	.....	.....	6,078 35	12
23,353½	4	.....	.....	622	3,000	2,130	.....	.....	3,565 91	13
632	36	875	.....	3,743	9,860	39	.....	.....	2,764 09	14
2,700	.....	210	.....	.....	860	270	.....	.....	715 84	15
164,036	.....	154	.....	.....	2,747	15,144	.....	.....	352 94	16
.....	800	1,500	.....	2,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	18,487 47	17
.....	1,086	80,420	.....	17,510	22,840	.....	.....	.....	10,478 00	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950	45,000	.....	.....	.....	39,340 16	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042	.....	.....	.....	12,328 50	20
876,212½	43,490	1,110,117	16,874	570,109	1,969,719	90,761	1,585½	141	244 68	21
52,572 75	2,609 40	33,303 51	1,012 44	11,402.18	39,394 38	45,380 50	15,855 00	1,410 00	1,333,293 82	

* Sturgeon Bladders.

STATEMENT OF LICENSES ISSUED BY EACH OVERSEER.

- Argue, John, Carp P. O., overseer—Licenses issued—13 at \$1.
- Allan, O., Wallaceburg, overseer—Licenses issued—12 at \$1; 2 at \$1.50; 2 at \$2; 5 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 1 at \$15; 3 at \$20; 1 at \$25; 1 at \$50. Permits—1 at \$20; 30 at \$5.
- Barr, H., Douglas, overseer—Licenses issued—21 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 2 at \$25.
- Bilton, Geo., Newboro, overseer—Licenses issued—16 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 3 at \$20; 1 at \$25.
- Blondin, I., Cornwall, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 2 at \$2; 1 at \$3; 5 at \$5; 1 at \$10.
- Brown, John, Rockdale, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$10.
- Cattenach, D., Wolfe Island, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 5 at \$2.50; 2 at \$3; 9 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 3 at \$15; 4 at \$25.
- Clarke, M., Picton, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 5 at \$2; 17 at \$3; 13 at \$5; 3 at \$10.
- Clyde, Geo., Cataragui, overseer—4 at \$1; 8 at \$2; 7 at \$4; 18 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 3 at \$15; 3 at \$20; 3 at \$25.
- Cock, Louis, Campbellford, overseer—Licenses issued—4 at \$10; 15 at \$15; 2 at \$20; 3 at \$25; 1 at \$75.
- Couper, A., Dunnville, overseer—Licenses issued—11 at \$1; 4 at \$5; 2 at \$25.
- Cousineau, J. B., Windsor, overseer—Licenses issued—7 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 2 at \$3; 39 at \$5; 19 at \$10; 11 at \$50.
- Craig, Wm., Glenora, overseer—Licenses issued—33 at \$1; 7 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 1 at \$15.
- Donaldson, W. J., Donaldson's Mills, overseer—Licenses issued—10 at \$1.
- Ellis, Joseph, Fort Erie, overseer—Licenses issued—9 at \$1; 27 at \$5; 1 at \$100. Permits—6 at \$5; 9 at \$10.
- Farrell, John, Cayuga, overseer—Licenses issued—64 at \$1; 11 at \$5; 4 at \$25; 1 at \$200.
- Flynn, Robert, Mountain Grove, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$1; 6 at \$5; 1 at \$25.
- Freeman, S. Brighton, overseer—Licenses issued—27 at \$5; 2 at \$6.50; 2 at \$10; 5 at \$15.
- Gibson, J. R., Mallorytown, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1.90; 2 at \$2; 1 at \$5.
- Goulette, O. V., Gananoque, overseer—Licenses issued—8 at \$1; 1 at \$1.50; 1 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 3 at \$15.
- Howard, P., Collingwood, overseer—Licenses issued—29 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 1 at \$15; 5 at \$25.
- Huntington, S. A., North Bay, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$150.
- Johnston, J. A., Parry Sound, overseer—9 at \$5; 3 at \$25.
- Kyle, M., Rat Portage, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 24 at \$10; 1 at \$300; 1 at \$500; 1 at \$700.
- Labatt, F., Port Severn, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$5.
- Laird, J. K., Guilds, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$10; 2 at \$100; 12 at \$150; 2 at \$200; 7 at \$250.
- Lamarsh, Peter, Wheatley, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 15 at \$50; 9 at \$100; 2 at \$150; 1 at \$200; 2 at \$250.
- Loveday, E. T., Ottawa, overseer—Licenses issued—7 at \$1; 1 at \$2.
- McAulay, M. A., Southampton, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$1; 21 at \$5; 2 at \$15; 2 at \$25; 3 at \$3; 1 at \$200.
- McCargar, J. K., Belleville, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 29 at \$5; 5 at \$10; 1 at \$15; 1 at \$20; 3 at \$25; 4 at \$30; 1 at \$40; 1 at \$50.
- McCall, G. D., Vittoria, overseer—Licenses issued—22 at \$1; 3 at \$2; 1 at \$3; 21 at \$5; 20 at \$8; 1 at \$10; 4 at \$25; 1 at \$50; 1 at \$150; 1 at \$200; 4 at \$250; 1 at \$300; 1 at \$350.
- McComber, A., Port Arthur, overseer—Licenses issued—23 at \$1; 18 at \$15; 2 at \$25; 5 at \$50; 2 at \$100; 1 at \$150; 1 at \$200; 1 at \$250.
- McGrath, G. A., Sturgeon Falls, overseer—Licenses issued—5 at \$50; 2 at \$100; 2 at \$150.
- McKirdy, Wm., Nepigon, overseer—Permits issued—18 at \$5; 58 at \$15; 4 at \$20.
- McQueen, T., Chatham, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 28 at \$10; 2 at \$15.
- McRitchie, J., Bothwell, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 14 at \$1.50; 1 at \$2; 3 at \$3; 3 at \$10; 1 at \$30.
- Mathen, Hy., Brockville, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 4 at \$2; 1 at \$3; 1 at \$5.
- Mitchell, Wm., Grimsby, overseer—Licenses issued—13 at \$1; 33 at \$5; 3 at \$15; 2 at \$25.
- Ogg, Charles, Hamilton, overseer—Licenses issued—61 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 15 at \$5; 1 at \$10.
- Oliver, R., Little Current, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 80 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 14 at \$25; 4 at \$50; 3 at \$100; 4 at \$150; 3 at \$200; 7 at \$250.
- Payette, Thos., Penetang, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 15 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 1 at \$20.
- Pratt, Wm., Penetang, overseer—Licenses issued—15 at \$5.
- Rennie, John, Napanee, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 3 at \$1.50; 5 at \$3; 1 at \$4.50; 6 at \$5; 6 at \$10; 5 at \$15; 2 at \$20.
- Roblin, W. D., Adolphustown, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1.50; 20 at \$3; 1 at \$5; 1 at \$6; 1 at \$20.
- Root, W. A., Rockport, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$2.50.
- Sargent, Wm., Bronte, overseer—Licenses issued—8 at \$5; 2 at \$10; 1 at \$15.
- Sliter, A. E., Newboro, overseer—Licenses issued—4 at \$1; 2 at \$5; 4 at \$10; 2 at \$35.
- Smith, Wm., Gravenhurst, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$5.
- Steed, James, Sarnia, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 2 at \$1.50; 1 at \$3; 9 at \$5; 2 at \$10; 11 at \$15; 23 at \$50; 12 at \$100; 1 at \$150.
- Stephens, James, Warton, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$2; 20 at \$5; 2 at \$25.
- Stewart, N., Gillies Hill, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 6 at \$5; 1 at \$25.
- Stewart, W., Pelee Island, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$5; 4 at \$25; 1 at \$30; 2 at \$250.
- Sullivan, John, St. Thomas, overseer—Licenses issued—17 at \$5; 3 at \$100; 3 at \$150; 7 at \$200; 4 at \$250.
- VanNorman, R. M., Sault Ste. Marie, overseer—Licenses issued—32 at \$1; 6 at \$5; 6 at \$10; 2 at \$25; 2 at \$35; 3 at \$50; 3 at \$250.
- Villeneuve, L. P., Plantagenet, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at 50c.; 6 at \$1; 1 at \$1.75; 1 at \$2; 1 at \$2.75; 4 at \$3; 2 at \$4; 1 at \$5.
- Waddell, A. Leith, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$2; 24 at \$5; 4 at \$25.
- Walker, R. J., Port Credit, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$2; 4 at \$5.
- Willis, J. M., Port Whitby, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$3; 1 at \$5.
- Wood, W. R., Toronto, overseer—Licenses issued—13 at \$5.
- Yates, James, Goderich, overseer—Licenses issued—5 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 1 at \$25; 4 at \$50; 2 at \$100; 1 at \$150.
- Licenses issued where district overseer appointed—4 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 2 at \$20; 2 at \$25. Permits 12 at \$5; 1 at \$10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD 1899, 1900, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS

		1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District :					
Whitefish	lbs.	309,038	117,576		191,462
Trout	"	40,951	17,918		23,033
Pickrel	"	230,762	75,580		155,182
Pike	"	59,928	42,319		17,609
Maskinonge	"	500	15		485
Sturgeon	"	147,908	52,334		95,574
Perch	"	100			100
Tullibee	"	18,394	4,662		13,732
Catfish	"		72,835	72,835	
Coarse fish	"	4,220	11,415	7,195	
Caviare	"	11,274	6,773		4,501
Bladders	"	448	135		313
Lake Superior :					
Herring	lbs.	138,226	89,000		49,226
Whitefish	"	623,229	461,546		161,683
Trout	"	2,182,598	1,331,703		850,895
Pickrel	"	36,517	40,306	3,959	
Pike	"	11,571	5,824		5,747
Sturgeon	"	11,784	13,278	1,495	
Perch	"	100			100
Coarse fish	"	1,178	853		325
Caviare	"		1,327	1,327	
Trout	bbls		251	251	
Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay District :					
Whitefish	lbs.		300	300	
Trout	"		15,200	15,200	
Bass	"		50	50	
Pickrel	"		2,000	2,000	
Pike	"		4,000	4,000	
Lake Huron (N. C.) :					
Herring	bbls	54	226½	171½	
"	lbs.	14,026			14,026
Whitefish	"	832,666	1,228,921	396,255	
Trout	"	976,588	1,584,748	608,160	
Bass	"	454	75		379
Pickrel	"	776,312	496,666		279,646
Pike	"	289,123	71,518		217,605
Maskinonge	"	1,308	140		1,168
Sturgeon	"	119,466	130,098	10,632	
Perch	"	1,093	600		493
Catfish	"	18,647	12,533		6,109
Coarse fish	"	51,541	15,600		35,941
Caviare	"		12,948	12,948	
Trout	bbls	9			9
Georgian Bay :					
Herring	bbls	155	426½	271½	
"	lbs.	194,300	30,764		163,536
Whitefish	"	410,220	274,180		136,040
Trout	"	1,897,594	1,222,485		675,109
Bass	"	410			410
Pickrel	"	444,071	194,039		250,032
Pike	"	117,365	29,340		88,025
Sturgeon	"	127,500	45,906		81,594
Perch	"	4,700	3,700		1,000
Catfish	"	11,961			11,961
Coarse fish	"	111,106	22,975		88,131
Whitefish	bbls	41	134½	93½	
Trout	"	239½	531½	292	
Caviare	lbs.	3,816	8,176	4,360	
Lake Huron (proper) :					
Herring	bbls	331½	371½	40	
"	lbs.	225,742	187,583		38,159
Whitefish	"	21,074	26,154	5,080	
Trout	"	1,152,227	866,632		285,595
Pickrel	"	211,654	281,551	69,897	
Sturgeon	"	92,653	147,849	55,196	
Perch	"	2,058	17,665	15,607	
Catfish	"	11	3,545	3,534	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD 1899, 1900, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.—Continued.

		1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coarse	lbs.	47,527	27,700		19,827
Caviare	"		14,862	14,862	
Whitefish	bbls.	35	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trout	"	749 $\frac{1}{2}$	803	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
River St. Clair:					
Herring	bbls.	50			50
"	lbs.	400	3,500	3,100	
Pickereel	"	108,903	113,247	4,344	
Pike	"	1,000	300		700
Sturgeon	"	3,996	33,250	29,254	
Perch	"		700	700	
Catfish	"		200	200	
Coarse fish	"	28,772	10,872		17,900
Caviare	"		3,325	3,325	
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River:					
Herring	lbs.	250	6,442	6,192	
Whitefish	"	9,126	20,721	11,595	
Bass	"	1,619	3,913	2,294	
Pickereel	"	44,028	44,878	850	
Pike	"	20,402	15,536		4,866
Maskinonge	"	2,598	3,428	830	
Sturgeon	"	74,314	73,383		931
Perch	"	33,145	19,903		13,242
Tullibee	"		10,500	10,500	
Catfish	"	9,872	49,203	39,331	
Coarse fish	"	216,177	293,652	77,475	
Caviare	"		7,338	7,338	
Thames River:					
Bass	lbs.	2,000			2,000
Pickereel	"	58,931	34,064		24,867
Pike	"	5,780	3,076		2,704
Sturgeon	"	787	25		762
Perch	"	1,215	200		1,015
Tullibee	"		1,000	1,000	
Catfish	"	3,042	2,181		861
Coarse fish	"	219,968	82,974		136,994
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.	9			9
"	lbs.	6,269,565	6,525,733	256,168	
Whitefish	"	431,022	401,425		29,597
Trout	"	265	2,066	1,801	
Bass	"	53,502	37,648		15,854
Pickereel	"	1,270,696	1,218,171		52,525
Pike	"	864,203	821,884		42,319
Maskinonge	"	600			600
Sturgeon	"	142,375	169,025	26,650	
Perch	"	391,107	694,739	303,632	
Tullibee	"	7,516	712		6,804
Catfish	"	33,154	47,904	14,750	
Coarse fish	"	599,164	559,768		39,396
Caviare	"	6,324	16,498	10,174	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	48	7		41
"	lbs.	1,306,211	1,094,475		211,736
Whitefish	"	259,815	129,126		130,689
Trout	"	104,177	60,084		44,093
Bass	"	17,925	5,470		12,455
Pickereel	"	135,232	34,270		100,962
Pike	"	318,302	232,330		85,972
Maskinonge	"	2,633	5,000	2,367	
Sturgeon	"	33,316	18,816		14,500
Eels	"	35,309	40,951	5,642	
Perch	"	241,177	283,671	42,494	
Catfish	"	198,700	267,812	69,112	
Coarse fish	"	221,391	722,300	500,909	
Caviare	"		1,779	1,779	
Lake Nipissing:					
Herring	"		9,587	9,587	
Whitefish	"		6,153	6,153	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD, 1899, 1900, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.—*Concluded.*

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pickarel..... lbs		4,009	4,009	
Pike..... "		3,068	3,068	
Maskinonge..... "		110	110	
Sturgeon..... "		164,036	164,036	
Perch..... "		154	154	
Coarse fish..... "		2,747	2,747	
Caviare..... "		15,144	15,144	
Inland waters :				
Herring..... obls		1	1	
"..... lbs	7,190	24,654	17,464	
Whitefish..... "	2,600	16,956	14,356	
Trout..... "	24,120	59,157	35,037	
Bass..... "	224,669	327,656	102,887	
Pickarel..... "	12,750	66,837	54,087	
Pike..... "	162,000	56,643½		105,356½
Maskinonge..... "	296,960	397,133	100,173	
Sturgeon..... "	1,833	28,211½	26,378½	
Eels..... "	5,436	2,539		2,897
Perch..... "	6,470	88,785	82,315	
Catfish..... "	146,575	113,891		32,684
Coarse fish..... "	94,473	218,863	124,390	
Caviare..... "		2,591	2,591	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Kinds of Fish.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish..... lbs	3,273,790	2,683,058		590,732
" (salted)..... "	15,200	28,200	13,000	
Herring..... "	8,155,910	7,971,738		184,172
" (salted)..... "	129,400	206,200	76,800	
Trout..... "	6,378,520	5,159,993		1,218,527
" (salted)..... "	199,600	317,000	117,400	
Bass..... "	300,579	374,712	74,133	
Pickarel..... "	3,380,126	2,605,618		774,508
Pike..... "	1,824,024	1,285,838		538,186
Maskinonge..... "	304,599	405,826	101,227	
Sturgeon..... "	755,932	876,212	120,280	
Caviare..... "	21,414	90,761	69,347	
Eels..... "	40,745	43,490	2,749	
Perch..... "	681,165	1,110,117	428,952	
Catfish..... "	421,962	570,109	148,147	
Coarse fish..... "	1,695,517	1,969,719	274,202	
Totals.....	27,478,483	25,698,591	1,526,237	3,316,125
Total decrease, 1900				1,789,888

STATEMENT

Of the yield and value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1900.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish	bbls. 141	10 00	1,410 00
"	lbs. 2,683,058	08	214,644 64
Herring	lbs. 7,971,738	02	159,434 76
"	bbls. 1,031½	4 00	4,126 00
Trout	bbls. 1,585½	10 00	15,855 00
"	lbs. 5,159,993	10	515,999 30
Basas	" 374,712	08	29,976 96
Pickarel	" 2,605,618	05	130,280 90
Pike	" 1,285,838½	04	51,433 54
Maskinonge	" 405,826	06	24,349 56
Sturgeon	" 876,212½	06	52,572 75
Caviare	" 90,761	50	45,380 50
Bladders	" 135	80	108 00
Eels	" 43,490	06	2,609 40
Perch	" 1,110,117	03	33,303 51
Catfish	" 570,109	02	11,402 18
Coarse fish	" 1,969,719	02	39,394 38
Tullibee	" 16,874	06	1,012 44
Total			\$1,333,293 82

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats and nets, etc., employed in Province for the year 1900.

Articles.	Value.
91 tugs, 1,339 tonnage, 420 men	\$ 252,589
1,187 boats, 2,082 men	66,317
3,786,011 yards gill-nets number 4812	240,720
95 seines, 17,141 yards	6,396
471 pound nets	161,501
499 hoop nets	10,129
97 dip nets	535
49,895 hooks on set lines	1,185
199 freezers and ice houses	41,554
49 piers and wharfs	8,010
3 machines	45
61 spears	61
Total	\$789,042

Value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1900 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870.....	\$264,982	Brought forward.....	\$8,792,698
1871.....	193,523	1886.....	1,435,998
1872.....	267,633	1887.....	1,531,850
1873.....	293,091	1888.....	1,839,869
1874.....	446,267	1889.....	1,963,123
1875.....	453,194	1890.....	2,009,637
1876.....	437,229	1891.....	1,806,339
1877.....	438,223	1892.....	2,042,198
1878.....	348,122	1893.....	1,694,930
1879.....	367,133	1894.....	1,659,968
1880.....	444,491	1895.....	1,584,473
1881.....	509,903	1896.....	1,605,674
1882.....	825,457	1897.....	1,289,822
1883.....	1,027,033	1898.....	1,433,631
1884.....	1,133,724	1899.....	*1,477,815
1885.....	1,312,692	1900.....	1,333,293
Carried forward.....	\$8,729,698	Total.....	\$33,501,368

* In the Report of 1899 the amount of the catch and the value thereof were erroneously given, owing to a portion of the returns for the Georgian Bay and North Channel having been duplicated by two overseers, and the error not having been detected until after the report was published. This accounts for the discrepancy in the figures published this year and last. The errors have been rectified in this year's report.

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Year.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73 ...	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
<i>Totals</i>	130,550,200	1,215,500,000	49,802,000	1,395,852,200

The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1900.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



23 ✓

TORONTO:
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1903.



WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, PRINTERS,
TORONTO.

To His Honor the Honourable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

May it please Your Honor,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honor and the Legislative Assembly, the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

F. R. LATCHFORD,

Toronto, 18th February, 1903.

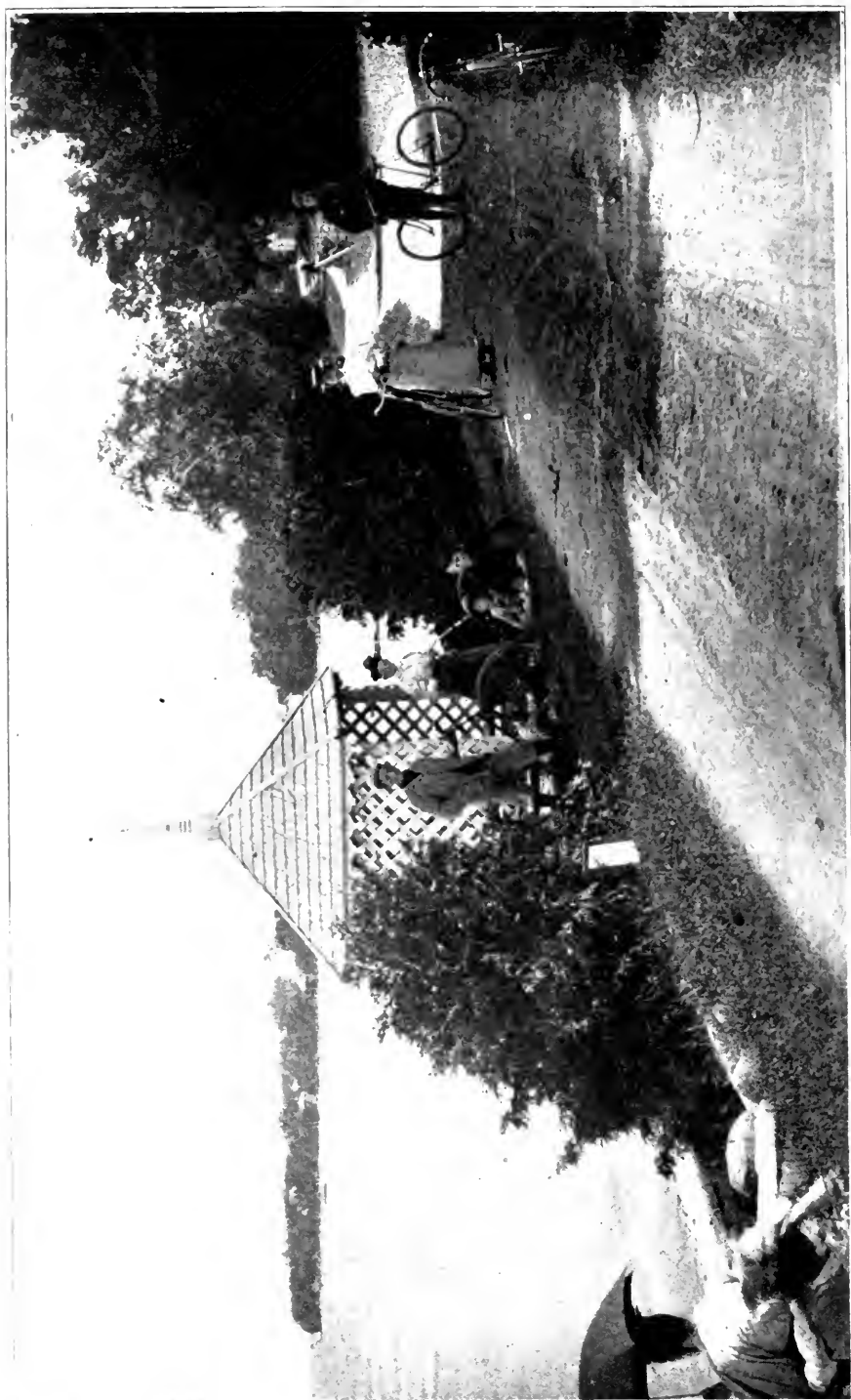
Commissioner of Fisheries.

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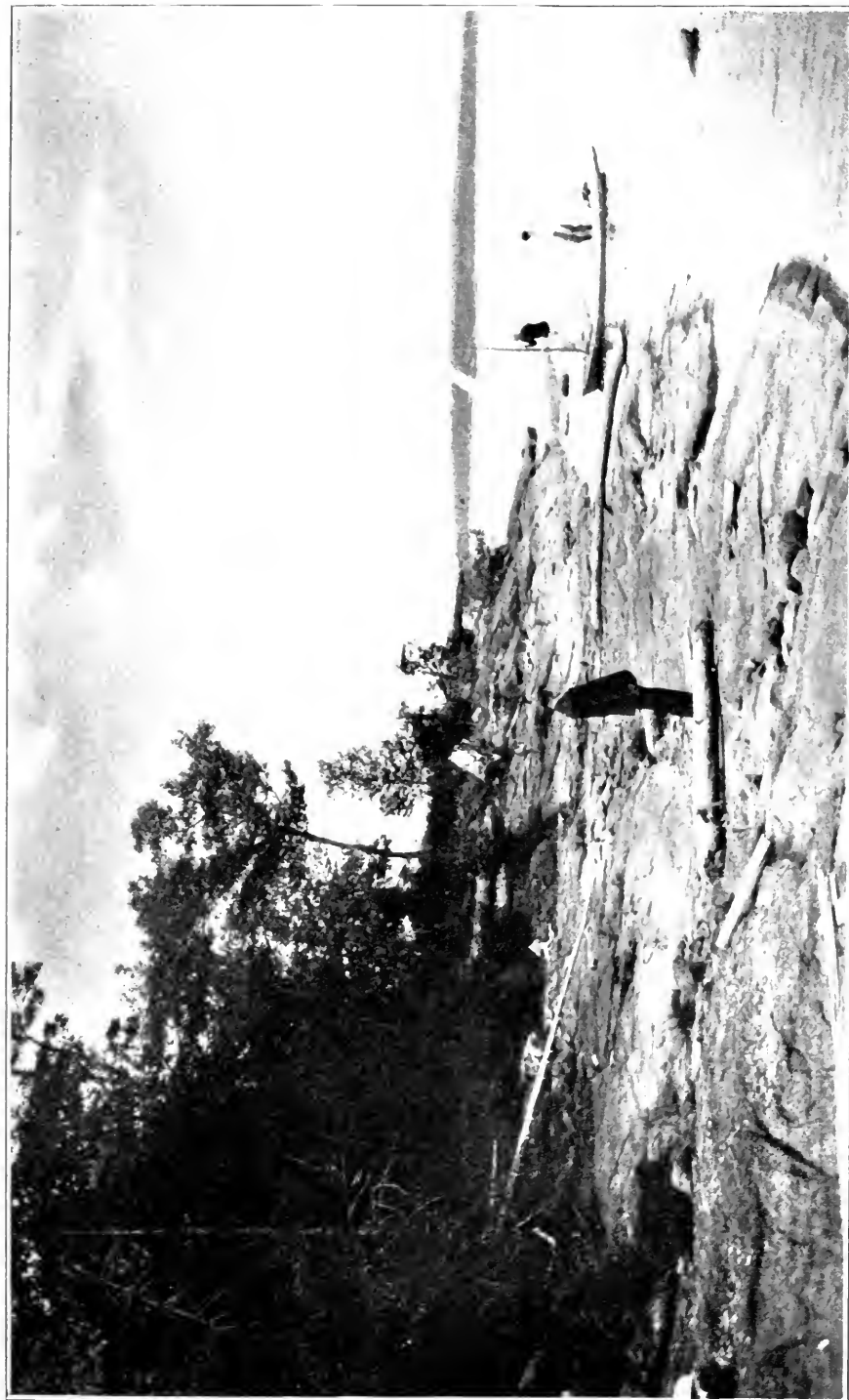
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The Eva Bell,—Patrol Boat on the Rideau.



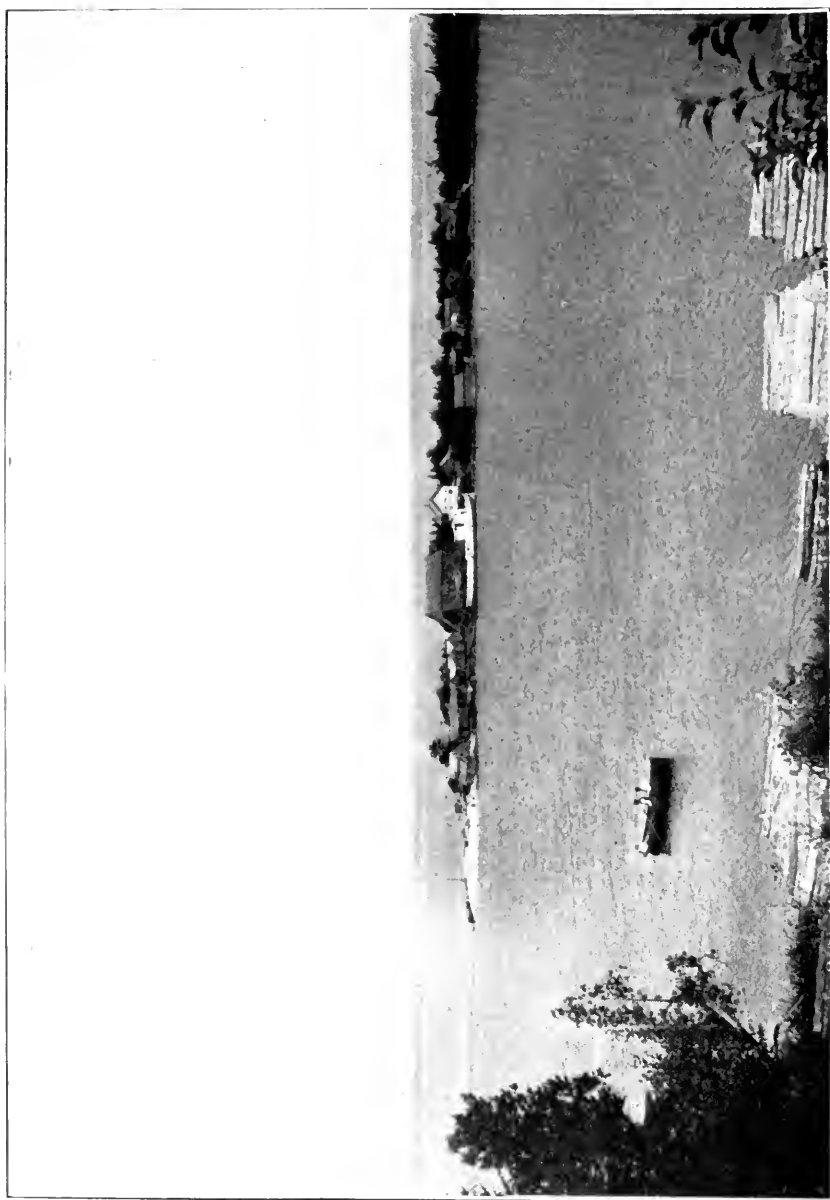
Lake Simcoe. (Stocked waters.)



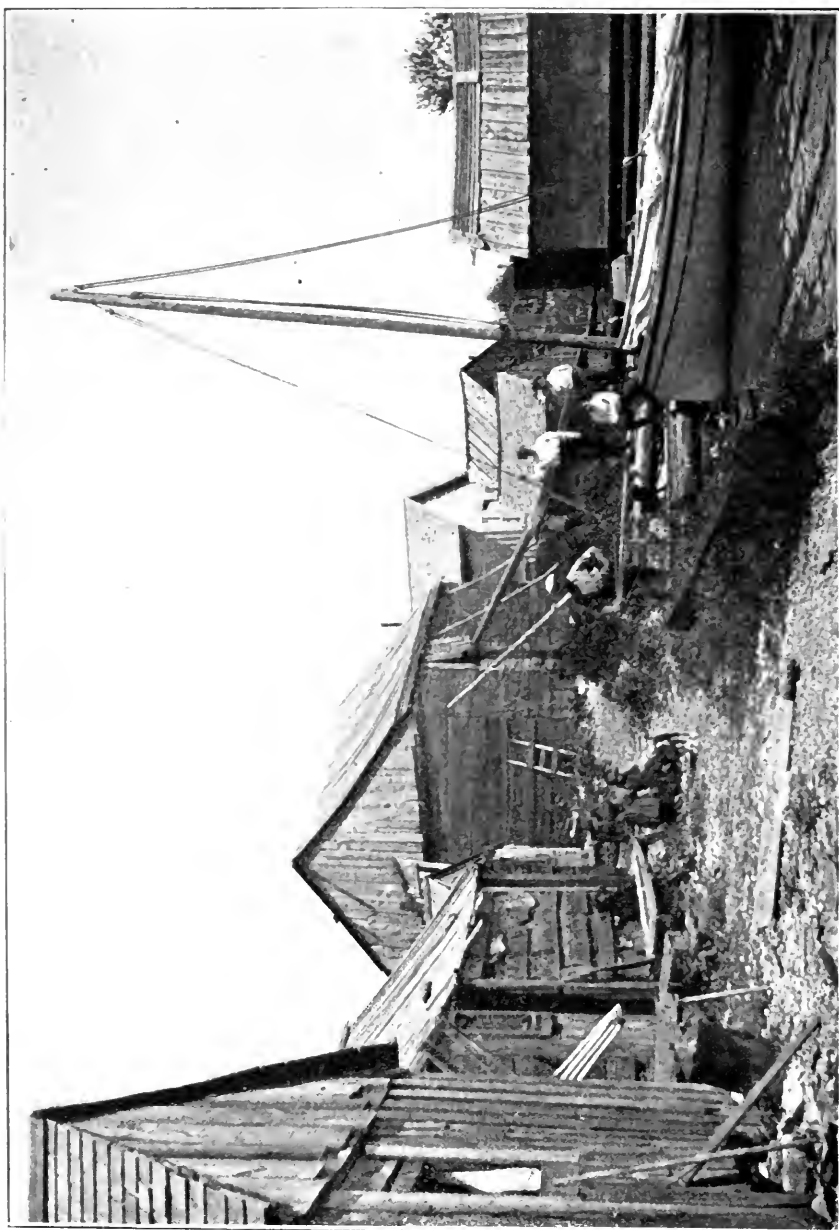
On Sparrow Lake, Alaska (Stocked waters.)



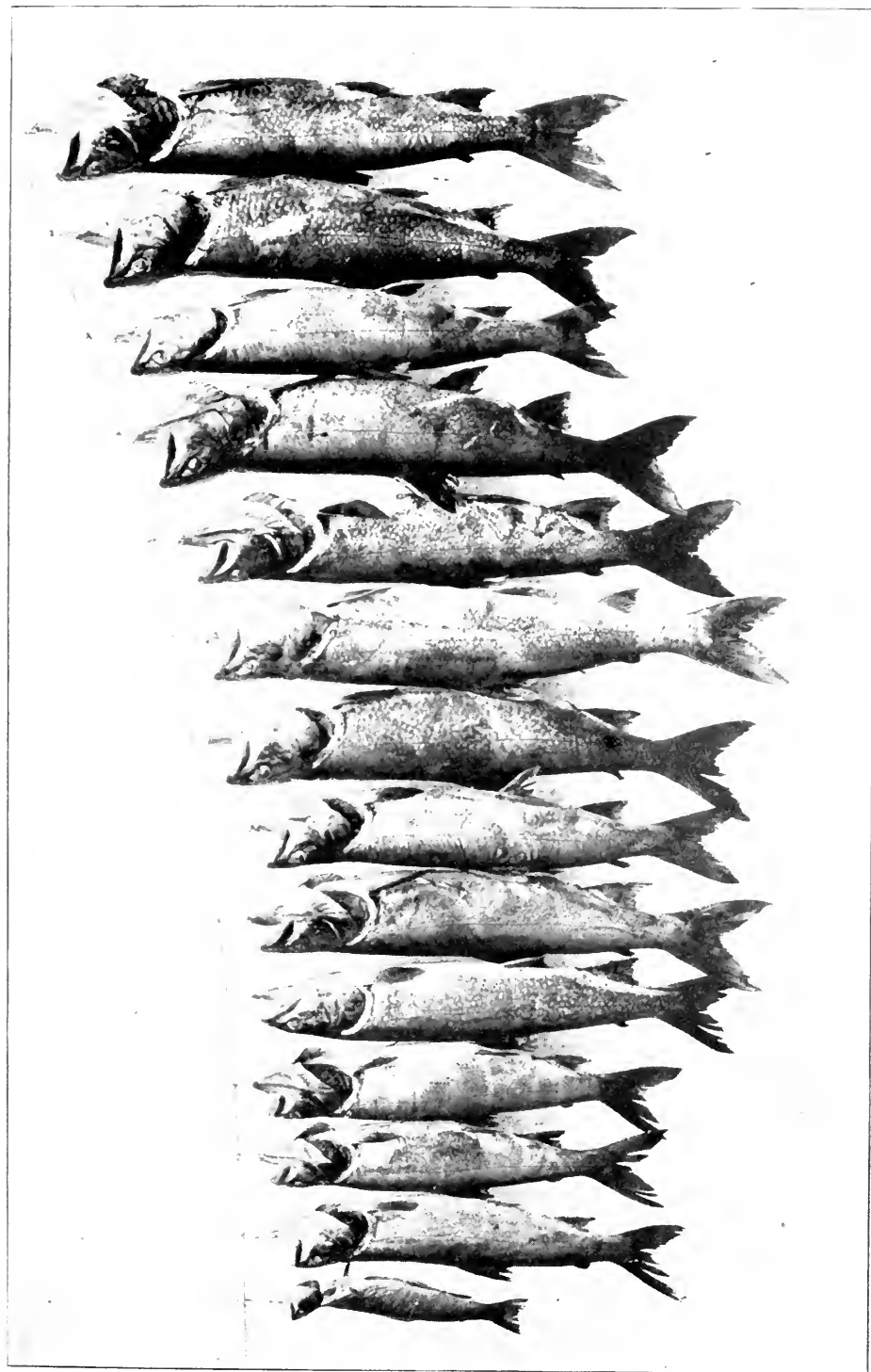
Larger Flower Pot, Georgian Bay.



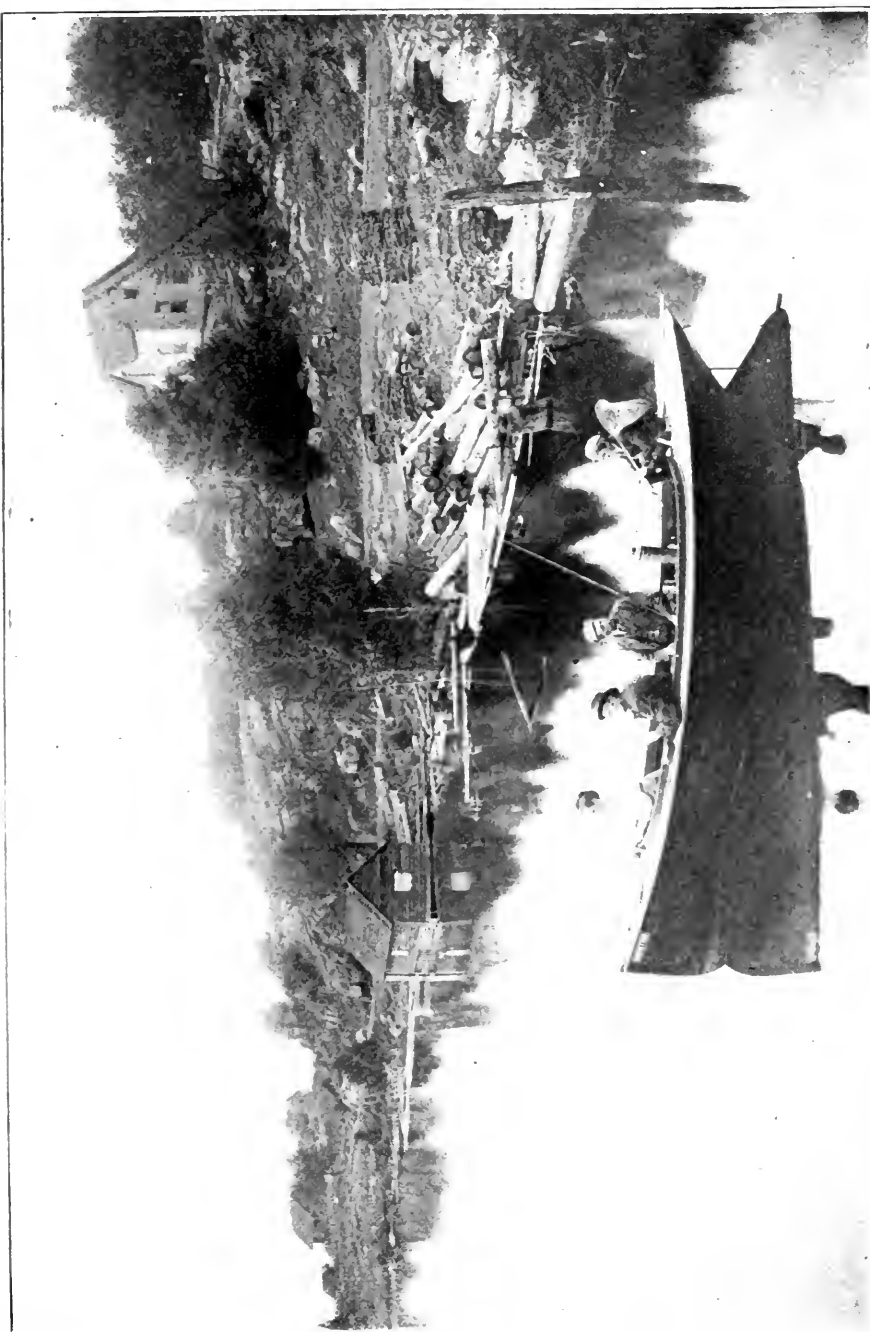
Rattle Snake Harbor, Fitzwilliam Island.



Fishing Station, Fitzwilliam Island, Georgian Bay.

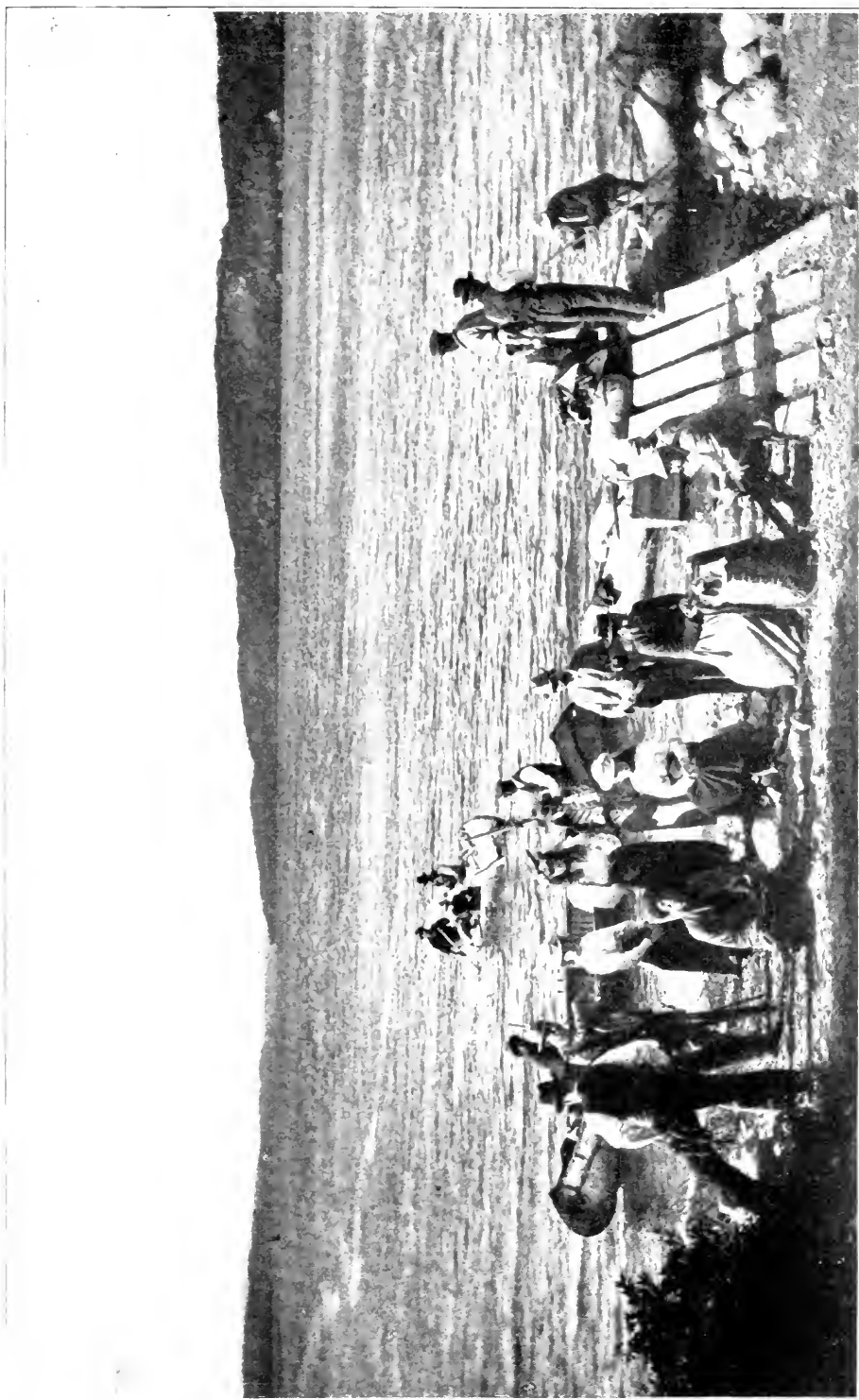


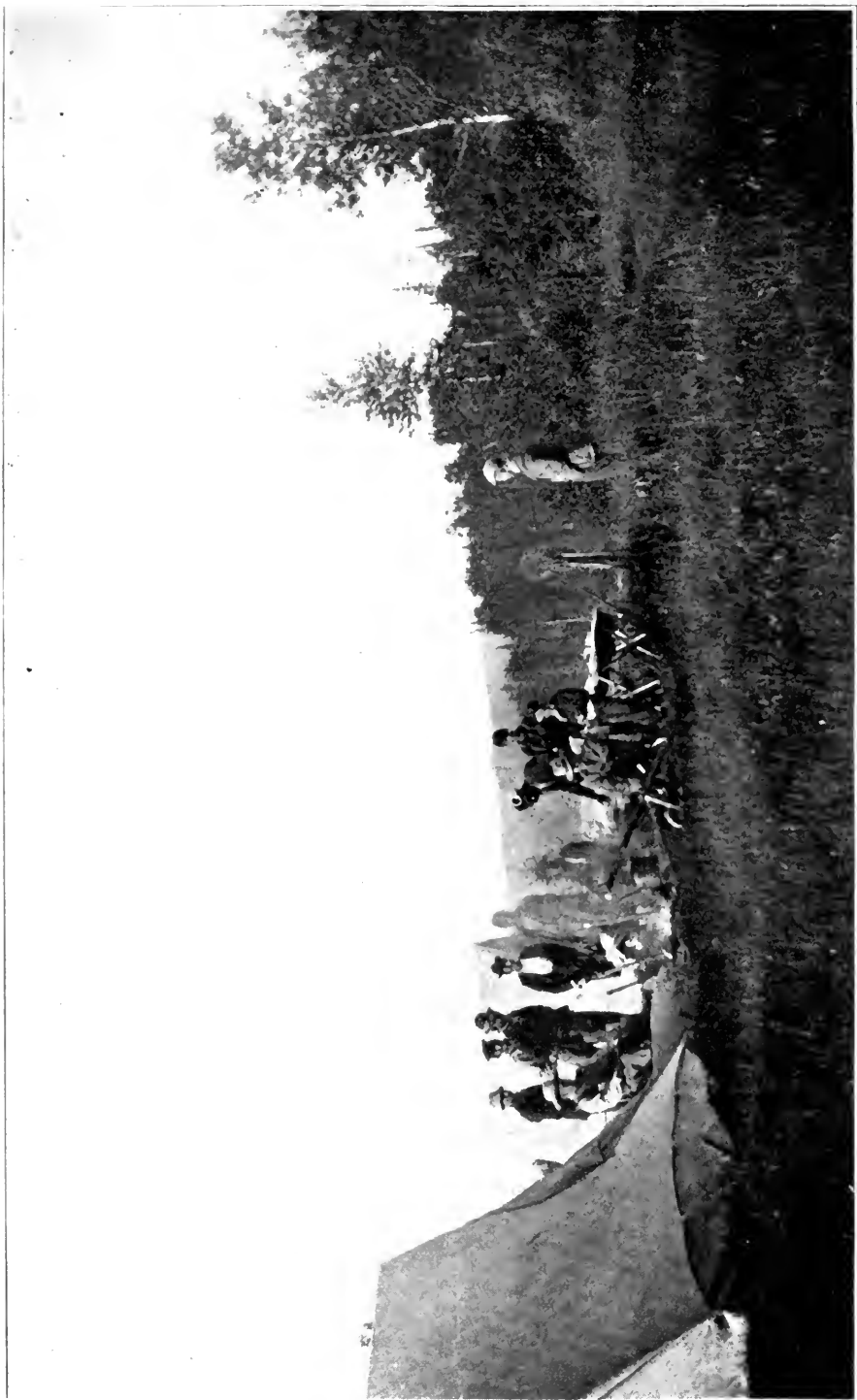
A morning's troll, two lines.—Lake of Bays. (Stocked waters.)



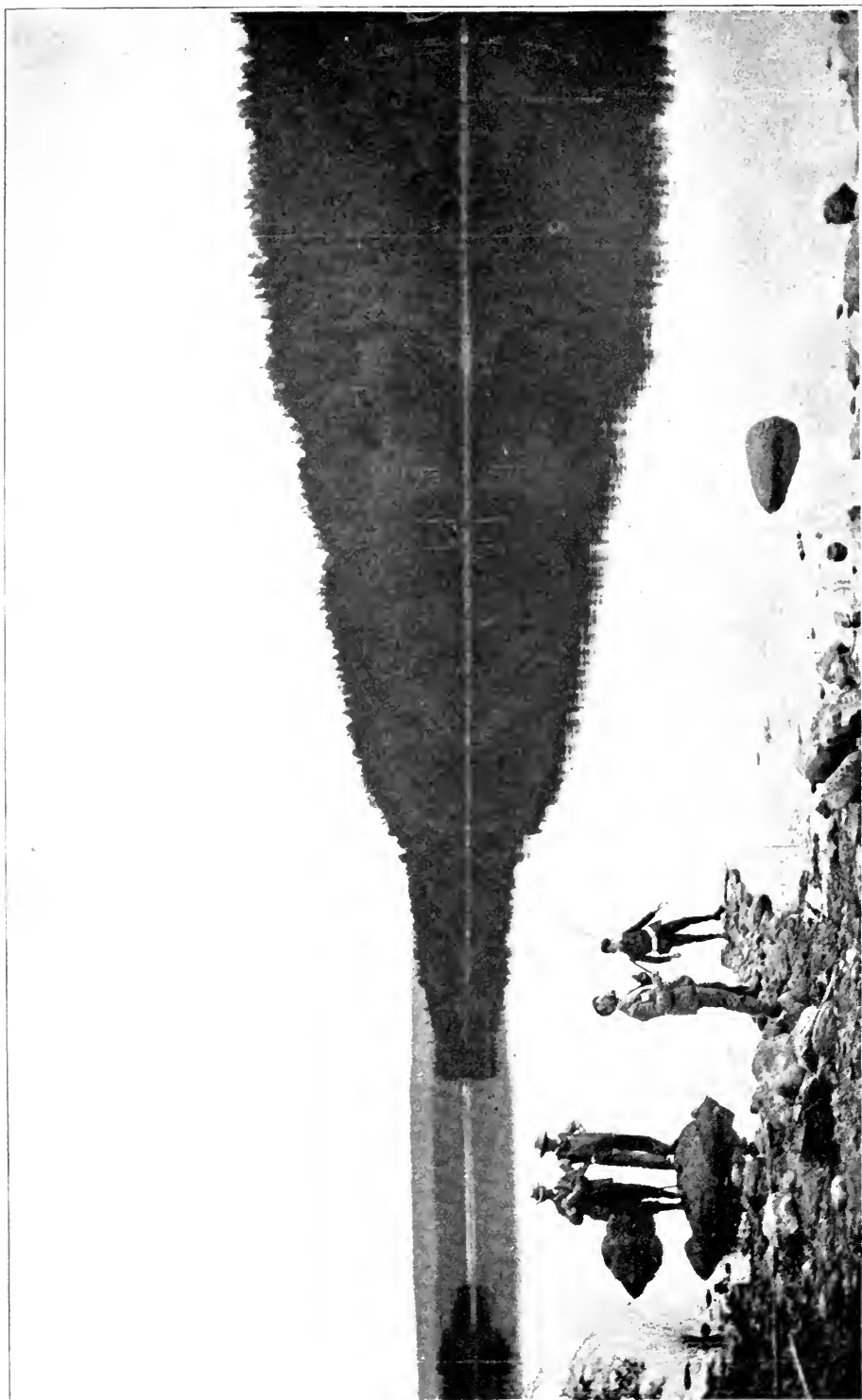
Near Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Lake Helen at Nepigon.

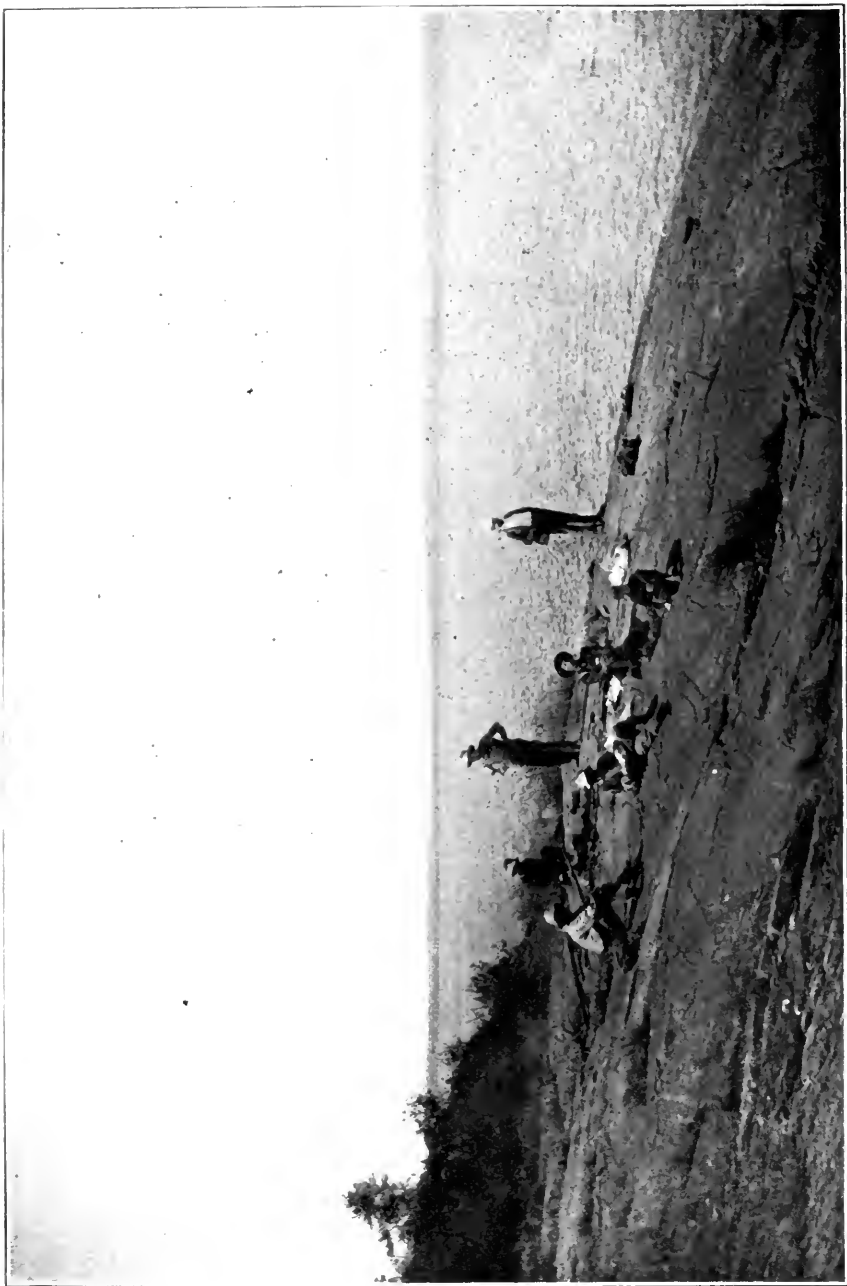




Camp on the Nepigon.



The Xepigon—Just missed him!



After Dinner, Flat Rock Portage, Lake Nepigon.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

To the Honorable F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honour to submit the report of the workings of this department for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Special attention is invited to the fact that the revenue of the department has increased from, in round numbers, \$30,000 in 1899 to \$40,000 in 1902, the actual revenue for the year being \$40,140.70.

The total expenditure was \$33,514.44.

The fishing season opened earlier than for many years. The Georgian Bay was practically clear of ice on the 10th April, the "Gilphie" leaving port on that day on her annual patrol.

The season's operations, notwithstanding the extremely rough weather which was experienced at frequent intervals during the year, and to which is in a large measure attributed the falling off in the quantity of fish taken, have been, on the whole, in view of the high prices which obtained, more generally satisfactory than they would otherwise have been. Lake Erie herring are said to have one day during the season sold at 13 cents per pound.

Licenses to fish with 2,538,673 yards of gill net, 479 pound nets, 479 hoop nets, 98 seines, 22 dip nets and 3 machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2885 men, 124 tugs (inclusive of gasoline launches), and 1295 boats.

An estimated capital of \$816,392 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 23,715,070 pounds, as compared with 26,863,779 pounds in 1901, a decrease of 3,148,709 pounds.

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,265,705.

A list of the overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each will be found at page .

Statements have been prepared showing :

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 86).
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of all fishing material, and the kinds and quantities of fish caught (pp. 88 to 103).
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1901 and 1902, and the increase or decrease (p. 108).
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken in 1902 as compared with the quantity taken in 1901, and the increase or decrease (p. 110).

5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 111).
6. The number of tugs, boats, men, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed and the value thereof (p. 111).
7. The value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1902 (p. 112).
8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 112).

PROTECTION.

The overseers have rendered good service, and their efficiency is of course increasing as they become more familiar with their duties. They have been on the alert for violations, and especially for illegal shipments of fish. By a frequent examination of these shipments we are able to detect whether the laws are being observed as to size and kinds of fish permitted to be taken. A number of seizures have been made during the year, and the offenders severely punished. Fishermen throughout the province have been warned so frequently against the shipment of trout and whitefish under two pounds in weight, a lesser size being prohibited to be taken, that no violations of this law have been reported. The statute is very severe on the point, rendering the whole shipment liable to confiscation if any fish taken contrary to law are intermixed therewith.

FINES AND CONVICTIONS.

Sixty-nine persons were fined for breaches of the law, as compared with 121 in 1901, and \$540 were obtained from fines, as compared with \$1527 during the same period. This may be regarded with favor, and as a sign that the fishermen are realizing that it is in their own interest to observe the law, and assist in protecting and perpetuating the source of their livelihood.

CONFISCATIONS.

The following articles were confiscated during the year: 111 gill nets, 28 seines, 82 trap nets, 4 hoop nets, 12 spears, 1 punt, 2 boats, 27 night lines and 2746 hooks, all of which were being fished illegally. Where fish were confiscated they were given to charitable institutions, which are always grateful for such donations.

SUNDAY ANGLING.

Overseers are frequently requested to interfere with persons who "go fishing" on Sunday, under the supposition that it is an offence against the Fishery law. This, however, is an error. Sunday fishing is an offence against the Lord's Day Act, the provisions of which it is not a part of the duty of fishery overseers to enforce. A decision was recently rendered under the authority of the Attorney General of Massachusetts which held that fishing on Sunday, being a violation of a section of the Act entitled "An Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day," the enforcement of that provision of the Act was no more one of the duties of the fishery overseers than the enforcement of any other provision of the same Act.

PATROL BOATS.

The "Gilphie," which was placed in commission in 1898, has each season since been patrolling the Georgian Bay and North Channel. She has proved to be a staunch and seaworthy boat, and her presence on the bay has had a most beneficial effect. The Department is extremely fortunate in having as her commander Capt. Angus McAulay, a skilled mariner, and one familiar with these

waters, having sailed them for over twenty years; as well as a most trustworthy and efficient crew. The captain's report of the work done will be found at pages 69-74.

The "Gladys" and "Maud," sailing craft, have also maintained a constant patrol on the Georgian Bay, the former between Penetang and Point au Baril, and the latter in the North Channel and northern portion of the bay as far east as the Bustards. The "Gladys" was in use by the Crown Lands Department for a number of years before her transfer to the Fisheries' service, and is now reported unseaworthy and beyond repair.

The "Eva Bell," the steam launch which polices the Rideau waters, has done good service. It will be remembered that she was donated by persons who spend their summers in that attractive locality, and who were anxious for the proper protection of the excellent fishing to be had there. Before this boat was placed in commission, much poaching was committed, but little, if any, is believed to have been done during the last two years. Her master is himself an old fisherman, and familiar with the waters where illegal fishing would be apt to be carried on.

ANGLERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

It is gratifying to learn that the Anglers' Associations which have been organized are not anglers' associations in name only, but that they are taking an active interest in the protection of waters in their several localities from the depredations of the poacher, and are also influencing public opinion to the extent that everyone is manifesting a greater interest in the fisheries. Violations are consequently becoming much less frequent. Our officers have generally found the Anglers' Association to be a reliable medium of communication in regard to information desired in respect to the inland fisheries.

STOCKING INLAND WATERS.

The work inaugurated last year of transplanting black bass has been continued, though a lesser number were, it is to be regretted, handled, owing to the almost continuous rough weather at the points from which the supply was procured, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining fish in sufficient numbers. The deposits were again made in waters upon which the drain has for many years been very great, such as the Muskoka and Kawartha Lakes, as well as in waters which are fast becoming popular resorts, but which nature in her distribution had overlooked, namely, the Lake of Bays. In due time, it is hoped attention may be directed to waters nearer the busy centres, and also to the beautiful rivers which wend their way through our agricultural districts, rivers now barren of game fish, but in every way suited for the reception of bass. The demand is increasing as the value and importance of the work is appreciated, and has exceeded our utmost endeavors to cope with it, in view of the fact that the period during which it is possible to obtain a supply of parent fish from their native waters is short. There are also many lakes and rivers which it is most desirable to stock which cannot be reached with the adult fish. It is therefore suggested that if the object which the Department has in view is to be early attained, rearing ponds should be established at convenient points as an adjunct to our present system. It is believed that no expenditure is being incurred by the province which will be more heartily endorsed or give a more beneficial return than that of restoring the fishing in the inland waters.

An exceptional opportunity was afforded the Department of purchasing 50,000 bass fry, which were retained in the pond for several months, and then

distributed in the Thames and other waters in the western part of the province.

Elsewhere (at p. 75) will be found a paper on the subject of the stocking of inland waters with black bass, prepared by the undersigned to be read at the annual meeting of the North America Fish and Game Protective Association, to be held at Ottawa on the 20th proximo.

LEGISLATION.

The fruits of the legislation prohibiting the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge have been so gratifying that a further prohibition for a period of three years is recommended.

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

CLOSE SEASONS, ETC.

Many representations have again been received that the close seasons are inapplicable, and require revision; and that close seasons should be established for herring and sturgeon. The subject is, as has already been pointed out in former reports, within the entire jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and parties making such representations have been so advised; but at the same time it is one which seriously affects the fisheries of the Province and the fishing industry, and in that connection the following observations are made.

Lake Trout.—Perhaps in the case of none of our fish does the spawning season vary so much as in that of Lake Trout. In some of the Lakes of Muskoka, they are ripe in August; in Lake Superior they spawn in September, and during that month agents of the American hatcheries, located on the lake, have been in the habit of visiting the stations along the north shore for the purpose of collecting spawn: in Lake Huron, the North Channel, the Georgian Bay, in the vicinity of the Bustards, and in the Temiscamingue District, they begin to spawn about the middle of October: and it is only in the lower part of the bay that the season may be said to apply. In Lakes Erie and Ontario, spawning continues until late in December. Strong protests have been raised by fishermen of the Georgian Bay against what they call an unfair discrimination in favor of the Lake Superior and Lake Huron fishermen, it being alleged that their biggest catches are made while the trout are "running," or are on the spawning grounds. A close season to fulfil its functions should cover at least a portion of the time when the fish are carrying their eggs, as well as the spawning period; but the present close season for lake trout is, practically, a "close season" in name only. The objection which has been heretofore presented to varying seasons is the difficulty of proving possession of fish taken in closed waters; but with the adequate provision which the Ontario Government has made for the enforcement of the fishery laws, it is believed such objection would not be based on tenable grounds.

Herring and Whitefish.—The most potent argument in favor of a close season for herring is, that it is alleged, and no doubt with more or less truth, that large numbers of trout and whitefish are taken by the fishermen while nominally fishing for herring; and more especially is this said to be the case in the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie. Herring have been everywhere unusually large this year, many having been taken weighing 3 pounds and upwards, and they are said to have sold in the American retail market as "choice whitefish." The Lake Erie herring in flavor more nearly possesses the distinctive qualities of whitefish than it does of herring from Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, and it therefore easily sells as true whitefish; in the round, only an expert can decide which is which. The catch of herring during the season in Lake

Erie shows an alarming decrease when compared with that of 1901, being 2,338,000 pounds less. Its extermination would therefore appear to be certainly approaching, and to be a matter of time only unless radical measures are adopted for its preservation, such as the establishment of a close season, and perhaps a limitation of the implements used for its capture. The following is an extract from the annual report of Overseer Laird of Kent on the subject:

"The past season has brought ruin to more than one fisherman, and others have not made enough to pay expenses, all owing, I have no doubt, to the very great falling off of the herring fishing, which has been getting lighter every year for several years. I have no hesitation in saying that the decrease is owing to the wholesale destruction of the herring during the spawning season with gill nets. . . . If some means is not adopted at once for the better protection of herring and whitefish when these fish are on the spawning grounds, the fishing industry, as far as they are concerned, will, in the very near future, be a thing of the past."

In the Georgian Bay there does not appear to be the same cause for alarm, and but as a safeguard for the trout and whitefish the same precautions would evidently be unnecessary as to herring. Captain McAulay of the "Gilphie" reported them to be "as thick as water," that more were taken each morning than could be dressed and salted during the day, and that all available packages were soon filled; district Overseer Pratt, that "they began to appear on the inshore shoals about Oct. 11th, and were in countless millions, and that the total catch is but an infinitesimal fraction of their numbers." A decrease in whitefish is everywhere reported, except in the North Channel of Lake Huron, and unless a larger output from our hatcheries is made there can be but one result, one that will ever be deplored—its complete annihilation. Its only salvation is the hatcheries. To rely upon its natural increase for re-establishment would, it has been said, be like a farmer relying upon the seeds which fall from the ripened grain for next year's crop; and perhaps this may be said of trout also. Indeed, it is a debatable question whether, under all the circumstances, it would not be better, rather than continue the close season for trout and whitefish, to abolish it altogether and rely for their maintenance on the two pound limit and an increased output from the hatcheries.

Sturgeon.—As has been already stated, the reports indicate a gradual decrease in almost every quarter. A few years ago they were so plentiful and in such small demand that Ontario fishermen threw them away without attempting to market them. To-day they are the highest priced of our fresh water fish, and the supply is unequal to the demand. If, therefore, this valuable fish is not to entirely perish, some measure of protection must be accorded to it. Not only should a close season be established, but a weight or length under which none shall be taken should be stipulated. Many of the States have already taken steps in that direction, and attempts at artificial propagation have also been carried on for some years, not only in the United States, but in Germany and Russia, but so far with only indifferent success; and if restoration is to be accomplished, it would seem that it must be by natural increase. There is a wide difference of opinion as to its being destructive of the spawn of other fish, which has been a reason urged by the fishermen why its protection was not to be desired. The result of issuing licenses for sturgeon fishing in Lake Nipissing for the last two years has been a very marked improvement in the size of the fish. In the Rainy River much poaching has been done for some years, and correspondence has been had with the State of Minnesota with a view to joint action to suppress it if practised next season. It is chiefly carried on in the months of May and June, while the fish are passing from the Lake of the Woods to the river to spawn. The Lake of the Woods was a few years

ago the most famous sturgeon fishery in Canada ; and the caviar made from the roe taken there is said to be fully equal to the renowned Russian caviar.

Pickereel.—In waters like the Thames River, many tons of pickerel have been annually taken as they ascend the river to spawn, and before the close season begins (15th April). Consequently, for these and similarly situated waters it has been pointed out that the season should commence earlier—some go so far as to say the 1st January. The decrease in the catch in contiguous waters to the Thames is about 25,000 pounds as compared with the quantity taken in 1901. The pickerel is a very valuable food fish and next to the sturgeon has brought the highest price in New York of any fresh water fish, namely, 12 cents per pound.

Carp.—Carp are reported to be rapidly increasing, and it is said they are destroying the rice and celery beds at Long Point and in Lake Simcoe. The most successful implement with which to take them is the seine, and permits have been issued wherever this could be properly done. The demand for carp has been good, and the prices high, the average wholesale price in New York having been about six cents. A close season is not yet asked for carp, and there is no occasion for any apprehension that one will be needed for many a year. On the other hand, there seems to be a disposition on the part of every one to expedite its extermination.

PLANTING OF SPAWN.

In a former report, the undersigned strongly urged the adoption of a method pursued in some of the neighboring States, viz., the placing of men on tugs during the gravid period of fish to take and fertilize the eggs and plant them on the natural spawning beds. It is pleasing to note that the suggestion has been acted upon in Lake Superior by some of our larger fishing concerns, and that the increase in trout which is reported from that lake may probably be explained by the quantity of spawn so placed in the lake by the Wisconsin fishermen. It is hoped a larger number of the fishermen will adopt the practice. In Wisconsin, as was pointed out, there is a law of the State providing penalties for the failure of the fishermen to save the spawn and treat it in this way.

SALT HERRING.

As salted herring is becoming quite an important factor in our commercial fishing, it behooves our fishermen to prepare and cure their catch in the best manner possible in order to secure the highest market price. Thirty-five thousand barrels of Scotch and Irish herrings were last year marketed in New York, as compared with 500 barrels fifteen years ago. The prices ranged from \$9.00 to \$12.00 for Scotch, and \$11.50 to \$13.50 for Irish. The Jews, of whom there are said to be 50,000 in New York, are the chief purchasers. They will buy none but the best, and they are willing to pay whatever is asked for the proper article. Newfoundlanders are now curing their herring in the Scotch style, and these command prices almost as large as those from Scotland and Ireland. But Ontario fishermen have been apparently wedded to antiquated methods, and satisfied with having always made a ready sale. The report of Mr. Alexander T. Duthie, who recently visited America under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as a fish trade expert, advises that herring should be neatly gutted, carefully roused (stirred in pickle), and *packed on their backs* in barrels. Just sufficient salt to cure the herring should be used, and *no salt should remain undissolved* in the barrels after the herring are cured. The filling-up of the barrels should, he says, be specially attended to. After sufficient time has elapsed for the fish to "pine" in

the salt, the barrels should be firmly filled, and great taste and skill shown in making a nice finish on the top rows, so that when the barrels are opened they will have an attractive appearance. His observations no doubt apply more particularly to salt water herring; but the directions would be just as applicable, I am told by experienced fishermen, to our fresh water herring, and would be an improvement on the method of curing and packing at present adopted in this province. They are presented here in the hope that they may stimulate the men engaged in the industry to place their goods upon the market in a form to command the highest market price. Ontario herring deserves to have a recognized place in the fish markets of the world, and it is within the province of our fishermen to establish for it that place; but this cannot be done unless the most approved methods of curing and packing are adopted.

THE FISHING SEASON.

There is a growing conviction among fishermen that all fishing in our great lakes should cease on the first December; and that they would be hundreds of dollars in pocket every year if they were obliged to then shut down. It is usually after that date that the most disastrous storms prevail, gill nets are lost, and pound nets are blown out. But the work of destruction does not end here, for the gill net continues to fish, and may fish almost indefinitely; the decaying fish pollute the water, and fisheries have been practically ruined for years in this way. So that there is much to be said in favor of the fishing season for gill and pound nets closing on December the first.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

Fishermen on nearly all of our lakes are equipping their sailboats with gasoline engines as an auxiliary propelling power. The chief advantages claimed for them over steam engines as a motive power are their cheapness, the little space which they occupy in the boat, and their economy of fuel and help. The fishermen are able to reach their fishing grounds and return in calm weather, while under similar conditions with sails much time would be lost in beating their way, and a run which in many cases would thus occupy several hours may be made in a quarter of the time. The fee for a license for a boat so equipped has been \$15, while for a sailboat of the same size, and with the same quantity of net, the fee is but \$5. The fishermen willingly pay the difference. Engines which will compare favorably in price and efficiency with any foreign production are now being manufactured in our own Province.

HOOP NET FISHING.

Strong protestations have been received against the issue of hoop net licenses for waters where they have not heretofore been fished, as being destructive of game fish, and it has been difficult to satisfy the parties that these protestations are not well founded. Where sufficient opportunity has been afforded to demonstrate the fact, it has been clearly shown that if the nets are fished in strict accordance with the terms of the license, the game fish at once begin to improve and increase. The ling is perhaps the most destructive fish we have upon fry and small fish, and they can be only successfully taken with the hoop net. Overseer Craig reports that 85 ling, one of which weighed 12 pounds, were recently taken in one lift of a hoop net in Bob's Lake. This lake was at one time a fine bass lake, but no netting having been allowed, under the mistaken idea of protecting the fish, the ling have multiplied so rapidly that they now have possession. A few years' judicious fishing will reduce and, it is hoped, ultimately

exterminate them and the other coarse fish, and give the bass a chance to re-establish themselves. The lake is well suited for bass, and being so conveniently located should in time become a popular resort for anglers.

NEPIGON TROUT.

A Duluth, Minnesota, paper published an item to the effect that trout fishing in the Nepigon River was likely to be impaired, owing to a mysterious disease which, it was alleged, had been prevalent among the trout; that the disease was gaining in virulence, and that hundreds of the fish were to be found dead on the shore daily. The attention of our agent at Nepigon was directed to the report, which he pronounced utterly false. The story must have been manufactured out of whole cloth, as there was not the slightest foundation for it; and its object cannot be even conjectured. The fishing has not been so good for years as it has been this year.

Reference was made in the report of last year to the increase of pike in the River Nepigon, and the extermination of the speckled trout was predicted unless vigorous steps were early taken to eradicate the pest. During the summer the work of destruction of the coarse fish was entered upon, and 1800 pike, 389 pickerel, and 803 suckers were taken and destroyed. The good work should be continued during the coming season, and no doubt a ready market may then be found for the fish taken, as it is expected the Canadian Fish Co., to which Lake Nepigon has been leased, will have by that time begun fishing operations.

Application was received from the Board of Trade of Rat Portage for trout to be placed in waters in the vicinity of that town. Overseer McKirdy was instructed to arrange for taking 100 trout, provided free transportation for the fish was furnished by the C. P. R. Owing to some delay in obtaining the requisite tanks for carrying the fish and in perfecting the details, a number died while in captivity. The remainder were safely deposited in good condition. Their average weight was about two pounds.

Overseer McKirdy has suggested the advisability of erecting one or two ice houses along the river, where ice may be obtained by tourists who come from long distances, and who are anxious to take home with them trophies of the rod. He thinks that it will be possible to obtain lumber on the spot, as the Nepigon Pulp Co. expect next year to have a portable sawmill there cutting material for their prospective works. The cost would be inconsiderable, and with a little assistance the structures could be put up by the overseer before the season opens. No doubt many would visit the river who do not now do so, if they could take away with them a few noble specimens. The matter will be considered in good time.

THE CASHMERE DAM.

The work of removing this dam, which had long been a barrier to the ascent of fish on the Thames, has been completed, and there is now a clear passage for fish to ascend the river. Everyone is said to be well pleased that the cause of so much dissatisfaction has been removed.

FISHWAYS.

Representations have been made as to the necessity for fishways in a number of dams in the province. Several new fishways are reported to have been erected, and officers have been directed to see that those in existence have been kept clear of debris and otherwise in good working order. In view of the urgent representations received as to the necessity of fishways in dams on the Humber River, a special officer was detailed to make a thorough exami-

ation of the dams, procure information, and report upon the subject. His report was forwarded to the Department at Ottawa, the question of the necessity of fishways being, as has been pointed out in a former report, one for the Federal Government, and not for the Provincial Government, to decide. It may be said, however, that it is not always expedient to erect a fishway simply because one is desired, as it would in many cases afford a means of entrance of undesirable fish to our inland waters, which could not but be regarded as a calamity.

SAWDUST.

The law with respect to the pollution of waters with sawdust and mill refuse has been rigidly enforced, and where persistent violations have been committed, after repeated warnings, fines have been imposed as an earnest of the department to stop the practice. Ample opportunity of determining that sawdust is injurious to fish life has been given the department while engaged in transplanting its bass, where the ice used had not been thoroughly rinsed. On an examination of the bass which had died in transmission, particles of sawdust were found between the gills, which it may be assumed caused the death of many of the fish. But the danger to and effects upon fish life from this pollution do not alone arise from this cause, but they are also due to the poisonous gases which are emitted from the decaying deposits; and these gases are not only most deadly to fish life, but they are a great menace to human health as well. It may be assumed that for this reason in waters in the vicinity of old mill sites no fish are usually to be found. With modern appliances for burning and disposing of mill refuse, and as fuel becomes scarcer and more valuable, complaints have been much less frequent.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Association held its second annual meeting in Burlington, Vermont, on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1902, at which there was a good representation of members from the neighboring States, and provinces of Canada. A number of valuable and interesting papers were presented, and two days were spent in profitable discussion and intercourse. Copies of the official report containing the transactions of the meeting, in which were embodied certain suggested reforms in the fish and game laws, were ordered to be sent to the Governments of Canada and the States in which it was desired the suggestions should become law. The Hon. Mr. Latchford was elected president for the current year, and Ottawa was appointed as the next place of meeting. Mr. Tinsley and the undersigned were in attendance, representing this province. The whole-souled hospitality extended to the visitors by their co-adjutors of Vermont will, it is safe to say, not soon be forgotten, and Ontario will be only too anxious for the arrival of the day when she may have the opportunity of showing what she can do in her own way for the entertainment of the Association. The fact that the next meeting is to be held in the "Capital City," it is superfluous to say, already assures its success.

LEASING LAKES FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING.

The undersigned in his annual report for the year 1900 referred to the subject of the leasing of lakes for commercial fishing in these terms:

"A general policy on the subject of the leasing of lakes for commercial fishing should, as soon as may be, be approved and announced, but more especially with reference to the lakes in our new districts. These lakes should be regarded as so many farms, the property of the province, and be dealt with in the same way—leased or rented for a number of years—the province being the landlord

as it were, and the person desiring the lease the tenant—the lease to contain such conditions as would ensure the property's being kept in a fertile condition, by limiting the number of nets that could be fished, the quantity of fish to be taken annually, the saving and planting of spawn, etc., etc. If such a plan were adopted, these lakes would be made to yield a revenue in perpetuity, while if the present system of issuing licenses therein were followed, they would in a short time be exhausted. Depleted of their contents they would be valueless, either from a revenue or food producing standpoint."

A number of applications have since been received for the leasing of lakes in different parts of the province, and upon a report of the undersigned approved by the Government, recommending that lakes be leased, two leases have during the year been granted and on most advantageous terms. Lake Nepigon, in the District of Thunder Bay, has been leased for a period of twenty years to the Canada Fish Co. The lease provides for a rental for the first year of \$2,000, for the second year, \$5,000; for the third year, \$8,000; for the fourth year, \$10,000; for the fifth year, \$12,000; for the next and subsequent years, \$15,000 per year, in addition to such license fees for the different implements of capture to be used as the Department may think proper to charge. Important conditions of the lease are: that the company is to build a railway to the lake for freight and passenger traffic—there is at present no means throughout the year by which fish may be got out; that a hatchery is to be maintained, and that 10,000,000 fry each of trout, whitefish and pickerel are annually to be deposited in the lake. The licensees are also limited to 500 tons of fish for each of the first three years, and to 1,000 tons for each year thereafter. The interests of the public have been protected, and the Government has reserved the right to grant permits to settlers to net for fish for their own use, but not for barter or sale. A number of applications had from time to time previously been received for this lake, but only one other contained an offer of any definite sum by way of rental, viz., \$500 per annum.

The other lake which has been leased is Lake Manitou on the Manitoulin Island, also for twenty years, and at a rental on a sliding scale up to \$5,000 for the fifth and subsequent years, in addition to proper license fees. Provision is likewise made for the erection of a hatchery, and the depositing of ten million fry each year. The catch is limited to 200 tons a year for the first three years, and 400 for each subsequent year.

The Government should be congratulated upon the favorable terms upon which the lakes have been leased, as the revenue therefrom will amount to considerably more than half as much as has hitherto been received from the fisheries of the whole province.

Applications for other lakes are now under consideration.

UNIFORM LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

With a view to securing the co-operation of the jurisdictions of the several border States in the matter of the enactment of uniform fishery laws and regulations governing international waters, this province inaugurated a correspondence with these States, the following being the initial letter on the subject:

"TORONTO, 12th December, 1902.

"Dear Sir,—

"By a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England delivered in 1898, the Fisheries of Ontario, which had theretofore been claimed by the Dominion of Canada, were declared to be the property of the province, and the province has for the past four years assumed the duties which under the judgment were determined to devolve upon it. During this period it has experienced some considerable difficulty in enforcing the provisions of its fishery laws upon the Great Lakes, chiefly in view of the fact that United States fisherman

"are granted almost unlimited privileges as to time and manner of fishing. It is therefore suggested that it would be manifestly in the interests of both countries if regulations could be agreed upon which would be just and equitable to the fisheries, fishermen, and fishing industry alike—regulations establishing close seasons covering the spawning periods of fish, as to the kind and number of implements to be used in the capture of fish, and as to the kinds of fish to be taken, and that the most convenient and satisfactory means to this end would be a conference between representatives of the several jurisdictions surrounding the Great Lakes. It is not improbable that if amicable conclusions could be arrived at, our Great Lake fisheries could, and would, in a few years be restored to their former condition of excellence, and a profitable livelihood to many thousands of our citizens, and a valuable food supply, assured for all time.

"I might mention for your information that large sums are annually being spent in this province for the protection of its fisheries, and for the propagation of fish; that fishermen are restricted in the number and kinds of implements which they may use, and the periods during which they may be fished; that they are prohibited from taking immature fish, and in the case of trout and whitefish of any less than two pounds in weight; that no bass or maskinonge or speckled trout may be taken in any manner except with hook and line, and that their sale is strictly prohibited. Further restrictions have been in contemplation; but in view of the fact that there have heretofore been few, if any, placed upon the operations of the fishermen of most of the border States, we are in doubt as to whether anything further can properly be done in that direction; indeed, whether the restrictions now in force on this side of the international boundary can be justly maintained. Certainly it will be difficult to longer resist the importunities of our fishermen, for similar privileges to those enjoyed by your fishermen, should no concurrent action be approved by you. We are strongly urged to throw down the bars; but before doing so would first respectfully invite the attention of the representatives of your State to the inevitable result of such a course, and with the hope that you may appreciate the importance of some concerted action being immediately taken for the conservation of this great heritage. I should be glad of your views upon the subject at your earliest convenience.

"Yours truly,

"S. T. BASTEDO,

"Deputy Commissioner."

It is gratifying to be able to state that the letters in reply indicate an intense interest in the subject, and that nearly all of the States are anxious to co-operate with this province in the objects enunciated in its inaugural communication. The following may be quoted as a fair sample of the answers received:

"STATE OF OHIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

"Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17th, 1902.

"To the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries,

"Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.

"Sir,—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of the 12th December, the contents of which have been noted with great pleasure. Permit me to say that the suggestions you make are in conformity with the opinion that the Ohio commission has entertained for a long time, and that we will welcome any concerted action which will have for its object the preservation and perpetuation of the lake fisheries. The laws governing the fishing in Ohio waters of Lake Erie at the present time more nearly approach those of the province of Ontario than at any other time in our history, and it is our desire to make them still more closely related in order that there may be unity of action. It will give me great pleasure to meet you at any place you may suggest at some time in the near future, to talk over this matter thoroughly and to inaugurate a basis for such action as may be deemed proper and necessary. Permit me to say in conclusion that we sincerely hope that the province of Ontario will not abate in the slightest degree from their heretofore admirable position upon the question of the lake fisheries. In my opinion, the care, firmness and good sense exercised by the dominion authorities in the matter of these lake fisheries have been in

"notable contrast to that of some of the States, and the result has been a conservation of the fish supply which would not have been obtained under other conditions.

"Again assuring you that it will give me great pleasure to confer with you on this important subject, I am, sir,

"Very respectfully yours,

"J. L. RODGERS,

"President."

A conference will probably be held as soon after the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature as details can be arranged.

THE BIOLOGICAL STATION IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

The biological station, which has been recently established by the Dominion Government in the Georgian Bay, is situated on island No. 121 in Go-Home-Bay, about twenty miles from Midland. Scientific work was begun there last summer. An application was received from the station for permission to use certain nets to enable the work for which the station was established to be carried on, which permission was, of course, promptly granted. A complete hydrographic survey of the vicinity is being made under the supervision of Professor C. H. C. Wright, of the School of Science. Last season a surface map of the islands and reefs lying between Station Island and Red Rock was finished, and this survey, it is understood, will be extended next summer. The biological work is under the direction of Dr. B. A. Bensley, of Toronto University, who, it may be said, is now making a classification of the fish of the Georgian Bay from specimens taken last season, a full list of which will be published as soon as completed. One of the chief features of the biological work will be a study of the food and environment of the fish of the district, with special reference to those of commercial value. Mr. R. T. Anderson, a student of the University of Toronto, has made a large collection of the skins of lake and marsh birds, which is to form the nucleus of a complete collection of the birds of the region. He is also making a collection of the plants and animals of the surrounding country. In addition to the strictly scientific work of the station, work of a more practical and commercial nature is being carried on—a hatching pond for bass was last fall prepared, and twenty-nine bass of different ages were placed therein. If they winter successfully, their spawning operations are to be carefully studied. The preparation of another hatching pond for bass is contemplated next season that the effect of food and environment may be determined, as well as the growth from year to year. Meteorological observations were made during the summer, under the supervision of Professor W. J. Loudon, and arrangements are being made for more complete meteorological records during next season.

There is an infinite variety of fish fauna at the very door of the station. Fish are being caught daily at all stages of their growth. We have no reliable information as to the time it takes them to arrive at maturity—the matter has been one of speculation largely. It is a subject of great interest from an economic standpoint, and it would be most desirable that the purview of the station should be extended to other kinds of fish as well as bass, that some organized means of obtaining this very useful information may be evolved.

THE EFFECT OF DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS UPON FISH LIFE.

Reference was made in the report of last year to permission having been granted to Dr. A. P. Knight, Professor of Animal Biology Queens College, Kingston, to make tests in provincial waters as to the effect of dynamite explosions

upon fish life. A copy of the learned doctor's very valuable and interesting report of his investigations has been received and filed in the department. His investigations were most extensive and exhaustive in their character, and were conducted not only in our own province but throughout the dominion, and the experiments were tried not only upon the smaller fishes, but upon the larger species also, and even upon seals. The destructiveness of the explosions varied, of course, according to easily recognizable conditions, viz., (1) as to the charge of dynamite used, (2) the depth of the water in which the explosion occurred, (3) the number of fish in the neighborhood of the explosion, and (4) the kind of fish in the vicinity of the charge when exploded. A charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. exploded in Kingston harbor did not bring up a solitary fish, while one cartridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in weight, set off in St. John harbor, New Brunswick, killed over 800. The depth of water appeared to be another important condition affecting the destructiveness of the explosions. Tests were made in depths varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 300 ft. Little, if any, destruction was caused in shallow water, due probably to the pressure resulting from the explosion being not sufficiently great to rupture the swim bladder. One blast at 18 inches below the surface sent up a column of water about 100 feet high. Another blast, 3 feet below, sent up a column about 60 or 70 feet high. In neither case was fish killed, though it is thought some must have been present. At 10 or 20 feet below the surface, the explosion lifted a broad cone or mound of water 6 or 8 feet high. At increasing depths the surface disturbance, of course, became less and less marked, until at 200 feet the only evidence of the explosion, except the noise and the tremendous blow on the bottom of the boat, was the appearance of a vast number of small bubbles of gas, covering a diameter of about 60 feet. A few of the results of the explosions are tabulated as follows:

No. Exp't.	Weight of Dynamite	Depth of Water in feet	Depth of Cartridge in feet.	No. Fish Killed.
1	1 lb.	12	12	0
2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	14	12	0
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	10	10	0
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	26	18	300
5	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	25	18	160
6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	24	18	35

Dr. Knight says it is difficult to say whether in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 there were no fish present, or whether the pressure was insufficient to kill them. In the case of Nos. 4 and 5, he thinks that more fish must have been present in the former case than in the latter. In No. 6 not a single fish came up when the explosion occurred. He thought it quite evident that besides the fish that came to the surface and floated, there were a large number which were merely stunned, and subsequently escaped or were killed outright and sank to the bottom. Thus the destructiveness of dynamite takes on a wider aspect than that of merely counting the slain. Nearly all of the fish floated belly up; the sun fish lay more upon their side; lake trout on their back, but with the tail end deep in the water and head above it. The rupture of the swim bladder and escape of its gas ventrally, so as to displace its centre of gravity was probably the cause of the fish floating on their backs. It was thought however that a physiologist could scarcely escape the conviction that the nervous mechanism for the maintenance of equilibrium must have been paralyzed in all of them. It is said that fish that die in water from other causes than concussion, say from suffocation or from poison, lose their power of maintaining the vertical position, and that in these cases they lie on their backs, presumably because of muscular inability to balance themselves. The brains of a dozen fish, half killed by dynamite and half caught by hook

and line, were preserved and subsequently examined under the microscope. On comparison with each other no difference could be observed in their minute structure as a result of their different modes of death. Shortly, the result of the experiments was to demonstrate that large numbers of immature fish were killed, and that not one-third of those which came to the surface in fresh water could be sold in the market.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The department desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt from Hon. G. M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington, of four volumes of Jordon & Everman's Bulletin of the United States National Museum, and also of a number of volumes of the United States Commissioners' Report ;

The generous consideration and courtesy accorded by various railway and steamboat companies in the matter of transportation ;

The courtesy of the Biological Department, Toronto, in, from time to time, identifying different species of fish ; and

The kindness of Mr. S. J. Martin of Kemptville, in sending to the department a very fine maskinonge, which has been mounted and added to the collection which is being made of our game and important food fishes.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be unnecessary to say that the work has been conducted as economically as possible, having regard to the important and extensive duties to be performed, and the report is submitted in the hope that it will meet with your hearty approval.

The reports of the district and local overseers, which follow, will be found to contain much interesting and valuable information as to fisheries and fishery matters in their respective divisions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

Dec. 31st, 1902.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

District Overseer Judd, Morton, reports as follows :

"In my last annual report, I referred to the past season's satisfactory returns, of the quantity and quality of the catch of fish in my district, of the diminishing abuses and consequent observance of the laws and regulations, the increased number of tourists, the interested feeling of the people in the value of the fisheries and their co-operation in protection.

I made suggestions as to the limitations of catch, the preservation of minnows, the ridding our waters of destructive fish; and what is true of that season is quite as much so in the one just closed.

That difficulties and suggestions for improvement are continuously coming to notice, is nevertheless a fact. Indeed it would be a miracle yet unheard of if legislation could devise a system of laws and regulations that could be adjusted to all circumstances and meet universal approval.

Every year brings knowledge with experience, and it has been my desire to note carefully wherein these difficulties arise and report to you from time to time. That there is a general and marked improvement in the observance of law and the development of our fisheries, that an awakening and increased feeling is becoming more and more manifest, is an assured fact, from testimony continuously coming to hand and that never before were strenuous efforts from your department more loudly called for.

In this report I beg to confine myself to certain characteristics which appear most prominent towards perfecting the machinery of protection, viz :

- (1) The co-operation by means of anglers' associations.
- (2) The encouragement of such by your department.
- (3) The preservation of minnows and extermination of ling.

In my official position, I have been the means of organizing six anglers' associations. These associations comprise a membership each of from 50 to 100 or over, having a president, two vice-presidents secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee of seven. They are in active working order and enthusiastic in response to a call of meeting.

These associations group in their immediate locality a number of lakes ranging from five to twenty in number, over which they assign to themselves a careful watch. They know well the peculiar characteristics of this group of lakes and suggest by way of resolutions, questions of granting or not granting licenses, the appointment of local overseers who shall reside within touch of their group of lakes, give information of infractions to their local secretary, who, in turn, interviews the local overseer, and thus you will observe, a machinery is on the spot at all times whereby it will be impossible for fish-mongers either with, or without licenses to commit the depredations hitherto so prevalent.

So far, my efforts in this direction have been experimental and with this view I have "made haste slowly," but from what has been done I am convinced that it will eventually be the solution of the problem of protection, and that I cannot press you too strongly upon the question of its adoption.

The co-operation of the public is one thing, but a specific organization of citizens who have local active interested feeling is altogether different. The one carries with it a passive moral tone in the administration of the law; the other is the active machinery which sets in motion the executive of the law.

The question of encouraging such associations is an important one. If you will take into consideration the innumerable lakes which nature has bestowed upon Eastern Ontario, how they are being mapped and studied by the leisured wealth of this continent, the hundreds of thousands of guide books that are

being distributed by the great railway institutions, how hotels and boarding houses are enquired for, beyond the possibility of an adequate supply, and the unlimited wealth that will be distributed in consequence of this tide of tourists that these lakes, if properly cared for, will be to Eastern Ontario what the prairies are to the citizens of the Northwest. I think you will concur in the opinion that I cannot impress upon you too strongly, the imperative necessity of a vigorous policy in adopting every available, and the best possible, means to maintain its present standard of excellence before it becomes too late, and depression sets in as it has in other parts of Ontario.

The practicability of these anglers' associations is exemplified by resolutions forwarded to you requesting, for good causes, that no licenses be granted for certain groups of lakes, where hitherto licenses had been granted, while others by similar resolutions have requested licenses to be granted for their group (where formerly no licenses were granted) for the purpose of ridding the waters of destructive fish. And further that local overseers be appointed, who shall reside at, or within, easy access of such group. This is notable testimony that each local association is reasonable and intensely interested, and will commend itself to your judgment.

I submit, therefore, the wisdom of organizing kindred anglers' associations wherever it is possible so to do, and that all possible encouragement ought to be given, and that in consequence they will develop into very strong organizations.

That in so doing your department will save a large expenditure in travelling expenses now incurred in mileage by reason of the distance many of your overseers live from the lakes assigned to them, and that the evidence sent for prosecutions are of a more reliable character. That the prevalent practice now adopted by many of your overseers in recommending all applications for licenses that come to their hands under the supposition that they are giving good service, where in reality they ought to exercise very distinct discretionary judgment in recommending or rejecting, according to the condition of their lakes, and have decision of character in carrying it out, is another aspect which would be greatly relieved by these anglers' associations.

That the appointment of more overseers is necessary, and the expenditure will be warranted in the accomplishment of what your department desires, and that without them, and the assistance of angler's associations, and by reason of the intricate mass of lakes in my district, all efforts towards an adequate protection under any other system will be fruitless.

In calling your attention to the preservation of minnows and the extermination of ling, I have to say simply that it is a well-known fact that our minnows are decreasing while ling in a few of our lakes are increasing and my suggestions towards a remedy in this respect is to limit the length of minnow seines, raise a revenue by licenses thereon and expend the same in destroying the ling. You cannot take action too quickly in this matter.

The patrol boat "Eva Bell" did excellent service last year and her officers, like others, have been acquiring knowledge from experience, and it is widely known and admitted that the chain of water over which she patrols is rapidly increasing in quantity and quality of fish, and the utmost confidence is expressed that through her agency these lakes will be kept in the best possible condition.

There is still another matter I wish to refer to, and implore your discontinuance, namely, the extension of fishing season with hoop nets to first of May. In my opinion this is unwise. Indeed, instead of extending this season you should shorten it to April 1st, for the reason that in the spring bass are moving and will lead into hoop nets in greater numbers than at any other season of the year. The fishermen know this well and I am suspicious of their design in soliciting such extension.

In conclusion let me observe, no country can claim and no province can appropriate to itself a greater acquisition than the fresh water fisheries of Ontario. Nature has "with lavish hand" bestrewn our territory beyond compare. Its wealth yet unseen will undoubtedly be illimitable. It takes a generation for our forests to recuperate but only a triplicate of years for our fish to grow. Government would be recreant to its trust did it not bend its energies to save harmless and develop such great resources so near the people."

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that he "visited the different waters and fisheries comprising his district during the month of August, and some of the localities in November. I found that the Lake Erie fisheries were proving very disappointing to fishermen. The herring catch from Detroit River to Port Burwell for 1902 will not total up more than one-third that of 1901, and the catch of many other kinds was proportionately as light. The spring fishing on Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Mitchell Bay was light. Some of the fishermen in those waters report better catches during the fall. The fishing industry in this district has experienced one of the poorest years ever known; while some individual fishermen have done well, and some localities better than others, yet the statement made above will apply generally. Some two or three complaints of crowding were made by some of the Kent fishermen, with, as near as I could judge, good ground for complaint. On my visit to Detroit River and Lake St. Clair I found that there is poaching by Americans going on in those waters during fishing seasons, and that to make the proper inspection and protection of those waters it would be necessary to be able to procure a light gasoline or steam launch at times to run over these waters when needful. I went to Ridgetown and different points in Kent to investigate reports of taking whitefish during November. I examined shipments of fish, going through them thoroughly, but found nothing wrong. I visited all along the shore in Essex in November, but found no whitefish either being shipped or in fishermen's boats. I secured conviction of a couple of parties for gill netting without licenses, one at Kingsville, the other at Leamington. I was at Leamington wharf shortly after. About two ton of herring that had been caught with gill nets were landed on the wharf about the 24th November. I wish to make the above observation that I could have skated on the herring spawn which covered the wharf where the fish had been landed and handled. I found, from conversation with the fisherman, that Overseers Allan, Stephen, and Wonnacott were very active in looking after their divisions. I am of the opinion that the overseers for Elgin and Kent have a very large amount of work for the remuneration received, as each has a very long coast line with a large number of nets in each division to look after.

District Overseer, McCargar, Belleville, reports a decrease in the catch in the Bay of Quinte and Weller's Bay, caused by the Government prohibiting netting of any kind on these waters during the months of July, August and the first half of September. The fishermen who had nets in did well when they were willing to work. The law prohibiting the sale of black bass and maskinonge had the effect of greatly diminishing the catch of these game fish. The anglers this season had better fishing than any season for a long time. There was a lot of black bass put in the bay from the Quinte bass pond, and there should be a great many more put in, as the Bay of Quinte has many advantages over large lakes for anglers, on account of the coves and bays in the bay, where they can get out of the wind and fish any day. I trust the Government in their wisdom will leave the law as it now is re. black bass and maskinonge. It will only be a short time until we have as good fishing as we ever had in the Bay of Quinte.

The Bay of Quinte is one of the finest waters in the province, and if properly protected will be one of the finest fishing and summer resorts in Ontario. There are already a great number of fine cottages and summer resorts along the beautiful shores of the bay, and should the angling improve in the way it has in the last three years this will be one of the most attractive summer resorts along the lake front.

I reported last year the necessity of stocking a number of fine lakes in North Hastings with bass. There are no bass farther north than Gilmour, about fifty miles north of Trenton, on the line of the C.O.R. There are some fine breeding grounds north of this for bass, nice spring water, hard bottom, and fine shade trees around the lakes. Eagle Lake is a very fine lake, from a half to a mile and a half wide, and about eight or nine miles long, and is said to be a hundred feet deep in some places. There are some large lake trout in it, and the settlers are very anxious to have black bass. This lake is only a quarter of a mile from Coe Hill, the terminus of the C.O.R. This lake should be stocked with bass this season. Moira Lake should also be stocked this season, as this is the only lake with fish in near Madoc village, which is a fine summer resort, and a great many gather here for the summer. There are over one dozen cottages there now. I confiscated one gill net and three night lines (the night lines were over a mile long in Moira Lake). This is the second year, and I trust they will not bother again, as I destroyed their nets and night-lines. I have had more trouble with this lake than all the other lakes in the north.

Consecon Lake, west of the C.O.R. Bridge, as I reported last year, is one of the finest fishing grounds in P. E. County, and should be well protected. There are no licenses granted for this lake and should not be in the future. There was some illegal fishing in this lake, but not to any great extent. Consecon Lake and Weller's Bay are both convenient to Consecon village, where there is first-class accommodation as to hotel and boats. The fishermen all along the Bay of Quinte observed the close season. I reported last year that there should be fish-ways or slides put in all dams in the Trent and Moira rivers, and all streams leading from them, but I have found this would be a great mistake, as both Trent and Moira rivers are fine breeding grounds for bass and maskinonge, and were there fish-slides put in carp and all other destructive fish would go up.

The Trent River up to Campbellford has pike, suckers, pickerel, black bass, maskinonge and bull-heads. West of Campbellford there are no pike, as they cannot get up the river, there being no slides, consequently it is one of the best breeding grounds for black bass and maskinonge in Central Ontario.

Great attention should be given to the restocking and protection of the Trent River, as there is the best lunge and black bass fishing there now to be found in this section.

Crow Bay is a beautiful bay on the Trent River, about three miles north of Campbellford, where there is fine fishing. Lunge and bass are the only game fish there. This lake is about four miles long, and from one quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide. They have a couple of fine little steam launches on the lake, and from Healey's Falls to Meyersburg is one of the finest bass and lunge grounds I ever saw. A great many people from Toronto and New York come here to fish, and they can most any day get the amount they are allowed to catch. At Meyersburg there are good stopping places, and there is good fishing all the way up to Hastings, about six miles of beautiful water; and from there to the head of Rice Lake there could not be a more desirable place for anyone to go who likes nice clear water and the very best fishing. They can get good men with boats to row them at any time, and they furnish good bait also. There are no nets allowed in the Trent River but hoop nets, and they

are not allowed in the summer months. The game fishing in the river has improved since they allowed hoop nets, and if fishermen are, and would be honest, all lakes and rivers that have bull-heads, pike and suckers should be fished with hoop nets. Should bass or lunge be caught in the hoop net it does not hurt them. Therefore I would recommend the government to grant licenses for hoop nets alone, with the understanding that anyone not returning a bass or lunge to the water their licenses would be cancelled at once and their grounds transferred to another. This would put a stop to all illegal fishing, as there is less illegal fishing every year. The fishermen realise that it does not pay to take the chances of being fined.

There was a misunderstanding around Hastings and Campbellford about large mouth bass, and swamp bass and there were a few shipped, but I told them last spring the law re black bass was the same for all bass and I am fully satisfied the law has been well observed in this division.

Re-stocking the Trent River. This can be done very cheaply, as there can be one or more bass hatcheries started and run at a small expense. At or near Mr. Rod Kellers, near Healey's Falls, would be a good place for one. The government, in my mind, should start hatcheries all through Ontario where there are suitable waters and places. There is no doubt that the fishing industry in Ontario is only in its infancy, and if proper attention is given to starting bass hatcheries and restocking the fine waters all throughout Ontario, it will only be a few years before there will be a great saving of food—I mean it will take the place of meat and a good revenue will be received by the fisheries department.

I stated last season that the government should aid the fishing industry, just as well as the cheese, or butter, or fruit growers, or breeders' associations.

I strongly recommend that there should not be any nets of any kind allowed in the Bay of Quinte, or any lake in P. E. County or Weller's Bay, or any waters east of Peterboro, north of the St. Lawrence River, in the spring at the time when all the game fish are spawning, as they should not be disturbed. The fishermen stand in their own light when they do this, as I am fully satisfied they would catch as many fish in the fall and winter as they do now, and would get from two to four cents per pound more for the fish. This, to my mind, is a matter that should be looked into. It is too bad to see fine fish sell for half price, when, if they were allowed to grow a few months, they would bring double the money.

I had to fine one man, at Bancroft, for allowing the refuse to go in the water, and a few more will have to be fined unless they fix up the floor in the lower part of their mills so that the saw-dust will not go through. All the mill owners in the southern part observe the law well.

I find more fish are being consumed every year. I think more than one-third of the catch in this district is consumed in Canada, and they are the best fish as well. Our worst fish are shipped away.

District Overseer Mathen, Brockville, reports that the fishing on the St. Lawrence River during the year has been much better than in former years. His district has been well inspected, the different overseers attending faithfully to their duties. Pike fishing has been good, and maskinonge fishing excellent. The report that Americans were fishing in our waters for minnows with seine caused considerable trouble, but on investigating, he found in every case that hook and line only were being used by them. Even this is objected to. He would recommend a close season for pike, the same as on the American side.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports that the season of 1902 will always be remembered as a very early one, the bay being entirely free of ice on April 10th. His operations began on April 15th, when he sailed from Midland

to Shawanga Bay, finding no ice. It will also be remembered as a season of very high winds and severe gales, and fishermen will always associate it with the remembrance of great loss of nets and fishing gear. It was also a very cold year, and tourists, although in greater numbers than ever, remained for shorter periods than usual. The catch of fish, however, was about normal, although fishermen report less profit, by reason of losses mentioned above.

His operations were conducted in the sailing cruiser "Gladys." In his last year's report, he stated that she (the "Gladys") was a "done" boat. Afterward, when consenting to try her another year, he advised the Department not to expect good work out of her as she was unseaworthy. His opinion has been fully verified, as, early in the season, first one sail, then another, was blown out of her. However, he worked along with one assistant the best he could until December 1st, when navigation closed. During the season he was obliged to haul her out of the water twice, patching here and caulking there, and finally hauled her out for good; and he states most emphatically that she is of no more use as a cruiser. A steam launch, he thinks, is the only way in which effective patrolling can be done, as it can travel in any water that a fish-boat can. It would not be readily seen, could work in any weather that a fish-boat could, and the very name of a steam launch cruiser would place the would-be offender on the apprehensive.

The tourist fraternity, as expected, are ever increasing in numbers, and it is becoming painfully apparent that in this class are to be found some of the most flagrant law-breakers, and unless a stronger check is placed on the unsportsmanlike slaughter of black bass, that fish must speedily become rare. He has during the past season seen heaps of rotting bass in the rear of camp-grounds; but as there was no conclusive evidence that the then campers were the offenders, nothing could be done. For the past few years bass have been multiplying very rapidly; in fact he believes that 1902 saw bass in greater plenty than for twenty years past. Some tourists seem to think that hauling out one hundred per day is correct sport. Trap nets, seines, and other illegal contrivances are not on the increase, but still too many are in evidence. It is true that there is a great temptation for the regular fisherman to adopt speedier and more effective methods than the gill net affords, but he can truthfully say there seems to be less disposition on their part than formerly to break the law. But there is a growing class of watermen that must be reckoned with, namely, the guides. These men get good pay for two months or so. A great many of them have taken it up quite recently; they become enamoured of water life. They are for the most part without much means, and trap fishing offers a comparatively easy opening for continuing the water life until the close of navigation with profit.

He reiterates his recommendation of last year that placards containing a synopsis of the fishery laws be placed at all summer resorts, on all house boats and passenger steamers, as well as a general distribution over the entire district.

The use of gasoline as a motive power for fish boats has proved satisfactory to the few who tried it last season, and it is certain that the coming season will see a good many fish boats similarly equipped. He would recommend that they be classified, as some dissatisfaction exists among sailboat men, who claim the license fee is disproportionate.

He would recommend that a more liberal regulation be issued for the catching of herring. Herring begin to appear on the inshore shoals about Oct. 1st. They are then in schools for a few days, evidently in search of spawning grounds. Immediately afterward they separate, but for the most part remain in the vicinity until the ice leaves in the spring. From the time they begin to appear in the fall they are in countless millions, and the total catch is an infinitesimal fraction of their numbers, the great bulk of those destroyed falling a

prey to other kinds of fish. From April to October they are rarely seen in these waters, and unless they be taken when inshore, they cannot be taken at all. A herring outfit is a comparatively inexpensive one, and many a poor man who has not the means to fish in the regular way would gladly engage in herring fishing for a month or so before the long winter sets in; in fact, if they are prohibited from doing so, a real injustice would be done, and these men are entitled to consideration.

Whitefish and trout are of better size than usual, owing no doubt to the regulations re small fish, and to more general use of a larger mesh net by fishermen.

Maskinonge, our king of fish, are having a hard time to hold his own with his twin brother, the pike, and he would recommend that special facilities be given to pike fishers.

He would strongly recommend that all common carriers be held liable for the proper labeling of fish packages.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that he has been over his districts many times during 1902, and found that the local overseers had performed their duties satisfactorily. They report that there have been many complaints of illegal fishing and netting, especially in lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. These are large lakes and cannot be properly guarded with canoes and row boats. He would recommend that a small steamer be purchased for this purpose. A patrol boat on these lakes would, he thinks, deter poachers from netting, and stop this illegal fishing. A better feeling is being manifested by both residents and tourists towards the protection of fish. The people seem to be awakening to the fact that reckless and continual trolling for maskinonge can have only one result—the extermination of this highly-prized fish. Of all the lakes Stoney Lake takes the prize for good trolling. This lake is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthy atmosphere, and thousands visit it during the summer months in search of rest and recreation. The female portion of the visitors seem to enjoy the fishing as well as the male portion, and have made some big catches. A plan suggested to re-stock Stoney Lake with maskinonge would be to put fishways in the Indian River, which flows from Stoney Lake into Rice Lake, where maskinonge are plentiful besides. These fish would no doubt have a better chance to increase if the use of spears was prohibited, and it were made illegal to have them in possession in, say, the Counties of Ontario, Peterboro, Victoria, Simcoe and Haliburton. They are principally used during the spawning season, and maskinonge are the fish that suffer most from these instruments of destruction. Great interest is taken in the work of re-stocking the back lakes with parent black bass by the Fisheries Department, and the general desire of all parties is that this good work will be largely extended this season. He recommends that a fee of \$5 be charged all non residents for the privilege of fishing in our lakes. This small fee would not deter people from visiting these lakes, when it becomes known that the fees would be expended in increasing the supply and providing better protection. As the time draws near when the Act expires prohibiting the sale of maskinonge and bass, he trusts the Department will extend this prohibition indefinitely. As regards the number of these fish to be caught in one day, he would suggest that the catch be limited to eight bass and two maskinonge. No complaints have been received that mill refuse has been allowed to flow into any of the rivers or lakes.

Overseer Allan, Kent, reports that there was an increase in the catch in his division, and that the fishermen were well satisfied with the season's work. The fish caught were all exported to the United States. The close seasons were well observed. One case of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the offender

was fined \$10 and costs. The mill owners have observed the law regarding the pollution of streams by sawdust. There are no fishways in his division. Some of the Indians of Wallpoole Island set hoop nets in Ontario waters, and were fishing for commercial purposes. He told them they must apply for license or take out their nets, and gave them ten days to comply with his orders. They were all removed with the exception of half a set and some baited hooks, which he seized and stored.

Overseer Armstrong, Nipissing, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed in that district. There were six licenses issued, two for domestic use and four with permission to sell. Two parties securing licenses did not make their annual report to him; one, as far as he could ascertain, had moved out of the district, and the other claims he had no fishing. He is pleased to say that fishermen report that fish appear to be on the increase in Lake Tamiscamingue, especially herring and whitefish. New settlers also report all varieties of trout in many of the small inland lakes and streams. The rising of the water in the lake in the springtime, which is usually about 12 feet, causes a considerable amount of low lands to be inundated for at least six weeks every spring. On some of these low lands there are several saw mills. During the low water these mills dump sawdust on what is their dry land, but in high water some of the sawdust is carried into the lake by currents. The mill owners claim they are not liable.

Overseer Bailey, Nipissing, reports that during the year 1902, there were no cases of illegal fishing brought before his notice, the laws and regulations being well observed. The angling during the season was not very good owing to the long continued wet and cold weather, which made it very unpleasant for camping tourists. There were no violations regarding the pollution of streams by sawdust, as the mill owners use all the sawdust for fuel and making roads around their property. The fish in Lake Nipissing are in no way diminishing, as there is good angling for bass, pickerel and pike in almost any part of the lake. The tourists are becoming more numerous every season, and are locating and building on the islands to such an extent that there are very few islands left that are not taken. All that is required now is a little advertising to make this lake the best summer resort of Ontario. There is abundance of good fishing and shooting on the islands and shores.

Overseer Barr, Renfrew, reports that there has been an increase in the number of fish caught as compared with the previous year. No fish are exported, but all are used for home consumption. Quite a number of persons have been fishing with hook and line in White Lake, and selling large quantities of fish thus caught. So far as he has been able to find out, the close season has been fairly well observed. Two cases of illegal fishing he had come under his notice during the year, and convictions secured in both. There is only one saw mill in the district, and the proprietor had attended to instructions re sawdust. There are no fishways in the district.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall, reports that the fishing in his division was as good as in former years. Anglers in the vicinity of Cornwall caught some 80 or 90 maskinonge during the season. They also report an increase in the catch of pickerel. The catch of pike and perch has also been satisfactory. There were fewer licensed fishermen in this district this year than in the past year. All the fish caught except sturgeon are for home consumption; the sturgeon are shipped to Montreal. The close seasons are well observed. No violations of the law or illegal fishing came to his notice. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Bilton, Leeds, reports that the catch of pike was about the same as last year; of catfish and herring, about double the quantity were taken. The herring caught were the largest he had ever seen, especially those taken in the Little Rideau Lake. The number of tourists is increasing every year, and there is plenty of bass to give them first-class angling. The local residents would like to see the close season for salmon trout in Lower Rideau Lake include the month of October, as that is the month in which they spawn in the lake. They would also like to be allowed to take whitefish under license with a gill net during the month of November for domestic purposes only. He complains that he has great difficulty in getting the fishermen to make returns of the fish caught. He has repeatedly warned them not to neglect this, but they do not seem to take notice of his warning. He is of the opinion that the returns will never be fully made unless some penalty is attached, and an example made of the offenders. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Bowerman, Ontario, reports that the law has been well observed during the season of 1902; that maskinonge fishing was very good, but that there was a falling off in the bass, owing, he thinks, to so many being taken out in the winter. He would advise stopping the winter fishing altogether. Stopping the sale of fish has been a great improvement to the fishing. He would recommend that prohibiting fish houses would do away with any illegal fishing. The water has been very high this last season, which is also a good thing for the lake, as it has drowned a lot of wild rice that grows so plentiful in shallow water.

Overseer Brady, Victoria, reports that maskinonge were never more plentiful in Lake Scugog than this year. Green bass fishing was good, but the gamey black bass is a thing of the past in those waters, owing, he says, to the large number taken out through the ice in the winter. Maskinonge were very plentiful on Pigeon Creek during the summer, but were very scarce in Sturgeon Lake later on the fall. Some very good catches were made, and as a whole the fishing was good up to the middle of November. The close season was fairly well observed. Ninety per cent. of those he had been speaking to during the summer were in favor of a six months' close season from the 1st December to the 1st June for all kinds of fish which inhabit these waters. He says if any kinds of fish are allowed to be taken, and a person is found breaking the law, he will make the excuse that he was fishing for fish not protected by close season. He would also recommend that a close season for frogs be enacted from 1st April to the 1st or 15th July, and any frogs that will measure less than seven inches from nose to tip of hind toe, should not be retained out of the water. He says this law would not only protect the frogs, but also the fish, for during the close season for maskinonge and bass, if any person is caught with a frog lamp in his canoe (which answers instead of a jacklight), he will make the excuse that he is catching frogs. He would recommend that the finding of firearms, or any other article which is used for killing fish, in the possession of a person in a canoe or a place where maskinonge or bass are found during the close season, or where fishing is being prosecuted, should be ample evidence to secure a conviction. During the year he confiscated four snares, five spears and one gill net 130 feet long, which he destroyed. There is only one fishway in his district, and it is in good repair.

Overseer Cattenach, Wolfe Island, reports that he received but very few complaints from any source regarding the violations of the regulations. The tourists who visited that locality were well satisfied with the fishery laws and the enforcement thereof. He would recommend an earlier opening of the bass season. He says that such privileges send the guests away fully satisfied, and

with the determination of returning another year. He is pleased to report that the number of tourists is increasing every year. The local fishermen had a very successful season; the quantity and quality of fish caught were much superior to former years. While the principal market was St. Vincent, N.Y., many of the fishermen shipped direct to New York City.

Overseer Clark, Prince Edward, reports that the catch of fish is a little in excess of 1901, and the prices obtained are a little in advance. The greater number of licenses issued accounts for the increase. About 85 per cent. are exported, and 15 per cent. are consumed at home. The shad caught are manufactured into oil and fertilizer at Consecon. The product is valuable. The close season has been very well observed. Very little, if any, illegal fishing has come under his notice. During the early part of the season he seized three hoop nets and four gill nets. There were no complaints of mill refuse being allowed to run into the water. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Clyde, Frontenac, reports that the catch of every kind of fish, with the exception of perch, which about holds its own, has considerably increased over the year of 1901, and with the increase in the quantity of the catch, there is shown a corresponding increase in the value of the fish sold. This increase as shown by the report of 1902, as compared with that of 1901, may in part be explained by an increase in the number of licenses issued for 1902, and also, he believes, by a more accurate count by the fishermen of their catch. He has endeavored to obtain as accurate a statement as possible from each, and with the exception of one or two cases, perhaps, feels that the figures returned represent the catch in his district fairly accurately. He had but two cases of illegal fishing for the year, as compared with twenty-seven for 1901; he takes pleasure in referring to this as indicating a growing regard for the law. He is still convinced of the soundness of his recommendation of last year with regard, first, to the statutory length of bass, and secondly, to increasing the length of gill nets, in the case of domestic licenses, from 30 to 100 yards, and advancing the license fee from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Overseer Couper, Monck, reports that the catch of fish in his division was a good one, with the exception of whitefish. The tug fishermen of Port Maitland had a splendid catch of herring, blue pickerel, pike and perch in the months of November and December. The laws were well observed. He had no trouble with fishermen in his division.

Overseer Cousineau, Essex, reports that although the catch of fish for the past season was not so large as that of 1901, nevertheless the result of the fishing operations was quite satisfactory. There was a notable decrease in the catch of fish taken by set lines, owing no doubt to the neglect in looking after the line, as most of the licensees who operate night lines follow other occupations as well as fishing. There was a fair increase in the catch of pike and catfish, and a large increase in the catch of German carp. When the fishermen are better prepared to keep the carp until cold weather, the catch will increase more than 100 per cent, as this kind of fish is increasing in numbers at a fast rate. Owing to the shifting of the ice fields in that portion of Lake St. Clair which forms part of his district, the fishermen are unable to take full advantage of the already short season for hoop net fishing. Fully ninety per cent. of the catch of fish is exported to the United States. The prices for the different kinds of fish were higher owing to the keen competition of the different buyers. The whitefish and herring taken were on an average much larger than for many past seasons.

Overseer Craig, Frontenac, reports that the catch for 1902 is equal to, and in some waters much larger than 1901. Bull heads and other coarse fish are plentiful, the demand from the United States larger than formerly, and the


prices are higher. The licensed fishermen are well satisfied with their catch. Although more licenses were granted for herring fishing than in former years, all the fishermen caught sufficient for their domestic use, and report that the fish were plentiful and of good size. Tourists are increasing each year. Several very fine cottages and boat houses were built last summer, which help to beautify the lake. The bass fishing was good up to the last of September. He would recommend that the number of bass to be lawfully taken by tourists be reduced to eight in one day, and the length extended to eleven or twelve inches. Ling are very numerous. He reports being present at Bob's Lake, when eighty-five ling were taken out of one hoop net, some weighing 12 lbs. Every means should be taken to destroy this fish, as it is most destructive to the better class of fish, and is useless either as a food or game fish. He again calls attention to the protection of salmon trout in winter, as a greater number of smaller fish are taken at that time than at any other time of the year. Several people in his district make a living by fishing through the ice, and think a fee of so much per line should be charged. The law has been fairly well observed. He thinks the public willing to give more assistance to the overseer on discharging his duties than formerly. He seized three gill nets and a number of night lines during the year.

Overseer Crotty, Kent, reports no violations of the law, therefore no convictions or fines. There are no dams or fishways in his division. He would suggest an early issuance of licenses, and an extension of his territory to the town line of Middlesex and Kent.

Overseer Donaldson, Frontenac, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout his district. There were no fishing licenses granted excepting for domestic purposes. He regrets to say, it is very difficult to get fishermen to send in their returns at the end of the fishing season. He also finds that in several cases, applications have been made for licenses, and after they were issued the applicants failed to pay the fee. He would respectfully recommend that all applicants for license be required to deposit the fees, or a portion of the fee, before the license be issued. By their depositing a certain sum as a guarantee of good faith, it would save considerable trouble and expense. On April 22nd, 1902, he inspected Antoine Lake, Township Palmers-ton, and seized one gill net 150 ft. long, 5 ft. deep, and 2-inch mesh; also one boat valued at about one dollar. He would recommend that spearing pike be not allowed at any time of the year in his district, as it is the means of great slaughter of those fish during the month of April. There are many streams in that locality in which no other fish of value exist, and the pike is looked upon as one of their best fish. He regrets to say that some of the small lakes and streams have been almost stripped of this valuable fish, owing to the practice of spearing.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island, reports that the angling in his division has been fully up to former years, and the fish of a fine quality, and plentiful. The fishery laws were well observed. No instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Flynn, Addington, reports an increase in the catch in his district, and that the prices secured were about the same as in 1901. About forty per cent. of the fish caught were exported to the United States, and the remainder were used for home consumption. Considerable money was expended by tourists during the months of July, August and part of September. They express their approval of the present fishery regulations, and the policy of the Department in issuing hoop net licenses for lakes frequented by ling. Five cases of illegal fishing were reported in his division; a conviction was secured



in each case, and a fine of \$10 imposed. Herring are increasing in most of the larger lakes. The wholesale slaughter of fish by spearing is practically done away with, and for that reason, the angling is much better in many of the lakes.

Overseer Freeman, Northumberland, reports that there has been a decrease in lake fishing in his division, owing to so much high wind during the summer season that it was impossible for the fishermen to get out to their nets. The bay fishing shows an increase over previous years. Pike and rough fish were caught in large quantities, but bull heads were merely nothing. In fact the fishermen have almost decided not to fish for them on account of their scarcity. He is opposed to spring fishing in any of these inland bays, as that is the time the fish spawn, and he thinks if it was stopped altogether good results would follow. There are no fishways in his division. No mill refuse has been put in the water, and no violations of the law came to his notice.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that since the difficulty he had last February with certain parties for placing nets in the streams he has had no further trouble, and the local anglers have had better sport than they have had for years. They have had good catches of pike and pickerel, some of the latter weighing upwards of nine pounds. There has been but few black bass caught, and in most cases they were returned to the water. There is one dam at Strathroy that has no fishway in it, and he does not think one necessary, as the gates are open long enough for the fish to pass up and down. There are two saw-mills in his division, but the dust is not allowed to enter the stream.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque, reports that the year has been a good one. Black bass are increasing in his district. Bull-heads are also on the increase in Gananoque Lake. He would recommend that three hoop net licenses be granted for South Lake, as the coarse fish are numerous in that lake. He reports having seized several gill nets in the St. Lawrence River.

Overseer Graham, Victoria, reports that no violation of the law respecting close seasons came under his observation, and no complaints of violations of the regulations in any way were laid before him. He has reason to believe that the law is more strictly observed than in former years. There has been no mill refuse allowed to pass into the streams in his division.

Overseer Hadgraff, Lincoln, reports that the fishermen in his division are well satisfied with the season's catch. Those who followed fishing exclusively for a means of living had good success. Over half of the fishermen in his division have other work, which they follow during the summer, and take up fishing when the run of herring is on. This will account for the difference in the fishermen's report. The catch of perch, both by line and net fishing, is below the average. Very few trout were caught, and they were taken near the head of the lake. Whitefish were so scarce that it would not pay the fishermen to set their nets for them. The catch of herring was above the average, both in size and quantity taken; from the 1st of June to November 19th they were taken in large quantities, after that date the stormy weather interfered with the fishermen, and the catch was smaller. The run of herring started the last week in October, and continued till the 19th of November, and they were more plentiful than he ever knew them to be before. Prices were also better than in former years, being as high as $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 cents per lb. Agents from Buffalo Fish Companies were there during the rush, also a staff of cleaners. He would recommend that a seine license be granted at Niagara for river fishing for three months in winter; also one at Queenston, American fishermen use them in the river without molestation from fishery officers, and at night come over to the Canadian side and haul on our shore. He thinks if the privilege was granted to Canadians they would defend their own rights. He would recommend that

a clause be inserted in the licenses in his division restricting fishermen from setting their nets within one mile of the grass beds at Fifteen and Sixteen Mile Creek. He would also recommend that a fee for boat licenses be \$10. All others should remain as they are.

Overseer Howard, Collingwood, reports that the catch was a little less than last year, caused by the rough weather that prevailed, and the non-extension of the open season for trout and whitefish (which had been granted in some other years.) Fish were as plentiful as they have been any year since he was appointed overseer. The close seasons were well observed. The only report of illegal fishing that came to his notice during the year was the fishing of a trap net in Nottawasaga River; this he seized and destroyed. There are no fishways in this division. He would recommend that one be placed in the dam at Thornbury, and also at Clarksburg on the Beaver River. The people are complaining that the fish cannot get up the river.

Overseer Huntington, North Bay, reports that there has been a considerable increase in the catch of fish by angling this season, maskinonge, pickerel, bass and pike being very plentiful in Lake Nipissing and on the French River. The increase in the numbers of the above fish he attributes to the taking of sturgeon in such large numbers by the licensed fishermen. The sturgeon, without doubt, were increasing in numbers for several years, and game and other fish were decreasing, owing principally to sturgeon following up other fish in spawning time and sucking in their spawn as it was deposited. He has made personal observation of the above, and has watched the cleaning of sturgeon for shipment, and has seen pounds of the spawn of other fish taken from their stomachs. He has seen no German carp in those waters. The speckled trout fishing has been very good in all the northern streams running into Lake Nipissing. Lake trout fishing was good in the spring and fall. He would recommend that the close season for lake trout begin on the 15th October, as all lake trout in that district run to the shoals and spawn in the full moon of October and the greatest catches are made at that time, and everybody that wants to fish will soon find this out in the new territory being opened up by the Tamiscamingue Railway, where the waters are full of these fish. The fishery regulations were well observed. No fines were imposed or confiscations made. The close seasons were strictly adhered to, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated. The fishways in his district were all found open and working well.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling in the waters under his supervision has been better than for some years. The anglers report some very good catches, and the fish of a good size. The regulations have been well observed, very few cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice. The efforts of the Department to re-stock the river with the gamey bass have been much appreciated by the local anglers, who would like to see the good work continue. The fishways at Caledonia, Brantford and Paris should be put in repair, as in their present condition they are absolutely useless.

Overseer Johnson, Northumberland, reports that the fishing this season in his division has been excellent. There was a very large catch of maskinonge, but the rough weather last spring and the lowering of the lake was very destructive of the spawn. He would recommend that something be done to keep the water up at Hastings until the spawn is hatched. No illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, reports that the fore part of the season was very cold, which made the season for tourists much shorter than usual, but

they found good fishing in the inland lakes and fairly good in the Georgian Bay, in the vicinity of Parry Sound. The licensed fishermen in his division report a fairly good season. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Laird, Kent, reports that the past season has been a very light one for the fishermen; in fact it has brought ruin to more than one fisherman, and others have not made enough to pay expenses, all owing, he has no doubt, to the very great falling off in the herring fishing, which has been getting lighter every year for several years. He has no hesitation in saying that the decrease is owing to the wholesale destruction of the herring during the spawning season with the gill nets, and as he has said in former reports that if some other means than are being used at the present time are not adopted at once for the better protection of the herring and whitefish in the fall of the year when these fish are on the spawning grounds, the fishing industry, so far as Lake Erie is concerned, will in the very near future be a thing of the past, which, to his mind, would be a great calamity to that part of the province, as there is a large revenue derived from the fisheries, and the industry furnishes employment to a great number of men. He believes that the fishermen have observed the law to the letter, but he maintains that it is a farce to have close seasons on fish, and then to allow fishing for other kinds of fish. The fishermen in his division are a unit as to the necessity of stopping all fishing about the 10th November until the 1st April the following year. The people in that part of the province are pleased to know that at last steps are being taken to rid the waters of Rondeau Bay of the carp. At the present time three parties are engaged catching these fish, and although only one license was fished the past season, the coming season will see all parties who hold licenses, make an earnest effort to catch their fish which are destroying the feeding grounds of the wild ducks, and the Eau is becoming more and more of a resort for sportsmen during the summer season. This act on the part of the department is very much appreciated by the people who spend a season at this popular resort.

Overseer Lamarsh, Essex, in submitting his annual report for his district for 1902, says: "I am sorry to have to report that the past season has been one of continuous disappointment and disaster to the fishermen. The nets had only been set a few days last spring when a terrific gale from the south and west arose, which caused great damage to the fishermen all along the shore of Lake Erie. Gales and storms followed each other, so that it was almost impossible for the fishermen to follow their calling properly. The value of the catch for 1902 in my district is only a trifle over half of the catch of 1901, the total for 1902 being \$24,287, the general opinion of the fishermen being that the decrease was mostly due to the unfavorable weather. The heavy and continuous rains experienced during the whole fishing season kept the rivers, creeks and drains pouring roily or muddy water into the lake, with the result that the lake water for a distance of one to three miles out was kept almost muddy and dirty. Herring and whitefish being clear water fish would not enter this water to any extent. The catch of these two kinds, particularly herring, shows a tremendous falling off from last year's catch, while those kinds of fish which delight in muddy water show substantial increases. The total catch of herring for 1902 was only 182,294 lbs., a decrease of 385,316 lbs. from 1901. Whitefish totalled up 95,417 lbs. for 1902, a decrease of 17,893 lbs. Pickerel shows a decrease of 16,771 lbs., the total being 174,823 lbs., while pike show a remarkable increase, being 84,014 lbs. more than 1901. Sturgeon 19,064, a decrease of 3,892 lbs. Perch shows a total of 131,086 lbs., an increase of 24,535 lbs., owing no doubt to the perch gill nets fished in this division during part of May. Catfish show a decrease of 6,974 lbs., while mixed and coarse fish show an increase of 34,128 lbs. The decrease in the catch of herring is attributed to the frequent and

heavy thunder and rain storms of the past season by many of the fishermen, while others think that the operations of American and Canadian gill net tugs are responsible to a certain extent for the decrease in the pound net catch. Fully 95 per cent. of the fish caught in this division were exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption. No abuses exist in this district, unless the complaint of some residents that they are unable to procure fish for home use from some of the fishermen can be called an abuse. Many of the fishermen contract their fish for the season to American buyers, and then refuse to supply residents at the market price, thereby causing irritation. The several close seasons were well observed. I made frequent examinations of shipments at different points, but did not find anything wrong. I also visited nets at different times, and found everything all right. Although numerous complaints were made of violations of the close season on whitefish, I am of the opinion that they were made by parties who did not know the difference between large herring and whitefish. The herring caught this fall were of unusual size and quality. Three cases of illegal fishing came to my knowledge, one using more nets than licensed. I confiscated several gill nets so used. Two cases of fishing gill nets without licenses were brought to my notice. One was fined \$15 and costs by the magistrate before whom I laid the complaint; the other case, the individual acknowledged his guilt to me, and I fined him \$35. Some complaints of illegal gill netting were made against some other parties, but I failed to catch them or to secure evidence sufficient to convict them. I shall keep these parties in mind during the coming season. The issuing of gill net licenses in the Pelee Island division gave these parties, they thought, an excuse for using gill nets. The pound net fishermen in this division complained that the parties holding gill net licenses on Pelee Island came over into this division and set their nets close to the pound nets on this shore. If this statement is correct, it certainly looks very unfair to the pound net fishermen here. There are no saw mills in this district that are liable to do injury to the fisheries. There are no fishways in Essex, as there is no necessity for them here. The majority of the fishermen lost heavily this fall by the sudden set-in of winter. They kept their nets in until into December, some of them hoping to get a few good catches to help make up for the poor season. Though winter set in with heavy gales and rough weather, they were unable to remove their nets and stakes. The result is a loss of between \$6,000 and \$8,000 to the fishermen in this division. The opinion of the majority of the fishermen now is, that if the Dominion Department of Fisheries would permit the taking of whitefish up to the 15th or 20th of November, and then prohibit all fishing after that date, a greater measure of protection would be afforded to the whitefish than under the present regulation, and would incidentally give protection to spawning herring, which spawn from the 20th November till into December. I am strongly of the opinion that such a change would be beneficial to all interests concerned. If fishermen were compelled to remove their fishing gear by the 20th November, the losses which occurred this fall would not be repeated.

Overseer Legault, Sturgeon Falls, reports, that the quantity of sturgeon caught during the season was not so great as in the previous year, but the fish were of a much superior quality. The fishermen do not know what caused the decrease in the catch. There have been no abuses. Several complaints were made but when the charges were investigated, no proof could be given by complainants, and he attributed the charges to jealousy among the licensees, some of whom laid charges of trespass against their neighbors, but which were afterwards amicably settled. The close seasons have been strictly observed. There was no injury done in his division by dumping mill refuse in the waters by mill owners. He would respectfully recommend and urge the department, for the

protection of the fisheries, that no licenses be granted on the lake within a radius of at least two miles from the mouth of any river so as to give the fish a chance to go in and out of the river.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that during the year he had seven persons before the magistrate for violation of the fishery laws, of whom five were convicted and two were dismissed. Angling he reports to have been fairly good. He calls attention to the mill dam on the Carp River which has no fishway. If this dam was removed, or a fishway put in it, fish could ascend for about 25 miles, and he believes lots of fish would do so and reach favorable spawning grounds. At Shelly's Bay fly fishing has been very good, and some very fine catches have been made. Some of the bass taken were of a much larger size than usual. On the Ottawa he says the fishing was a failure, and he does not wonder at it, as the river is a mass of decaying sawdust and other mill refuse. On the Rideau River the fish seem to be very plentiful but are hard to catch. This, he believes, is due to such an abundance of small fish in the river.

Overseer McAulay, Bruce, reports that trout and herring fishing in his district has been better this season than any season for the past twenty years, but whitefish seem to be a thing of the past. The fishermen are all well pleased with their catch. He says some of the fishermen had to stop fishing, as they could not get barrels to put their fish in, or salt to cure them. The bass fishing in the Saugeen River was a failure, owing to so much rain. The close seasons were well observed. There were no fines imposed.

Overseer McCall, Norfolk and Haldimand, reports that there has been a substantial increase in the take of herring, a falling off in the take of whitefish, and an increase in pickerel, which are nearly all blue. In perch there is a decrease. Sturgeon are on the decline, and if not protected in some way, will soon become extinct. Of coarse fish the take is about normal. There has been a great falling off in the take of all kinds of fish in that portion of the waters of Lake Erie where gill nets were set in December, 1901. Southwest of Long Point, 10,000 or 15,000 yards of gill net were set and frozen in and fished all winter, and no doubt a windrow of fish that reached for miles was left to decompose and pollute the waters, and have driven the fish off their natural feeding and breeding grounds. The tug gill net fishermen, he thinks, should be restricted to a specified time for setting their nets, so as to prevent the destruction of fish, and also to prevent the destruction of valuable fishing grounds. There is not probably over one per cent. of the fish taken used for home consumption, the great market being Buffalo. The close seasons, he says, are well observed by the pound net and tug gill net fishermen. In the front of the township of Rainham they make a practice of gilling whitefish in close season. The fish visit the shore, and farmers living along the shore fish, more or less, by setting four or five nets after dark and lifting them before daylight. They only have to go from two to ten hundred yards from the shore to fish. Illegal fishing in and around Long Point is on the increase, and calls for a more vigorous enforcement of the law. There are no saw mills or any streams in his division. The fish ways are of the same character that have been for years.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish excepting trout, as compared with the year 1901. The decrease is as follows: Fresh herring, 120,110 lbs., whitefish, 96,884 lbs., pickerel, 153,493 lbs., pike, 119 lbs., sturgeon, 16,639 lbs., salt trout, 140½ barrels. The increase is as follows: Trout, 39,746 lbs., and coarse fish 240 lbs. The only explanation he can give for this decrease is, that the fish are decreasing, as about the same number of licenses were fished in 1902 as in 1901. The increase in

trout may probably be explained by the increased quantity of spawn placed in these waters by the Booth Fishing Company. About eighty per cent. of the fish is exported to the United States, the balance being consumed in Canada. The Booth Fishing Company is the principle purchaser. A considerable quantity is sent to Winnipeg. The close seasons have been well observed so far as he is aware. Only one complaint of illegal fishing was made to him, but in this matter it was impossible to ascertain the truth of the report. There are no saw mills in operation in those waters, excepting two at Port Arthur, and consequently there is no injury to the fishing from that source. There are no fishways in the district. The great depreciation which has taken place in the quantity of fish caught shows the great need there is for a hatchery in that district, as with the continual fishing year after year, and the destruction of spawn which annually takes place, the catch is bound to decrease. In 1901 the total value of the catch was \$98,198.76; in 1902 the value was only \$76,997.69, being a decrease of \$21,201.07. The Government has recently leased Nepigon Lake to the Canadian Fish Co., and this no doubt will greatly increase the total catch of fish on the north shore of Lake Superior.

✓ Overseer McIntyre, Peterboro, reports that he is not in a position to give any particulars as regards clause 37, as no licenses have been issued except for catfish of which he has received no report. There was a good catch of fish in his division, much better than last year and they were all consumed in the neighborhood. He thinks keeping the water down in the lake last spring in April and May saved a great amount of spawn, as the fish could not get up on the marshes to spawn, where the spawn would dry up when the water went down. He would favor the licensing of hoop nets for catfish, as there are a great many in Rice Lake and Indian River. No violations came under his notice. The close season was strictly observed.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that there has been an increase of visitors to Nepigon. The number of permits issued were 64 foreign, netting \$990.00; 21 Canadian, netting \$105.00; total \$1095.00, an increase of eleven permits and \$145 over last year. The fish taken has been fully better than the average weight of other years, being slightly over 2½ lbs. each. As usual, those who visited the stream during June and early in July had the best fishing. They had a few more flies to contend with, but were better satisfied, as there were not the number of visitors then as there were during August. The river has been patrolled by Overseer Charles de Laronde, and the camping grounds were never in better condition. A gentleman who revisited the river after a number of years expressed himself as delighted with the change in the sanitary condition of the camps. He is pleased to report that the war waged against the pike (which were fast taking control of certain portions of the river) has been a decided success. Some thousands of pike which would average 10 lbs. each have been destroyed, as well as large numbers of pickerel (equally destructive to the trout) and suckers. He thinks it would be advisable to continue the netting of these destructive fish during the coming season, as there are still large quantities left, and the more that are taken out the better will be the fishing. As usual, during August the river was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the visitors, frequently three or four parties having to camp at one place, which is undesirable. He would suggest that Overseer Charles de Laronde be instructed to commence his duties earlier and be supplied with a man to help him lay out three or four new camping grounds in favorable location.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia, reports that the close seasons were well observed in his district. Whitefish, salmon trout, herring and bass were very plentiful in Lake Simcoe. The law regarding the dumping of mill refuse in the water

was well observed. He reports having seized a gill net at Grape Island shoal, which he destroyed. Guardian Leatherdale also seized a net on the shoal at 8-Mile Point, which he (McNabb) has in his possession. Some night lines were also seized.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, reports that the amount of fish caught in his division was just about the average, and that the prices obtained were good. No violations of the fishery laws came to his notice. The removal of the Cashmere dam is complete, and there is now a clear passage for fish to ascend the river, and all parties are well pleased that the cause of so much dissatisfaction has been removed.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, reports that during the year 1902 he visited the several lakes on the Bruce Peninsula two or three times during the summer months, and once a month he visited those lakes where bass fishing was carried on. The most of the bass fishing is done by summer visitors in Bedford Lake, where the bass are very large. The settlers fish a good deal in Miller Lake in the summer, and sometimes parties go there to fish for bass and pike. Along the coast of Lake Huron, from Stokes Bay down to the Sauble Beach, all the bays have plenty of bass. The summer resort people come from London, Goderich, Listowel, Guelph, Hamilton, and some from the United States, to spend a few weeks at the different places along this shore. The most of the fishing islands are bought, and cottages have been erected, and they spend their time fishing for bass. These people, he finds, generally keep the law, and only catch sufficient bass for their immediate use. He has more trouble with the people near at hand. He visited these islands during the summer months often, and along the shores opposite them. In the section of country he has to look after, the game fish are quite plentiful, and the inland lakes are numerous. There are no speckled trout streams, only Spring Creek, near Hepworth, and this stream is leased to a company. There are mountain trout in Lake Gillies. The perch and bass are most plentiful on the Lake Huron coast.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, reports that there have been no convictions for illegal fishing during the year 1902. Some complaints have been brought to his notice, but upon investigation, there was not sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution. He found either carelessness or indifference to the law on the part of two saw mill owners in the matter of allowing sawdust to get into the Muskoka River, where it might have been avoided had proper care been exercised by them over their employees. This matter was reported to the Department at the time. Two gill nets for taking salmon were brought to him from Rebecca Lake, in the township of Sinclair territory, which would appear to be out of his jurisdiction. These are still in his possession, awaiting instructions in regard to their disposition. He had not been able to ascertain the name of the owner. The black bass placed in Lakes Vernon, Fairy, Peninsular and Mary appear to be doing very well, and he thinks that the fishing for this class of fish should be excellent in the near future. Salmon trout fishing appears to be as good as usual. No fish are caught for export trade.

Overseer Moore, Peterboro, reports that during the past season fish have been fairly plentiful, that the law has been well observed, with the exception of a few cases of illegal net fishing which was promptly stamped out by seizing the nets. The close season has been well observed. The re-stocking of Stony Lake with parent bass has been successful. Several schools of the young bass have been seen during the summer, and their progress watched with much interest. A great many tourists visited our waters during the summer and had good fishing. In this connection he thinks foreigners should be charged a small license fee for the privilege of fishing in our waters there. In some of the

waters of this district ling, catfish, suckers and eels are very plentiful. He suggests that permission be given to take them with nets, for which a license fee should be charged. They are not desirable fish for many reasons, among which and principal is that they destroy the spawn of the maskinonge and bass.

Overseer Mullin, Nipissing, reports that there were fewer licenses issued in his division this year than the year previous, but the catch was better, and the sturgeon were the largest he had ever seen taken in that locality. There were several attempts made to fish hooks illegally by parties from Sturgeon Falls. He was not successful in his efforts to catch these parties, but succeeded in capturing eighteen lines and hooks, which he destroyed. He reports that there were some fine black bass and pike caught, but they were not numerous.

Overseer Myers, Wellington, reports that the chief fish in his district are speckled trout, and the catch this year to be about the same as last year. The close season was well observed, and no infractions of the law came to his notice. He reports having watched the streams closely, and that the mill owners were obeying the law regarding sawdust and other refuse being dumped into streams. There were five fish slides in his district, all in good repair.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, reports that there is an apparent increase in the catch compared with the preceding year. This he attributes largely to the fishing industry in that district being on a much better commercial and financial basis than heretofore. He has been over his district some time during each season, and few infractions of the regulations have been reported to him or come under his notice. While on this subject he wishes to state such irregularities. The pound net fishermen report having caught several sturgeon with hooks in their bodies, which helps to bear out the charge made that poachers endeavor to catch sturgeon, and are partially successful in Rainy River during the spawning season when these fish are going from the Lake of the Woods up Rainy River to spawn. The waters in question being international waters, it has been rather difficult in the past to apprehend the offenders, but in conversation with the United States Consul at Rat Portage, he learned that his Government is taking the matter into its consideration, and will likely join with this Department in an endeavor to rid the district of law-breakers in this case. While this illegal fishing may not actually be in this district, yet the evil results affect the fishermen therein most directly. Early in the year it was reported to him that illegal fishing was being carried on in Silver Lake, a small lake about fifteen miles from Rat Portage. This, on investigation, he found to be true, and took every precaution to prevent its recurrence, in which he believes he was successful, as no further reports of a similar kind came to his notice. He did not apprehend the parties, nor find any of their nets. This matter was fully reported to the Department in his letter of February last. In closing he would say that from all he can ascertain the year has been a profitable one to the fishermen. The fish caught wore of an improved quality over the year 1901, being of good size, firm and bright. The close seasons are being better observed, and fisherman have fewer complaints to make, and, in all, the industry has apparently become a healthy and substantial one.

Overseer Norris, Lanark, reports that the catch in his division has been small for the number of licenses issued, owing to the fact that none of the fishermen had their nets set more than two months. The feeling of the locality is strongly opposed to the granting of net licenses in the lakes. The people are under the impression that the hoop nets will take all kinds of fish, while the fact of the matter is that very few pickerel or bass are caught in them, and they are the only game fish in those waters. No doubt where pike are plentiful they would be captured in quantities. He thinks it would be to the interest of

the anglers to employ men with hoop nets during the months of January and February to fish in places like Christie's Lake and other such lakes where ling are plentiful, as they are looked upon as the most destructive fish that inhabit our waters. The law as to close seasons, etc., has been well observed.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, reports that in the discharge of his duties as Fishery Overseer for Wentworth, he did not have to fine any person for violating the fishery laws and regulations. The fishermen see the advantage of fishing with a large mesh, as they catch better fish. Especially is this true of the herring, and consequently they realize better prices with less work. They have observed strictly the law regulating the close season. The catch of whitefish for this year was 12,625 pounds, a decrease of 6,525 pounds from last year; trout, 3,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,300 pounds; herring 231,800 pounds, a decrease of 206,030 pounds; pickerel 1,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,400 pounds; and perch 6,100 pounds, a decrease of 3,969 pounds. Other coarse fish caught in Lake Ontario have decreased 4,669 pounds from last year. The cause in a measure may be attributed to a decrease in the number of fishermen who formerly fished in his district. There were three licenses less, and three others which were not fished. Considering the higher prices realized for their fish, it has, on the whole been a satisfactory season. Licenses for spearing were issued for Burlington Bay. There seems to be a carelessness, or disinclination on the part of the fisherman who have taken out spearing licenses to give in their returns, as only twenty-four returns were received to date. Carp in the Bay have become so numerous that they are driving the catfish and other coarse fish out of the inlets, their natural home. All the fish caught were sold for the home market. He found no abuses. The close seasons were strictly observed. One small piece of gill net was seized in the inlet. Messrs Tinsley and Graham seized a quantity of net in what is known as Kerr's Pond, Burlington. The net was forwarded to the Department. Complaints have been made by fishermen that the farmers are dumping apples and grape vine brush in the lake, which wash into their nets and almost destroy them. Acts of this kind in any division should be at once reported to the Department. The angling in the bay was exceptionally good, notwithstanding that the best place for angling was at the canal, which was undergoing repairs.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that fishing in his division has been as good as last year, excepting the pound net fishing in the west end of the North Channel in the vicinity of Cutler, Blind River, Cockburn Island and the Ducks, which he says has not been quite so good as usual. The prices obtained have been good. Whitefish were higher than he ever knew them to be before, and trout and pickerel have also been much higher than in former years. The gill net catch in the vicinity of the Bustards, Killarney, Squaw Island, Fitzwilliam Island, South Bay, Duck Island, Cockburn Island and Meldrum Bay he reports as being good. The pound net fishing in the vicinity of Gore Bay is about the same as last year. He reports that the fourteen pound nets east of Little Current did very well, although it was well on in the season before they got started. Fourteen nets were fished, although there had been licenses for fifteen. The herring fishing at Bad River was about the same as last year; and at Sprague in the North Channel it was very good, although the season was short. He commenced with the Government boat "Maud" on the 24th day of April, and did good work in looking after illegal fishing; he made a number of seizures of nets that were being fished illegally, and collected license fees which he would not have got otherwise. He reports having received great assistance from Capt. McAulay of the steamer "Gilphie" and her crew. He seized a good number of seines, and taught the parties who practice illegal fishing a severe

lesson. He says that the Indians on Wekwemikong Reserve give a good deal of trouble with seines.

Overseer Roblin, Lennox, reports an increase in the catch over last year, and prices in some cases a little higher. There were no complaints of any illegal fishing came to his notice in the last year, which is proof conclusive that the fishermen are observing more closely the law. And there is also a very friendly feeling towards the Department among the majority of the fishermen. Angling is becoming more popular each year in this district, no doubt largely due to the increase in bass for the past two years. The total value of catch in this district is \$2,839.90, an increase over last year of \$534.00. About 90 per cent. was exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption. Fish dealers do not heed the importance of the law requiring them to keep an accurate account of fish bought from each fisherman.

Overseer Sargent, Halton, reports that the season of 1902 has not been as profitable for the fishermen as the previous year, but he is pleased to say that the prices obtained were far better than those of former years. About one-third of the fish caught were shipped to the United States; the remainder were sold in Toronto and local markets. He reports that the fish are increasing in size each year. Owing to the stormy weather during the fall, the fishermen were unable to go out for their nets, and consequently some of them lost considerably. It was one of the worst seasons for stormy weather that he ever experienced, and thinks that the cause of the decrease in the catch. The fishermen devote most of their time to herring fishing, with the exception of one or two who fished a little for trout, and some very fine herring were taken. Bass in the Twelve and Sixteen-Mile creeks are decreasing. This, he thinks, is caused by the German carp invading those waters. If the Government could adopt some means of ridding the waters of this noxious fish, he would think it would be of great benefit to the angling. The laws have been well observed.

Overseer Skeen, Northumberland, reports that the close season on Rice Lake was fairly well observed, no open violations of the law having come under his own observation. Some reports of fish having been slaughtered in the close season reached his ears late in the summer, but when investigated proved to be nothing but heresay. He expresses his disapproval of allowing hoop-net fishing in the lake except under the strictest surveillance. The fishing has been good, the catch of both maskinonge and bass being equal to, if not better than, that of last year. A desirable object to be attained is the regulating of the rise and fall of the water in the spring; if that could be regulated properly, he thinks it would result in a great saving of spawn.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that fish are increasing in his district, and this he attributes to the enforcement of the fishery laws and regulations, and to the better spirit shown by both settlers and tourists, who are now more anxious to assist in carrying out the laws and helping the fishery officers to enforce them. He thinks the increase in bass is due to the measures taken by the Department to re stock the lakes with this desirable fish. No fish are exported from his division, the two licensees finding a ready market for all the fish they can obtain in the home market. The fishery laws are well observed, and the close season closely kept. He visited the several portions of his district at various times during the year, and believes illegal netting has been scarce. He has seen no signs of it himself, and with a few exceptions has had no reports or complaints of same. The complaints, upon investigation, proved to be without foundation. He inspected the various lumber mills during the season, and found the law as to mill refuse carefully carried out. There are no fishways in his district, but he thinks something should be done at Bala Falls.

to enable the fish to get from Georgian Bay to Muskoka lakes to help in keeping up the supply of fish. He is of opinion that the issuing of two netting licenses in his district has been most beneficial in the interests of the fishermen, and has helped very materially to do away with illegal netting. There has been no confiscation of nets or any other fishing implements during the past year.

Overseer Steed, Lambton, reports that the catch of fish during the past season of 1902, though below that of 1901 in the total amount, yet in respect of some kinds it is above, and prices have been better. As to the reason why it might be summed up in a few words—heavy weather combined with the geographical position of our shores has all to do with this. And when we report the fact that nets were blown out last spring as soon as set, combined with this last fall only some ten set of stakes were saved out of over forty, and cases in which parts of nets were lost, prove conclusively that heavy north-east and south-west gales have a great deal to do with the profits of all those engaged in the industry. The peculiar way in which the fish run has much to do with the individual catch, for we find some of our fishermen parting with one net and keeping what they were sure was the best, and then find that the other net let out fishes the one kept. In other cases, in which the leader has been made shorter in the lower net, placing the heart of the upper away out in hopes of taking everything that came up the shore, even this failed. As reported last season, the great percentage of our catch is exported to New York. Close seasons have, he says, been fairly well kept, for although it was reported in the latter part of November that the fishermen on our lake shore were keeping trout and whitefish, he found after taking the trouble, on that month, of going up and seeing some of the nets lifted, as well as taking the "Murray" up on the 24th and seeing four more lifted, then going over to Fort Gratiot, U.S., and meeting the fishery tug "Wilson," when she came in with a load of fish from our shore, and finding no trout or whitefish, the report to be false. This past season has been the exception as far as illegal gill net fishing goes; we have had a rest. Our own fishermen would like if those holding licenses on our own shore would try to remember the three mile limit from pound nets, and in some cases go so far as to ask that no gill net licenses be granted off Sarnia Township. The saw log matter has turned up again this last season as a nuisance, but in this case to the pound nets on our lake shore, for the saw-mills located on Sarnia Bay in rafting down their logs have had the misfortune during heavy weather to have their rafts broken up, and the logs, when they are blown in towards the shore, play sad havoc with all nets that come in their way. The one fishway in this division is working all right.

Overseer Steele, Ontario, reports that the fishing in his division was not so good as in 1901, especially the bass fishing, there being one-third less caught, owing, he thinks, to the wet and stormy weather, which was a great drawback to the anglers. The trout and whitefish caught was also not so good as in 1901 for the same reason. He reports that the maskinonge are on the increase, and the herring seem to be as plentiful as in former years. There seems to be an abundance of coarse fish. The carp he reports to be very numerous, both in Lake Simcoe and Couchiching. During the year he confiscated two spears, one hundred yards of gill net, one seine, and had six persons prosecuted for violating the Fishery Act. Of these cases three were fined and three dismissed for want of evidence. Anglers who have been fishing in the lake for years tell him they have been making good catches in spots where for the last few years they have been unable to get anything. He thinks this is good evidence that the fish are increasing in that lake. There are no fishways in his division.

All the fish caught are used for home consumption. The laws have been well observed.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, reports that there has been a large falling off in the fish taken in his district last year, which is accounted for by the seines on River Thames being shortened to two-thirds of their former length, and because the licenses were not issued until March 12th, which made the season very short. About ninety-five per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States and only about five per cent. used for home consumption. The close season was very well observed, no illegal fishing having come to his notice. A small gill net was found in Baptist Creek, which was confiscated. There are two saw-mills in his district; no sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the river. There are no fishways in his division, and none are necessary.

Overseer Stewart, Pelee Island, reports that, while he has little to report, owing to the conditions of the fishing and fisheries being much similar to previous years, he is however pleased to state that the industry is on the increase, and while some kinds of fish appear to show a falling off, as for instance sturgeon, the cause is probably owing to a less prosecution of this branch of the industry, no night lines whatever having been used during the past year for the purpose of taking these fish. The conditions of weather and water were very favorable during the whole season for fishing purposes. Angling for black bass was exceptionally good in the spring, and a number of anglers took advantage of it, and in some instances abused their privileges. Having obtained permits to angle, they came with tugs bringing their own row boats and oarsmen, and very seldom came near shore, making it very difficult, and in some instances impossible, for him to know what they were doing, but from reports he has seen in the local American papers some of them caught and took away more bass than the regulations authorized. He would respectfully recommend that the angling permit system be done away with, and the persons desiring to angle in our waters be required to domicile here; there is ample accommodation for them. As it is now, having permits, they come over here, take our fish and return to their tugs on Put-in Bay, Middle Bass and elsewhere, without probably having landed on our shores, or the community being one whit the better of their coming. During the fall fishing, however, the bass were either scarce or wary of the bait, as very few were taken. In all other respects the fish laws were strictly respected, the close season well observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice. The herring caught during the fall fishing was very large and hard; in fact, the finest he had ever seen, and brought $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb. at the landing, all of which were sold to American buyers. In fact, all the fish caught in his division are exported to the United States. He would recommend that the Ohio State Fish Hatchery be permitted to procure herring spawn for artificial breeding, provided the fry are placed back in the lake at or near that district.

"During the freshet of the past season the carp not only came over the bars but went up the ditches from drains leaning off the lands to the lake, and could be found, not only in the mains but on the lands flooded by the great quantity of rain fall we had during the past season. If I do not assume too much, I might call your attention to the fact that during your visit here and on our drive up the west dyke of the Drainage System, I called your attention to the condition of the water, also the cleanness of the edges of the canal, caused by these fish feeding upon the vegetation that grow there. Now it appears to me after studying to some extent the nature of these fish, that they do not come inshore for the purpose of destroying the spawn of other fish as reported. No fish come so close to shore to spawn, especially when there is clay bottom, preferring reefs and gravelly points in deeper water, but for the purpose of their own either to feed or deposit their spawn or both, and my reason for supposing this is that the water during their habitation in shore is kept in perfect turmoil, being roiled up to such an extent that it would be impossible for them to do much in the way of preying on young fish. I am also inclined to believe that the whole representation of these fish in the lake is present at these times in the bays and indentions of the shores for the purpose as aforesaid of depositing spawn or

feeding. They seem to be a sort of hog fish, or as I stated in my last annual report, a herbivorous fish. If this is so, I do not think they should be to any great extent interfered with. The time will come, if not now, when there will be a fish worthy of protection, as for instance, sturgeon. A few years ago fishermen threw them out of their nets, they having no market value, while to-day they are one of the most valuable fish on the market, and the fewest of them. And again, if, as I said before, a representation of the carp in the waters of the lake is expressed by the numbers in shore, there are not so many of them after all; also an examination of this fish will show that they have not the capacity for being voracious like the pike, pickerel, or in fact any of the game fish. We live and learn, and while I was of opinion that these fish were detrimental to all fishing interests, I have had occasion to change my mind, and while I do not for a moment presume to dictate to you or your Department, I would ask for your careful consideration of this matter, and herring fishing as well.

Overseer Taylor, Renfrew, reports that the fish caught in his district are all for home consumption. He would call attention to the necessity of a fishway at Pembroke on the Indian River, to allow the fish to pass into this river and up the Muskrat to Muskrat Lake, etc. The close seasons were all well observed. He has had no complaints of spearing, nor has he seen any signs of such having been done. He has entirely put a stop to mill men putting sawdust in the water. Parties holding net and line licenses rendered useful advice in giving information of parties violating the law or encroaching on their territory. Bass seem to be more plentiful, but pike are not so numerous as formerly. Whitefish and pickerel and all coarse fish seem to be increasing. The catch for all purposes was about 25,670 lbs., an increase over former years. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Terry, Lake Simcoe, reports that during the close season for maskinonge, three guardians were on the Holland River. They did good work in protecting the maskinonge. He superintended their work, visiting them at different times. One night he took five nets from the main branch, near the upper end of the river. During the last few years the large bed of rice has been completely destroyed by carp. The rice bed was the chief spawning ground in Cook's Bay for the maskinonge. Since its extermination there is no suitable spawning ground in the bay for the maskinonge, so they run up the Holland River. This confines them to a smaller spawning ground, and the poachers would be more easily caught; but it is almost impossible to catch or convict them, as they set their nets in the night. After setting the nets, they leave them. The trolling was fairly good, and a goodly number of fish were caught, but not equal to the average of other years, owing, he thinks, to the cold, wet weather rather than to there being a scarcity of fish. The bass fishing was good, but not so many caught as in other seasons. This was due to their being fewer fishing, the weather being so wet and cold. During the close season for lake trout the weather was generally windy, therefore the poachers had but little chance to set their nets.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, reports that the year just closed has been a most successful one for both maskinonge and bass fishing. They are the only kinds of fish taken in the waters under his supervision. He consulted some of the guides—about 25 in number—who were of opinion that about 40,500 lbs. of bass, and about the same of maskinonge were taken during the season. He does not think that any one exceeded the limit in their daily catch. He reports that a greater number of tourists visited that locality during the year, most of them from the United States. He would call the attention of the Department to the fish slide in the Government dam, and would recommend that it be repaired in such a way that the fish could get through to the upper lakes; that there should be a fishway in the dam at Boyd's mills; and that a license fee be charged all foreigners in those waters. The law regulating the sale of bass and maskinonge has been a great protection. This law has been well observed, and he would

recommend that it be further enacted for a term of years, in the interest of both the tourist and the settler. The public regard this law with more favor now than when it was first enacted, which is good evidence that it is a good law and just to all parties. It has been reported to him that there is considerable illegal fishing through the ice in Emily Creek. This is a very difficult place to get at, and consequently a hard matter to catch any one in the act, unless a person spent some time in locating them. It is said the maskinonge are very large and plentiful in that locality.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishing in his division has been very good the past season, and the fishermen are well satisfied with results. Fish have been plentiful and of a large size. There is an increase in the catch of whitefish and coarse fish. Trout will about compare with the catch of last season. The catch is nearly all exported to the United States, very little being sold in Canada. No abuses of the regulations came to his notice and the close seasons were well observed. There is no mill rubbish deposited in the waters and there are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Villeneuve, Prescott and Russell, reports that the catch has been a satisfactory one. There has been a substantial increase in sturgeon, whilst other kinds of fish compare very favorably with the catch of other years. The fish caught are all sold in Canada; about ten per cent. is used for home consumption. On one of his trips of inspection he seized and destroyed some night lines which were illegally set. The close seasons were well observed. There is a small saw mill at Plantagenet, but very little damage is caused by the sawdust running into the water, as the mill is worked only in the spring, when the water is high, and the sawdust is carried away by the currents. There are no fishways in this division, and none are needed. No illegal fishing of any consequence came to his notice, and no fines were imposed.

Overseer Waddell, Grey, reports that the catch this season is not so good as last year, owing, he thinks, to the frequent storms which made it impossible for the fishermen to venture out to set or lift their nets. He says there were frequent reports of illegal fishing during the close season. He strongly advises the prohibition of herring fishing during the close season for trout and whitefish. The fishermen take advantage of this privilege, and take trout and whitefish as well as herring. No complaints respecting the pollution of streams with sawdust came to his notice. About one half of the fish caught in his division are sent to the American market.

Overseer Walker, Peel, reports that some of the fishermen in his division who took out licenses never set a net during the year, and the majority did not fish with as much energy as they might have done. This accounts for the catch being a little under the average. In angling he finds that black bass have increased, but owing to so much rain during the first part of the summer (which caused the streams to be very muddy), the catch of white bass was not up to former years. Perch have not been very numerous. He would recommend that some means be adopted to get rid of the carp, also the pike, as both are very destructive to the smaller fish.

Overseer Whalen, Port Arthur, reports that there was an increase in the catch of fish for 1902 as compared with 1901. About the same number of licenses were issued, and there seemed to be no particular explanation as to the cause of the increase. The greater part of the fish is sent to Winnipeg, for distribution, and is mostly consumed in that vicinity. The close season has been well observed, and no illegal fishing has been reported. There are no saw mills in his district.

Overseer Willis, Ontario, reports that the weather during the early part of the season was very unfavorable for the fishermen, but on the whole they had a very good season's business. The fish were all sold locally, except a part of those caught at Pickering Harbor, which were sent to Toronto dealers. Both whitefish and herring were considerably larger than last season, which was partly due to nets of a larger mesh being used. There were no violations of the Act reported, and he believes the laws were well observed. Suckers, pike, and carp were very plentiful in the bay and creeks in the spring. Fishing with hook and line in Whitby and Pickering harbors was better than it has been for some years, both in size of fish and in number taken.

Overseer Willmott, Muskoka, reports that angling in the inland waters during the past summer has been satisfactory, although in most places (the Muskoka lakes principally) the experience of the majority has been that the bass have been small. The efforts of the Government in continuing to introduce adult fish into our waters has met with the approbation of all, both tourist and settler. There is no doubt that the best way to re-stock these waters would be to stop fishing altogether for the term of two years, the lakes being literally swarming with small bass. These would in their time bring fishing to the standard of many years ago. As this course would be most unpopular, the next best method of re-stocking should be devised. This, in his opinion, would be blasting out of passages round insurmountable obstructions between these lakes and the Georgian Bay. This course, he believes, would be preferable to fish ladders; the latter being liable to accident, etc., whereas the former would be a permanency. This could be accomplished at a trifling cost, as tourists would gladly contribute to a fund for the purpose, which, with a little aid from the Government, would be ample. Before, however, soliciting contributions for this purpose, the netting licenses at present in the Muskoka lakes should be withdrawn, as the issuance of these is most unpopular to all classes. Should this suggestion be carried out, it would unavoidably introduce maskinonge into these waters. This he would not consider objectionable, as these fish inhabit the same waters as bass and pickerel elsewhere with no evil results. Should the present netting licenses be removed he would recommend that settlers be granted licenses at a nominal fee for herring only, and only during the month of November, for their private use solely. The laws have been well observed both by the mill owners and fishermen.

Overseer Wonnacott, Elgin, reports a very small catch in comparison with the two preceding years, owing partly, no doubt, to the unusual number of storms, both of wind and rain. The pound nets suffered severely both spring and fall. The most valuable fish, viz., the sturgeon, seems to be about depleted. Whitefish and pickerel were quite scarce during the past season, and, owing to the unsettled condition of the water, the herring scarcely came on shore during the fall, but later in the season; that is, after the pound nets were taken up, some very good catches of herring and perch were made by the gill net men. It appears to him that the only valuable asset left to the fisheries is the herring, as far as his district is concerned, and that the day is not far distant when some protection will have to be given them. Herring were caught in gill nets as late as the 10th December which were still full of spawn. Nearly all the fish caught were exported to the United States. Some high prices were realized, which, in part helped the fishermen out for the short catch. The law was pretty carefully observed, no illegal fishing coming to his knowledge. He says the carp are getting very numerous in the larger streams, which has just about destroyed the angling in the catfish stream at Port Bruce, and also in the Otter Creek at Port Burwell. Some measures should be adopted to try and exterminate

inate this destructive fish. The hoop net set in the Otter Creek at Port Burwell did not have the desired effect, owing probably, in part, to the net not being properly set, and partly by the net being interfered with by parties living up the stream. There are no fishways in his division, although at one time, before the dam was rebuilt at Vienna, he thinks one was in existence there. About the only fish that would make use of it probably were mullet and suckers. On the whole the close seasons were well observed. Of blue pickerel, while some very fair catches were made by one or two men, he thinks, on the whole, it is a mistake to protect this fish, for they certainly destroy a great quantity of the more valuable fish, and the market for this fish is not what it used to be; in fact they are nearly valueless from a commercial standpoint.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that there has been a large falling off in the catch of herring during the year 1902. This may be accounted for by the adverse winds and currents which prevailed during a greater part of the season. The fishermen report that in the early part of the season, while the weather was favorable, the catch was somewhat larger than last season. There was also a depreciation in the quantity of whitefish taken. In regard to this it is claimed by the fishermen that the refuse from the city is deposited on the feeding beds, thereby destroying the food supply and driving the fish to other waters. He has seen nets filled with what was no doubt filth from the city. There was a satisfactory increase in the trout catch during the season. The law was well observed on the whole. In two cases fines were imposed on parties for setting nets in prohibited waters, and a quantity of maskinonge was confiscated. The transportation companies and police officials have shown a disposition to help keep the laws and regulations of the Department.

Overseer Yates, Huron, reports that the season has been a poor one, the first part being very stormy, which interfered very much with fishermen. The pound net men particularly suffered on this account. The fish caught were of a larger size, and the quality good. There were not as many licenses issued in this division this year as in former years. He is pleased to report that the close season has been well observed for the past two years; this, he thinks, accounts for the excellent bass fishing in his district during the year. The catch was good and of excellent quality. The catch of herring and perch with hook and line was very large at Goderich, Port Albert and Bayfield. The mill owners have observed the laws regarding the pollution of streams with sawdust. On the whole, he says, the laws have been fairly well observed. About thirty-five per cent. of the catch is sold in the local market.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

Southampton, Dec. 31st, 1902

SIR,—I beg to submit my fourth annual report of the work done by the Fisheries Cruiser "Gilphie."

I proceeded, along with the engineer, to fit out the vessel on the 24th March, and she was ready for work on the 9th April. Owing to stormy weather, however, we were not able to leave port until the 10th, when we sailed down the south shore as far as Collingwood, where we remained all the following day interviewing the overseer and fishermen. On Thursday, the 11th, we left for Penetang, calling at Christian Islands, Cedar Point and Thunder Bay. On Monday morning we left Penetang, remaining over night at Muskoka Mills, and on the following day we succeeded in capturing 9 trap nets in the vicinity

of Waubuno and Copperhead Islands. On Thursday, the 17th April, we captured two trap nets and four seines in Shawanaga Bay, and imposed fines of \$10 each on an Indian and white man for fishing illegally. On the following day, after visiting Point au Baril, we returned to Shawanaga Bay, and succeeded in capturing two more seines, and again on the following day we seized a trap net near Jack Rock. The following week was spent in patrolling all the bays and islands between Parry Sound and Penetang. We found one trap net on Friday 25th near Allan's Straits. On Monday, 28th April, after leaving Penetang, we visited Giant's Tomb, and captured a large trap net on the west side of the Island; and on the following day we seized another trap at Salt Harbor Point, Christian Island. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling around Beausoliel Island and Thunder Bay, calling at Midland on Friday for coal, and at Penetang on Saturday, where we had to remain on account of bad weather. We left Penetang at 8 a.m. on Monday, and searched around Waubuno Island, and on the following day Copperhead and Moon Island, but found no nets. The following morning we left Parry Sound and made a diligent search in the Batteau Channel, and the following day in Shebeshekong Channel and the coast of Shawanaga Bay, arriving at Point au Baril at 7 p.m. On Friday we visited Byng Inlet, where I gave licenses to three fishermen; and on Saturday we made diligent search of the inlet for seines, and proceeded to the Bustard Islands. The following week was spent in patrolling Bad River, Key River, Fraser Bay and Badgely Channel. We seized a trap net in McGregor's Bay, and a seine on West Mary Island.

During the next three weeks we patrolled between the Bustards and Penetang. The weather was very unfavorable and little fishing was done. No seizures were made. On Monday, the 9th of June, at the request of the Harbour Master, we replaced some bouys which had been dragged out of position. We left Penetang on Tuesday, calling at Minnecognashene and Waubuno, Sans Soucie and Copperhead Islands, making a thorough search for nets, but none were discovered. On Saturday, the 14th of June, we left the Bustards with the two rowboats and searched Bad River, with the result of capturing one trap net. On Monday we proceeded to Killarney, and while there succeeded in capturing four seines and one trap net. Overseer Oliver joined us and remained during the next four days. We patrolled the waters between Killarney and Snug Harbour, and on the following morning made a search of Frazer Bay. On Thursday we searched under the lea of Little Clouche Island, but owing to the heavy winds were obliged to give up and go to Little Current. On Friday we went to Smith's Bay, where we anchored the cruiser and took the boats, and were successful in capturing 4 trap nets and one seine. The former were owned by residents of Killarney, and the latter by Indians, who ran away on our approach. We continued the search on Saturday, but without finding any nets. We then went to Little Current and remained over Sunday. On Monday we patrolled all the way to Killarney and captured two seines, and on Tuesday another seine. On Wednesday we left Killarney at 4 a.m., and anchored the cruiser at William Island. We then took the large boat and visited Wikwimikong, where we found some seines, which we proceeded to remove, when the Indians came down in force and tried to prevent us. The Chief arrived and ordered the Indians away. We then took the seines—3 in number, and spread them on the shore to dry. We left Killarney and patrolled the waters as far as Campbell's Rock, calling at Point au Baril and Dillon's Point, without discovering any nets. On Saturday we started out with the two boats, one patrolling around the Umbrella Island, and the other Sandy Island, and succeeded in capturing three large trap nets at the latter island. On Thursday we seized another trap net at Whaleback near Espabekong, and on Friday we got 3

more traps near Giant's Tomb, all of which we burnt. We were delayed at Penetang until Tuesday at 2 p.m. taking on coal. We then left for Christian Island, and while there assisted in releasing a tug which had been surrounded by a large boom of logs. We then patrolled Nottawasaga Bay, but it got so stormy that we had to make for Collingwood. Called on Overseer Howard, who reported that everything was all right. We spent the next three days in patrolling Nottawasaga Bay, and around Christian Islands as well as Thunder Bay. We arrived in Penetang at 3 p.m., on Saturday, 12th July, where we were compelled to remain until Wednesday the 16th, on account of a heavy gale which was blowing. On Wednesday we proceeded to Owen Sound, calling at Christian Island, and remained there on Thursday painting the boat and fixing up generally. On Friday morning we left Owen Sound and patrolled along the shore to Wiarton, where we were joined by Overseer Stephens. We then visited Whitecloud, Griffith and Hay Islands searching for nets, and stayed at Whitecloud Island that night. The following day we continued our search around these islands, and received complaints from the settlers that the Indians steal their fowl and other things when they come there to fish in the fall of the year. We then returned to Wiarton, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we got as far as Cape Croker, when we were obliged to seek shelter at Whitecloud Island on account of rough weather. On Tuesday we proceeded to Rattlesnake Harbour, calling at Tobermory, and while at Cape Smith we captured two very large trap nets, which we burnt. On Thursday we called at Partridge Island where we were joined by Overseer Oliver. We then visited McGregor's Bay, and the following day we visited Strawberry Island (where we left Overseer Oliver), also Haywood Island, thence on to Sheguindah and Little Current, where I received your telegram to proceed to Parry Sound and pick up the Commissioner. I left at 2 and arrived at Killarney at 7 p.m., and on Sunday I proceeded to the Bustard Islands, where I arrived at 5 p.m. On Monday, 28th July, we left the Bustards, calling at Point au Baril at noon, and then made search of Shawanaga Bay and Shebeshekong Bays, arriving at Parry Sound at 7 p.m. On the following morning we proceeded to Depot Harbour, where we met the Commissioner of Fisheries and returned again to Parry Sound arriving at 8 p.m. On Wednesday morning we left Parry Sound, calling at Dillon's Point, Shawanaga Bay and Point au Baril, arriving at the Bustards at 6 p.m. On the following morning we proceeded to Killarney, where we took on soft coal and then went to Round Island. On Friday we visited Rattlesnake Harbour and South Bay, and on Saturday went to Owen Sound and took on some hard coal. On Monday and Tuesday we patrolled in the vicinity of Minnecognashene and Go Home River, also Jubilee, Wabuno, Copperhead and Sans Soucie Islands, and as far as Rose Point. On Wednesday we succeeded in capturing two trap nets at Sandy Islands, and on Thursday made our way to Penetang, being short of coal, where we arrived at 5 p.m. We washed out the boiler on Friday, and took on ten tons of hard coal on Saturday.

On Monday, 11th August, we again left Penetang and continued our search for nets among the islands, but without success until Thursday, when at the Limestone Islands we captured four trap nets. On Friday we searched Shawanaga and Shebeshekong Bays, and at the latter place found some relics of nets, as well as a large deer which had been killed in the water and drifted on shore. On Saturday we searched all along the shore to Parry Sound, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday 18th we captured two large trap nets near Waubuno Island, and on Wednesday we found two more near Giant's Tomb. We left Thunder Bay on Thursday at 7 a.m. for Watchers Island, but the wind was too strong to admit of any work, and we were obliged to run to the Christian Islands for shelter. We had to remain until Saturday morning, when we left

for Penetang. Tuesday, 2nd Sept., we proceeded to Midland and took on 9½ tons of soft coal, and then returned to Penetang. The remainder of the week was too windy to do much in the way of grappling with the small boats, although we visited Maxwell Island, Go-home and the back water of the Moon River; also Copperhead, Sans Soucie, Iona Rock, Quivive, Campbell's Rock and Sandy Islands, arriving at Parry Sound on Saturday at noon. On Monday morning we left Parry Sound with Dr. Stone on board to pick up the body of Mrs. White, wife of the lighthouse keeper, who with her son were reported drowned. We found the body on shore, but did not find that of the son. We again left Parry Sound at noon, and reached Point au Baril at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a heavy gale was blowing, and we were obliged to remain at Point au Baril. The Str. Atlantic was 24 hours behind time on Thursday, and still no sign of her. At 6 a.m. we left for the Bustards and Killarney where we arrived at 6 p.m., and on Saturday worked our way to Little Current. We here saw Overseer Oliver, who reported that very little fishing had been done so far in September. On Monday we left Little Current, calling at Centre Island and Cape Smith, where we anchored, as the sea was very heavy outside. At 7 the same day the wind changed and came from the north, and we were obliged to lift anchor and make for Fitzwilliam Island, where we arrived at 10.30. On Tuesday we arrived at Tobermory, the wind still blowing very hard. I heard a great many complaints from fishermen about the rough weather—that it was the worst season they had ever seen. On Wednesday we visited Lion's Head, but there was no fishing going on. On Thursday at Cape Croker we saw a few Indians getting ready for fall fishing. We arrived at Wiarton at 1 p.m., and had an interview with Overseer Stephens, who reported that everything was all right. On Thursday, 19th Sept., we left Wiarton with Overseer Stephens on board, and visited his district, returning to Wiarton at 5 p.m. On Saturday we left Wiarton at 8 a.m. and saw one small boat off Cape Commodore. It made for the shore as soon as we were seen. We arrived at Owen Sound at noon and took on 3 tons of soft coal. We left Owen Sound on Monday morning, patrolling along the shore of the bay and Vail's Point, arriving at Meaford at 5 p.m. On the following day we visited Thornbury, and found that there was only one man there fishing. We then proceeded to Collingwood, and were informed by Overseer Howard that everything was in good shape. Wednesday proved too stormy to venture out, but on Thursday we managed to make a circle around Nottawasaga Bay, and arrived at Thunder Bay at 5 p.m. Wind southeast and blowing very hard. On Friday we went to Muskoka Mills, calling at Hope, Christian and Beckwith Islands, but saw very few signs of fishing. On Saturday I sent one boat to search McRae's Lake and the other to Honey Harbour, but no signs of illegal fishing were discovered, and we arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m.

On Monday, 29th Sept. we called at Minnecognashene Island, where I made the cruiser fast and sent the boats, one to Giant's Tomb and the other to Whaleback Channel. We succeeded in capturing a very large trap net near Eshpabekong Island, which we burnt. On the following day we searched without success in the neighborhood of Tommahawk Point, and arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday we spent in washing out the boiler and fixing things up generally, and on Friday went to Midland and took on ten tons of soft coal, and then visited Victoria Harbour and saw Overseer Labatt. On Saturday we grappled around Methodist and Sturgeon Points and Green Island, and seized 3 trap nets, which we burnt. We arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. On Monday morning we patrolled in the vicinity of Go-home and McQuade Island, and also at Waubuno, Iona, Rockall and Quivive, but did not find any nets. On the following day we visited Copperhead and San Soucie, and found that nearly

everybody had left. We then went to Campbell's Rock, but found it too rough to visit Sandy Island with a boat. We cruised to Parry Sound, and on Wednesday went to Point au Baril, calling at Shebeshekong, Shawanaga Bay and Freddie Channel. On Thursday we were obliged to remain at Point au Baril, as it was too rough to venture out with our deck loaded with soft coal. On Friday the wind was blowing hard and a big sea running. We left for Byng Inlet, where we made a thorough search with boats for nets. Saturday was stormy and hazy, so we remained at Byrg Inlet until Sunday morning, when we went to Killarney.

On Monday, the 13th October, we visited Little Current and saw Overseer Oliver, and on Tuesday visited McGregor and Fraser bays. The pound net fishermen reported good catches. We returned to Little Current at 6 p.m., and on the following day went down the inside channel to Killarney. On Thursday we visited the Bustards, and went to Bad River in our long boat. Here we found parties from Killarney and Wikwimekong trying to catch whitefish on the shoals. We returned to the cruiser at 8 p.m. On Friday we went to Black Bay, and up as far as Groundie Rock, where we found some Wikwimekong and other Indians fishing, and on Saturday went down to the Key River, returning to the Bustards at 3 p.m., where we remained over Sunday. Monday, 20th October, wind was blowing very hard and cold. No boats were moving. On Tuesday we left at 7 a.m., arriving at Point au Baril at noon. Saw very little fishing going on, and in the afternoon we patrolled Shawanaga Bay and arrived at the Freddie Channel, where we remained for the night. On Wednesday we left for Parry Sound, and on Thursday visited Sandy Island, Campbell's Rock, Sans Souci and Copperhead. We next visited the Moon River with the long boat. Several of the fishermen complained of having lost nets during the storm. On Saturday we left Waubuno Island at 7 a.m., and saw several boats trolling off Moose Point, called at Minnecognashene and arrived at Penetang at 4.30 p.m. On Monday, 27th October, we went to Midland and took on 10½ tons of soft coal and some wood, returning to Penetang at 6 p.m. On Tuesday we patrolled in the vicinity of Minnecognashene, Maxwell, Jubilee and Waubuno Islands, arriving at Copperhead at 6 p.m., and on Wednesday we went to Point au Baril by way of the Shebeshekong Channel. Thursday the wind was blowing a gale and no boats were moving, and on Friday, although there was still a heavy sea running, we left for Byng Inlet. On Saturday, at 8 a.m., we left Byng Inlet, but after going about two miles were obliged to return on account of the heavy sea running, and on Sunday we went to the Bustards, where we arrived at noon. There was no one at these islands, but we found a few men at Bad River on Tuesday. They were fishing for herring, and said the fishing was never so good before. We were unable to leave, on account of the heavy sea, before Wednesday, when we ran down to the Key River, where we found several Indians and two white men fishing for herring and making good catches.

On Thursday, 6th November, we left the Bustards and were obliged to run into Byng Inlet for shelter on account of the heavy seas. On Friday we arrived at Point au Baril at noon, and found that everybody had quit fishing, and that the fish houses were closed up. We then patrolled Shawanaga and Shebeshekong bays, and the next morning went to Parry Sound, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday, 10th November, we visited Sandy Island, where we found one man fishing herring, and on Tuesday searched around Campbell's Rock. It rained very heavily and turned to sleet during the night. We left Campbell's Rock on Wednesday, with a heavy sea rolling, called at Copperhead and Sans Soucie, and on Thursday went up the back waters of Moon River, where we found several parties fishing for herring. On Friday we visited Waubuno

Island, and found an old trap net, and then went to Jubilee Island for the night. On Saturday the wind was blowing hard with snow. We went to Midland and got coal, and then went on to Penetang. On Monday we visited Go-home and Split Rock, and at each place we found one man fishing for herring; and on Tuesday we called at Jubilee Island, where we took the boats and searched around Bass or Moose Islands. We succeeded in capturing two trap nets, as well as a lot of culled salted fish. We then returned to Waubuno, where we found a man fishing for herring. On Thursday we visited the back waters of the Moon Island and River, where we found some settlers fishing for home consumption. We visited several places on Friday, and found that everyone had left; and on Saturday we went to Parry Sound, where we had to remain until Tuesday morning on account of the storm. We then visited Palestine, Sand and Snake Islands, where we found several parties fishing for herring; and on Wednesday we called at Sans Soucie and Copperhead, but there was no one at either place. On Thursday it was very cold with snow. We visited Waubuno and Capt. Allan's Strait, but could go no further on account of the snow and were obliged to tie up to rocks. On Friday and Saturday we visited Jubilee and Moose Islands, also Split Rock and Minnecognashene, but everyone had left.

On Monday, 1st December, it was blowing hard and snowing. We left Penetang and called at Thunder Bay, Cedar Point and Christian Islands, reaching Collingwood at 5 p.m. On Tuesday I learned from overseer Howard that no fishing had been done since the close season ended. We went on to Meaford, where we were storm-bound until Saturday, when we went to Wiarton, and on Monday had an interview with Overseer Stephens, who stated that a good deal of illegal fishing had been carried on around the islands, and that he had confiscated some nets. Tuesday morning we left Wiarton and arrived at Owen Sound at 2 p.m., after hard work getting through the ice. We got the boat up to the the Abbey Bros. dock on Wednesday, 10th December, and after putting everything in shape for the winter, I dismissed the crew.

Your obedient servant,

A. McAULAY, Captain.

THE STOCKING OF INLAND WATERS WITH BLACK BASS.

This is a subject which I must treat chiefly by the aid of such light as I have obtained in the discharge of my official duties, rather than as the result of special observation and investigation otherwise; and my paper will therefore of necessity be more of a relation of the work as it has been conducted in this province, than a treatment of the question from a technical or scientific standpoint.

The work of re-stocking the inland waters of Ontario with black bass on an extensive scale is but of recent origin. It is recorded that bass were transplanted by the Dominion Government as long ago as 1873, and have been transplanted at irregular intervals since; but the instances are few, and the work does not seem to have been prosecuted to any considerable extent or with any special vigor, for only incidental references are made to it in the official reports. It appears to have been treated merely as an incident to what presumably was considered more important, or at least more necessary, work, the propagation of the greater food fishes—the trout and whitefish. The Provincial Government, while the dispute with the Dominion Government as to the ownership of the fisheries remained unsettled, probably felt a difficulty in doing more than grant pecuniary aid to localities which were undertaking a little stocking on their own account. But, be this as it may, no systematized or organized plan was inaugurated or carried into execution by the province until the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England had decided that the fisheries were the property of the province, and the province had assumed the duties which the committee determined belonged to it, and had organized a department. The fact was at once appreciated by the Ontario Government that our inland waters could be made a fruitful and lasting source of profit and pleasure to our people if good fishing could be established and maintained therein, and that it was manifestly a public duty to put forth every effort for the accomplishment of that great end, and as speedily as possible. Most, if not all, of the inland lakes and rivers of Ontario are well adapted to the black bass. It is well known that, given a fair chance, a few pair will in a short time populate the waters in which they are placed, their fecundity being great, and their habit of protecting their young ensuring them immunity, to a great extent, from the depredations of other fish; consequently, a relatively large number reach maturity; they will thrive under conditions where the brook trout could not exist, and in water of a much higher temperature; and they can be successfully introduced into waters in which they are not indigenous. These, and other reasons, seemed to indicate the black bass to be the ideal fish with which to re-stock our waters; and the most practical, successful and speedy means of accomplishing this, having regard to the success which had signalized the work already referred to, to transplant the parent fish. Many lakes in the sparsely settled districts are already naturally well stocked, and it was suggested that these waters might be drawn upon for stocking waters which had become more or less depleted in the older and settled portions. But such a policy was open to objection, because these lakes would in turn, it might reasonably be expected, soon themselves become popular as a resort for anglers and tourists. Besides, they were so difficult of access, and so far from railway communication, that the primitive means of transportation which would have to be adopted would be tedious and expensive, and accompanied by so much loss as to make it impossible to enter upon the work as extensively and as economically as would be desirable and necessary to meet the demand which was known to exist. The department therefore felt that such a plan could not be entertained; that the fish would have to be obtained from waters where a minimum of opposition would be raised to their removal, where

they could be obtained in large numbers, and convenient to railway points. Such points having been located upon one or more of our great lakes, the next matter to be considered was that of rapid transportation. The province was not yet prepared to build a car for the purpose, and therefore the Government approached the railways, which it was thought would be interested in the work, with a view to obtaining their active co-operation to the extent of fitting up and placing at the disposal of the department a car for the purpose of carrying fish, bearing in mind that in some of the States the railways had co-operated in that way. A well-known passenger agent has observed: "What would the interior travel amount to if no effort was made to keep up the supply of fish and game? It is not to be supposed for an instant that persons are going to our interior just to see what the rivers and lakes look like. It is, of course, for the pleasure derived in the way of sport incident to the catching of fish and the hunting of game." It was not suggested that a car on anything like so elaborate a scale as some of the United States fish cars should be provided, but merely that a superannuated passenger or express coach should be adapted to the purpose. Ultimately it was found that a greater part of the work, or that which, in the opinion of the department should first be done, was at points to be reached by the Grand Trunk Railway, and therefore the matter of the construction of the car was thoroughly gone into with representatives of that road. Their willingness to co-operate was graciously and readily expressed, a plan was prepared, and the car was equipped. Originally a first-class passenger coach, it is divided into sections, with a passageway down the middle. A double door in the centre on either side is provided for convenience in loading and unloading, taking on ice, etc. There are ten tanks, besides two compartments for ice. The tanks are lined with heavy galvanized iron, and are so constructed that the water may freely circulate from one tank to the other. The car is charged from a railway hydrant or tank en route. At one end of the car is a double lower and upper berth, a lavatory and a compartment for storing the various utensils in use. The fish are taken by seines and in pound nets under contract, which provides that they be delivered on the car. The Government pay for the catching and loading of the fish, the railway company furnish the car and practically free transportation, and the fish are distributed at the point of destination by interested parties under the supervision of the Government overseers. During the first season (1901), in a few weeks' time, nearly 10,000 adult bass, ranging from 12 to 20 inches in length, were deposited in some 18 different lakes and rivers, a greater number than had theretofore been introduced in the province's whole history. The bulk of these fish were deposited before they had spawned that year.

The main essentials to successful transportation are, (1) healthy and vigorous stock, and (2) unceasing attention while in transit. The water should be changed as often as possible, kept at a proper temperature, and frequently oxygenated. The latter is done by means of a hand pump. Our attendant in charge of the car has been much interested in and most devoted to the work. The success of our operations so far may be characterized as almost phenomenal. The fish have been transported in some cases nearly 400 miles; 850 was the largest number carried at any one time, with a loss of only ten per cent.; 720 were carried 225 miles with a loss of not more than two per cent. Of course, without the car, we should have been unable to pursue the work with anything like the success that has attended it. Where the car has been hauled over other systems than the G.T.R., this has been done gratuitously, and at times special service furnished.

The most convenient way to distribute the fish, where there is a steamboat plying on the lake or waters to be stocked, we have found to be from a scow

towed alongside a steamboat. Upon the scow are placed a sufficient number of tanks or barrels to conveniently hold the fish without crowding. Flat-bottomed boats, where these can be obtained, answer admirably. For carrying fish, ordinary washtubs (new, of course), are considered much better than cans or pails, as more can be carried at a time. A few inches of water should be placed in the tub. In transferring the bass to the water, we place a dozen or so, as may be desired, in a tub and dump them quickly but carefully at suitable spots. This plan we find preferable to depositing with dip nets, as the fish are not so likely to become separated. We know the parental instinct is very strongly developed in the bass, and why not the social habit and other domestic qualities also?

Discretion is of course exercised in regard to the waters which are being stocked. The department has been criticised somewhat for placing bass in a certain lake which at one time had been inhabited by speckled trout, on the ground that it should have been restocked with trout instead of bass, or the trout remaining therein given the protection which would have resulted in their increase in due time. The waters referred to are waters which are being extensively visited by holiday-makers. They were clamoring for fish. The residents desired that we stock with fish that would re-establish themselves in the shortest possible time, and afford sport during July and August. They said: "There may be trout in the lake, but we cannot get them; we want a fish that will bite during July and August, otherwise people will not come here; let us have bass." The council of the municipality unanimously appropriated a sum to assist in the work, realizing its importance, and bass were accordingly put in.

Of course we did not approve of putting bass into streams or small bodies of water which are inhabited by brook trout, or in waters where there would be a possibility, however remote, of restoring the trout fishing; but in large bodies of water, several hundred acres in extent, in which the trout are practically exterminated, and which we wish to stock with the greatest possible expedition, I claim that bass are the proper fish. The opponents of bass may also be too apprehensive with regard to the effect on trout which the stocking of large bodies of water with bass will have. Henshall, in his "More About the Black Bass," says: "The black bass gets the best of other game fish, not by devouring the fishes themselves, but by devouring their food. For this reason, more than any other, they should not be introduced into the same waters with brook trout."

I should like to mention that I am acquainted with a gentleman who has a fishing preserve in Muskoka, in which he tells me he has trout and bass, and that they are thriving equally well, that the trout are not only holding their own but are increasing rapidly. He showed me last season three trout taken in his preserve which measured $19\frac{3}{4}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively, the largest of which weighed three pounds. He had frequently, he said, opened bass to ascertain upon what they were feeding, and had never in a single instance found a trout. The food consisted principally of crawfish, minnows and perch, which abound in these waters. The preserve comprises three hundred acres. There are no screens to prevent the trout and bass from intermingling. I have also been told that in some of the lakes along the St. John railway in Quebec bass and brook trout have naturally and always co-existed.

There are some who look with contempt upon the black bass as a game fish. Indeed, I remember hearing a delegate at the Montreal meeting say that a man would not be seen going up a back street in his country with a string of bass. There are many, however, who consider the bass quite the peer of the brook trout. Henshall speaks of the salmon as a king, the brook trout as a courtier, and the black bass, "in his virescent cuirass and spring crest, as a doughty warrior whose prowess none can gainsay. He is plucky, game, brave

and unyielding to the last when hooked. He has the arrowy rush and vigor of the trout, the untiring strength and bold leap of the salmon, while he has a system of fighting tactics peculiarly his own. He will rise as readily to the artificial fly as the salmon or the brook trout under the same conditions. I consider him, inch for inch and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims. The royal salmon and the lordly trout must yield the palm to a black bass of equal weight."

Parker Gilmore, an English authority, whose writings appear over the *nom de plume* of "Ubique," and whose statements on sporting subjects are received everywhere without question, has this to say of the black bass: "I fear it will be almost heresy to place the black bass on a par with the trout, but I am bold and will go further. I consider he is the superior of the two. He is equally as good as an article of food, is much stronger, and is untiring in his efforts to escape when hooked." Many other recognized authorities might be quoted to the same effect.

It is not, however, the purpose of this paper to discuss the relative merits of the trout and bass as game fish. I have myself been a bass fisherman for many years, and I have enjoyed to the full the exciting sport it has always afforded, for in our cold waters the bass are most active and vigorous. I have also whipped the far famed Nepigon, which many have declared, and properly so, to be the finest trout stream in the world; and I should not like to say that the black bass is the peer of the trout as found in the Nepigon. But I think I have supplied testimony sufficient to satisfy the most exacting sportsman that if the waters of Ontario are not being stocked with the gamiest of fresh water fishes, we are introducing the next best, and certainly one which none can honestly despise, and the only one, I may say, which, under existing conditions, we are able to utilize, as the Government has at present no brook trout hatcheries, and no resources upon which we can draw for trout.

I shall not attempt either to discuss in detail what appear to me to be the relative advantages and disadvantages of stocking in the manner which we have been adopting, and that of pond culture and the introduction of the fry. Each no doubt has its advantages in some respects, and each its drawbacks. Indeed, I think that better results could be attained where practicable by a combination of the two. Especially would this be so in the case of small lakes and rivers, where a full carload would not be required, and to which a can of fry could be readily despatched, and there are a great many such places in this province. The work could probably also be carried on to a later period. But it is gratifying to us to know that the success of transplanting the parent fish has been demonstrated wherever they have been introduced. As I have already intimated, lakes which were stocked some few years before a department was established, now afford excellent fishing; and those into which bass have since been introduced are said by our officers to be literally swarming with the young of these fish. But pond culture would appear to be yet in the experimental stage, judging by the reports of States which are propagating in that way, and I have, therefore, refrained from recommending any appropriation for the construction of ponds until the results of pond culture appear more certain. Michigan, I suppose, has more nearly solved the difficulty than any other State. But even from that State I have a communication in which the writer says he has for twenty years or more given the black bass considerable attention, and that the result of his own experiment, and what he can learn from others is, that he is not enthusiastic on the subject of raising black bass for stocking other waters for many reasons, one of them being that a given number of adult fish will not produce one-half as many fry in artificial ponds as in the wild state. They spawn too late in the season, in artificial ponds, to be of any use. The fry

must be planted before they are properly weaned, or as soon as they begin to eat, as the young bass do not take kindly to liver or other artificial food, as in the case of brook trout. There are many other reasons equally good on which to base the statement that all that has been accomplished in the experiments is to demonstrate the necessity of giving the black bass the necessary protection during the spawning season. I firmly believe that dame nature has done about everything that can be done for them."

In lieu of the construction of ponds, I have thought of recommending the experiment of screening off small areas at appropriate points on the shores of lakes which we are desirous of stocking, and placing therein a few breeders. The fish would then spawn naturally, and without disturbance, the parent fish could be removed when desired, and the fry when old enough could swim out into the lake. The mesh of the screen could be fine enough to prevent the encroachment of other fish, and strong enough to withstand the force of the sea. The cost would be a mere bagatelle. At the end of the season, the screens could be packed away for use again. An almost unlimited number of pens could be so erected. I have never heard of the experiment being tried, and I should like to hear an expression of opinion as to the idea.

I do not know that I need relate to a gathering such as this, the manifest benefits which will accrue to the whole community from having our inland waters well stocked with game fish. It goes without saying, that every dollar spent in the work will be returned to the people manifold, by the thousands of persons whom good fishing will attract.

The recently inaugurated work has been confined to those waters where tourists have congregated in largest numbers, and where the drain has been heaviest, but it may be extended until all our suitable waters are in a condition to afford the greatest amount of pleasure to the angler. This, of course, cannot be accomplished without an active public sentiment to uphold the department in requiring a strict observance of our laws. To promote the creation of such a sentiment, we have encouraged the formation of Anglers' Associations, as it is believed that these may exercise a potent influence in that direction. But our legislation prohibiting the taking of bass with nets, and their sale, will, no doubt, prove the most effective safeguard for their preservation. It has greatly removed the incentive to take the fish illegally.

S. T. B.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

a Name.	Residence.	District.
Angus Macaulay .	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Cro-by, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
Peter Lamarsh ...	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderson, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield, and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. K. McCargar ..	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
J. Armstrong	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Henry Barr ...	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
George L. Bailey .	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Geo. Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tps. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady ...	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown..	Baysville	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
D. Cattnach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Edw. Charpontier.	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark	Picton.. ..	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
George Clyde	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
.....	Campbellford	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
J. B. Cousineau ..	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tillbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Mcnck, and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford Co., Frontenac.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde..	Nepigon	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
W. J. Donaldson..	Donaldson Mills..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Joseph Ellis	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
John Ferguson ...	Bedford Mills	Counties of Frontenac and Leeds.
A. J. Flood	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
R. Flynn	Mountain Grove..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
3. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner	McDonald's Corn's	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson	Strathroy	Co. of Middlesex.
O. V. Goulette ...	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence, lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. Guerord.....	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft.....	Port Dalhousie ...	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard.....	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Andrew Hughson.	Orangeville.....	County of Dufferin and Tps. of Tossorontio, Adjala, and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
S. A. Huntington.	North Bay.	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
J. A. Johnson....	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone.....	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
Robt. E. Jury....	London.	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour.	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird	Guilda	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
E. T. Loveday ...	Ottawa... ..	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
H. M. Legault....	Sturgeon Falls....	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscamingue and tributaries.
A. B. Messecar...	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls.....	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller.....	Warton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore.....	Lakefield... ..	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
M. Mullin.....	Nipissing.....	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Jas. Myers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey, and Mintos Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay ..	Southampton.....	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
S. R. McEwen ...	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island
A. McIntyre	Keene.....	Tps. of Atonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'
Wm. McKirdy...	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven ..	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
Frank McVean...	London	River Thames.
John Nash	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nicolls.....	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavendish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay ...	Manitowaning....	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris ..	Bolingbroke.....	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lindhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Charles Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassie...	Fort William.....	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul.....	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Harry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Thos. Payette	Penetang.....	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian, Bethwick, and Giant's Tomb Islands.
John Perry	Fort Francis.....	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Jno. Rennie.....	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson..	Hillsburg	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
W. D. Roblin . . .	Adolphustown . . .	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
William Sargent . .	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
P. W. C. Shewen . .	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
Samuel Schell . . .	Port Perry	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
J. G. Sing	Meaford	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Aluwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen	Warton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens . . .	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
A. E. Stephens . . .	Westport	Steamer "Eva Belle,"
James Stead	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
H. M. Vanluven . . .	Yarker	Tp. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
R. M. VanNorman . .	Sault Ste. Marie . .	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
L. P. Villeneuve . . .	Plantagenet	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Adam Waddell	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welsh	Carleton Place	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham, Co. Lanark.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. J. Wensley....	Wensley	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Wilmott ...	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Fred. Williams...	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
O. W. Wonnacott.	Copenhagen . . .	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood	Toronto	Tp of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
Frank Worden ...	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yellands.	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ending 31st December, 1902.

District.	Name.	Amount.
Lake Nepigon.....	McKirdy, William.....	\$1,095 00
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Nash, John.....	1,393 00
	Guerord, Alexander.....	40 00
	Perry, John.....	25 00
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alexander.....	1,385 00
	VanNorman, R. M.....	1,226 00
Lake Huron and North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard.....	4,499 00
Georgian Bay	Howard, Patrick.....	225 00
	Johnston, J. A.....	211 25
	Labatt, Felix.....	35 00
	Pratt, William.....	130 00
	Payette, Thomas.....	126 00
	Stephens, James.....	262 00
	Waddell, Adam.....	312 00
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	McAulay, M. A.....	373 00
	Stewart, Neil.....	69 00
	Yates, James.....	505 00
	Steed, James.....	2,843 00
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River...	Allan, Orlando.....	436 50
	Cousineau, J. B.....	747 00
	Stephens, J. E.....	225 00
	McRitchie, James.....	77 50
	Crotty, John.....	3 00
	Jury, R. E.....	15 44
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Lamarsh, Peter.....	3,240 51
	Laird, J. K.....	4,730 00
	Stewart, William.....	1,141 00
	Wonnacott, C. W.....	4,260 00
	McColl, George D.....	2,413 65
	Farrell, John.....	439 50
	Couper, A.....	553 00
	Ellis, Joseph.....	581 00
Lake Ontario.....	Hadgraft, Robert.....	396 00
	Ogg, Charles.....	255 00
	Sargent, William.....	80 00
	Walker, R. J.....	27 00
	Wood, W. R.....	116 00
	Willis, J. M.....	53 00
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	126 50
	Clark, Marshall.....	190 00
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.....	320 00
	Roblin, W. D.....	95 50
	Rennie, John.....	181 00
Counties :—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark.....	Clyde, George.....	625 00
	Craig, William.....	138 00
	Flynn, Robert.....	102 00
	Donaldson, W. J.....	4 00
	Sliter, A. E.....	65 00
	Rilton, George.....	145 00
	Normie T. B.....	16 00
	Flood, A. J.....	100 00
	Johnson, C. J.....	1 00
	Mair, David.....	5 00
	Villepueuve, L. P.....	52 25
	Loxday, E. T.....	9 00
	Barr, Henry.....	127 00
	Taylor, Chas.....	24 00
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other Inland Counties	Brown, John.....	5 00
	Yelland, J. H.....	40 00
	Cock, Louis.....	327 60
	Brady, Nicholas.....	52 50
	Nicholls, Thomas.....	30 00
	Gerow, J. A.....	5 00
	Bowerman, John.....	6 00
	Vanluven, H. M.....	33 00
	McIntyre, A. W.....	15 00
	Wensley, P. J.....	3 00

**Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year
ending 31st December, 1902.—Concluded.**

District.	Name.	Amount.	
River St. Lawrence	Cattanach, D.	287 00	
	Driscoll, John.	20 00	
	Goulette, O. V.	91 00	
	Mathen, Henry.	13 00	
	Blondin, Isaac.	18 00	
	Gibson, J. R.	5 00	
Lake Simcoe	Steele, John.	25 00	
Muskoka.	Smith, William.	30 00	
Nipissing	Legault, H. M.	1,545 00	
Unclassified	Mullin, M.	170 00	
Lease of lakes	Armstrong, John.	22 00	
		90 00	
		500 00	
			\$40,203 70
Refunds on account of Revenue :—			
County Ontario (fine).	George Grant, 1899..	\$10 00	
“ “ “	George Thompson, “ ..	10 00	
“ “ “	Richard Lightfoot, “ ..	10 00	
“ “ “	John Steele, “ ..	10 00	
“ Renfrew (half fine)	Henry Barr, 1901..	13 00	
“ Welland (fine)	Levi E. Kinsley, “ ..	5 00	
“ Peterboro (half fine)	Robert Grey, “ ..	5 00	
			63 00
			\$40,140 70

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels
quantities of fish caught

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>									
1	Lake of the Woods.....					15	1,300	36	.....	13,500 1,900
2	Lake Manitou.....					1	75	2	.....	1,000 150
3	Shoal Lake.....	1	8	600	2	4	325	9	.....	6,200 1,100
4	Big Sandy Lake.....					1	50	2	.....	1,000 150
5	Lake Wabigoon.....					1	30	2	.....	300 50
6	Basswood Lake.....					1	75	2	.....	1,000 150
7	Crow Lake.....					1	75	2	.....	2,800 400
8	Peak Lake.....					1	75	2	.....	1,000 150
9	Rainy Lake, etc.....					3	80	5	.....	4,500 225
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meri- dian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake.....					3	300	5	.....	2,000 200
	Total	1	8	600	2	31	2,386	67	..	33,300 4,475

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods.....			151,308	7,736		159,125	34,748
2	Lake Manitou.....			1,830	916		809	462
3	Shoal Lake.....			36,942	707		36,442	8,114
4	Big Sandy Lake.....			972	319		538	227
5	Lake Wabigoon.....			500	50		600	800
6	Basswood Lake.....			3,000			9,000	3,000
7	Crow Lake.....			20,423	4,746		360	
8	Peak Lake.....			2,000	2,000			
9	Rainy Lake, etc.....			45,000	45,000			4,000
10	*District lying between 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake.....			2,000			200	
	Total			263,975	61,504		207,074	51,341
	Value			\$21,118 00	6,150 40		10,353 70	2,053 64

*Returns incomplete.

FISHERIES.

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and during the year 1902.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
.....	20	2,500	12	600	.....	.....	3	300	3	500	1
.....	2
.....	3
.....	4
.....	5
.....	6
.....	7
.....	8
.....	9
.....	10
.....	20	2,500	12	600	.....	.....	3	300	3	500	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eel.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	44,049	.....	.....	2,313	240,739	.....	1,853	128	.....	.....	38,071 98	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 53	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,172 72	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 64	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,126 44	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,260 00	9
.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 60	10
.....	44,099	.....	.....	4,323	240,739	.....	1,853	128	.....	.....	55,646 91	
..... \$	2,645 94	.....	.....	259 38	12,036 95	.....	926 50	102 40	.....	.....	55,646 91	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing materials.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$		\$				\$	
1	Thunder Bay	8	144	9,250	32	35	3,250	54	.....	158,500	8,382
2	Dog Lake					2	200	4	.....	3,000	260
3	Pilot Harbour	1		1,500	3				.....	
4	Richardson Harbour	1		8,000	12	2	400	4	.....	18,000	3,600
5	Indian Harbour	1		3,000	10				.....	12,000	1,600
6	Caribou Island					1	100	2	.....	6,000	150
7	Michipicoton Island	1		8,000	12	2	300	5	.....	29,000	2,600
8	Point Mamainse	1		1,800	5				.....	24,000	1,800
9	Batchewana Bay					2	200	4	.....	6,000	1,200
10	Goulais Bay					5	650	12	.....	2,000	200
	Totals	13	144	31,550	74	49	5,100	85	.....	258,500	19,792

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Thunder Bay		105,220	192,393	543,816	.....	26,105	1,860
2	Dog Lake			12,000	1,800	.....	7,000	900
3	Pilot Harbour			53,000	5,000	.....	2,100	300
4	Richardson Harbour			13,200	258,900	.....	
5	Indian Harbour			900	185,300	.....	
6	Caribou Island				14,500	.....	
7	Michipicoton Island			57,850	87,500	.....	
8	Point Mamainse			9,000	71,000	.....	
9	Batchewana Bay			16,600	120,000	.....	
10	Goulais Bay			44,000	46,000	.....	
	Totals		105,220	398,943	1,333,816	.....	35,205	3,060
	Values.		\$2,104 40	31,915 44	133,381 60	.....	1,760 25	122 40

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing materials.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	16	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	535	1	300	1
.....	1	400	.....	.....	2
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3
.....	1,000	.....	.....	4
.....	500	.....	.....	5
.....	6
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	7
.....	2,000	.....	.....	8
.....	2,500	.....	.....	9
.....	4	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	10
.....
.....	30	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12,435	1	300	.....

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee,	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls	brls	\$ c.	
.....	4,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	138½	.....	74,935 29	1
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,526 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,917 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,946 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	20,112 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,373 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,820 00	8
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	14,208 00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,138 00	10
.....	5,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	226½	151	173,430 29	.....
.....	351 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 60	.....	.....	2,265 00	1,510 00	173,430 29	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Huron

Number.	Dist icts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Lake Huron Division.				\$		\$				\$	
1	Tenby Bay					1	100	2		1,000	50
2	Macksville	1		600	3					2,000	200
3	Thessalon and Bruce Mines.	1		1,500	3	6	600	12		12,600	450
4	Byng Inlet					1	75	2		4,000	150
5	Blind River					1	40	2		2,000	100
6	Spragge					4	325	8		7,400	750
7	Kagawong	1	10	1,800	5	1	100	2		14,000	700
8	Little Current	1	13	1,000	6	4	375	10		500	200
9	Gore Bay	1	10	1,500	6	2	280	3			
10	Meldrum Bay	2	25	8,000	12	1	150	3		48,000	5,000
11	Cockburn Islands	4	75	10,800	23	3	225			78,600	7,700
12	Ducks Islands	5	77	19,200	19	9	882	18		155,000	15,425
13	South Bay Mouth	2	24	2,000	10	5	622	11		68,000	4,900
14	Fitzwilliam Island					18	1,650	34		53,000	2,875
15	Squaw Island	4	69	8,200	20	1	200	2		102,000	9,000
16	Killarney	3	60	15,000	15	38	3,367	75		231,000	19,800
17	Bustard Islands	1	15	6,000	6	20	2,201	53		106,000	7,005
Totals		26	378	85,600	128	115	11,192	237		884,500	74,305

Lake Huron. —

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>							
1	Tenby Bay.....			800	900		800	6,200
2	Marksville.....	20		46,100	40,650		26,400	4,600
3	Thessalon and Bruce Mines.....			15,900	18,600		300	
4	Byng Inlet.....			2,000	2,000		7,000	
5	Blind River.....			150	850			
6	Soragge.....	40		7,500	27,000		66,000	100
7	Kagawong.....			38,000	44,000			
8	Little Current.....	120		69,000	25,100		88,000	11,800
9	Gore Bay.....	66		14,500	9,390		31,500	1,100
10	Meldrum Bay.....			30,000	17,000		14,000	
11	Cockburn Islands.....			76,000	205,000			
12	Ducks Islands.....		200	142,000	364,000			
13	South Bay Mouth.....			114,800	109,400			
14	Fitzwilliam Island.....	100		73,000	156,000		69,000	
15	Squaw Island.....			64,000	38,000		1,000	
16	Killarney.....			341,300	100,015		143,076	13,050
17	Bustard Islands.....	183	25,000	114,100	59,300		84,500	34,800
	Totals.....	529	25,200	1,149,150	1,217,205		569,716	71,650
	Values.....	2,116	504	91,932	121,720 50		28,488 80	2,866

FISHERIES—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
													1
			3	800					1	100			2
									1	400			3
													4
			8	1,600					1	200			5
									1	200			6
			15	3,500									7
			5	1,500			100	5	2	600			8
			5	1,000					2	500			9
													10
			7	775					1	130			11
			2	250									12
													13
													14
									2	1,000	2	1,500	15
													16
													17
			45	9,375			100	5	11	3,150	2	1,500	

Continued.

Mackinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ c.	
						2,800					498 00	1
	4,700					1,000	280				9,779 00	2
											3,147 00	3
											710 00	4
	4,800				900	6,000					97 00	5
											7,217 00	6
	6,300				185		251				7,440 00	7
	2,000						50		20	30	13,894 75	8
											3 982 00	9
											5,445 00	10
											26,580 00	11
										20	47,964 00	12
											20,124 00	13
											25,290 00	14
											8,970 00	15
	380		295	745	534	30					45,084 95	16
				2,000	10,500	16,600					24,794 00	17
	18,180		295	2,745	12,119	26,430	581		20	50	251,016 70	..
	1,090.80		8.85	164.70	605.95	528.60	290.50		200.00	500.00	251,016 70	..

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Parry Sound	4	....	6,500	21	18	1,340	24	....	140,000 15,800
2	Waubashene	1	14	1,200	2	8	650	16	..	15,000 1,500
3	Victoria Harbour .....			....		4	600	8	80	24,000 1,200
4	Midland .....			....		13	1,000	26	....	27,000 3,000
5	Penetanguishene .....			....		6	400	12	....	9,000 800
6	Collingwood	3	50	9,000	18	21	685	42	....	142,300 8,585
7	Owen Sound	4	80	13,400	22	37	2,828	74	1,760	.... 9,986
8	Colpoys Bay and Tober- morry	5	85	12,300	28	15	542	30	347	164,760 11,632
	Totals	17	229	42,400	91	122	8,045	232	2,187	522,060 52,503

Georgian Bay. —

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>							
1	Parry Sound	36	4,300	199,900	279,100	....	2,250	400
2	Waubashene	100	2,600	3,800	5,200	....	49,300	16,800
3	Victoria Harbour			41,140	42,500	....	44,300	....
4	Midland	1,452	....	25,850	124,500	....	....	1,850
5	Penetanguishene	38	....	3,700	....	....	....	....
6	Collingwood	140	109,000	61,800	113,950	....	....	....
7	Owen Sound	36	3,100	112,600	400,200	....	....	....
8	Colpay's Bay and Tober- morry	35	2,200	7,500	435,020	....	....	20
	Totals	1,837	121,200	456,290	1,400,470	....	95,850	18,570
	Values	7,348	2,424	36,503 20	1,400 47	....	4,792 50	742 80

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper.)</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	5	137	17,500	35	26	2,110	58	....	211,800 7,513
2	Southampton to Goderich ..	2	15	3,800	8	3	210	6	104	54,850 2,600
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	2	56	6,000	8	15	1,655	48	30	43,000 3,320
4	Bosanquet Township .....			....		7	351	15	...	4,445 499
5	Plympton do .....			....		8	490	11	...	....
6	Sarnia do	1	20	1,400	4	33	1,760	47	4	9,400 265
	Totals	10	228	28,700	55	92	£,576	185	138	\$23,495 14,197

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	3	500	1	1,500	1
.....	3	3,000	.....	.....	2
.....	2	200	1	300	3
.....	4	2,800	.....	.....	4
.....	5
.....	3	500	.....	.....	6
.....	2	300	.....	.....	7
.....	8
.....	17	7,300	2	1,800	.....

Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brl.	Brls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	2,190	12,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,260 50	1
.....	4,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,864 50	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,013 60	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,380 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 00	5
.....	22,450	.....	9,000	.....	.....	15,000	5,600	.....	64	20	24,636 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,234 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	10½	46,281 80	8
.....	28,240	.....	9,000	.....	2,190	27,600	5,600	.....	253	30½	200,118 40	.....
.....	\$1,694 40	.....	\$270	.....	\$109 50	\$552	2,800	.....	2,530	305	200,118 40	.....

(Proper).

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	500	150	2	300					4	2,000			1
									1	500			2
			13	2,030					13	1,490			3
1	140	20	4	980					1	250			4
			10	1,950					1	500			5
			27	5,530					2	1,050			6
2	640	170	56	10,790					22	5,790			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper.)</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	770	45,000	10	789,270	.....	.....	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich...	98	2,000	2,000	84,500	.....	.....	.....
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division.....	.....	34,398	10,137	114,070	.....	55,187	.....
4	Bosanquet Township.....	.....	7,320	1,500	9,517	.....	35,691	.....
5	Plympton do .....	.....	35,997	1,080	200	.....	55,539	.....
6	Sarnia do	72½	125,440	2,091	4,450	.....	172,153	.....
	Totals.....	940½	250,155	16,818	1,002,007	.....	318,570	.....
	Values	\$ 3,762 00	5,003 10	1,345 44	100,200 70	.....	15,928 50	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	280	33	.....	.....
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	230	20	.....	.....
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	4	8	1,850	9	81	1,872	151	.....	.....
	Totals	4	8	1,850	9	103	2,382	204	.....	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River St. Clair .....	.....	4,800	1,000	.....	.....	104,350	.....
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,656	886
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	.....	850	38,000	.....	.....	52,850	21,250
	Totals.....	.....	5,650	39,000	.....	.....	186,856	22,136
	Values.....	.....	\$ 113 00	3,120 00	.....	.....	9,342 80	885 44

FISHERIES

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Continued.

Proper.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	486½	.....	88,313 80	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153½	1	10,587 00	2
.....	8,810	.....	3,128	.....	840	25,814	36	.....	.....	.....	16,863 99	3
.....	3,710	.....	2,150	.....	.....	11,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525 99	4
.....	3,160	.....	950	.....	.....	22,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,267 29	5
.....	33,220	.....	130	.....	30	59,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,202 59	6
.....	51,250	.....	6,358	.....	870	119,184	836	.....	640	1	138,760 66	
.....	3,075 00	.....	190 74	.....	43 50	2,383 68	418 00	.....	6,400 00	10 00	138,760 66	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
12	968	715	*7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14	700	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
26	2,859	1,106	8	2,075	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	3
52	4,527	2,361	8	2,089	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	

* Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,090	.....	5,000	.....	.....	53,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,677 30	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	83,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,224 53	2
.....	40,650	.....	44,250	.....	42,750	385,800	1,382	.....	.....	.....	20,860 50	3
.....	41,740	.....	49,250	.....	43,291	523,182	1,382	.....	.....	.....	30,762 33	
.....	2,504 40	.....	1,477 50	.....	2,164 55	10,463 64	691 00	.....	.....	.....	30,762 33	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Peelee Island.....	4	83	10,900	47	8	576	11	328	21,673
2	County Essex.....	2	115	12,000	11	48	5,550	75	.....	4,550
3	do Kent.....	3	19,890	12,700	12	67	8,050	97	.....	446
4	do Elgin.....	8	93	17,425	22	36	5,225	60	.....	.....
5	Houghton and Long Point.	4	73	14,300	28	8	850	16	350	48,600
6	Port Rowan Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,000	70	40	4,500
7	Normandale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,000	54	75	1,200
8	East of Port Dover..	4	38	8,700	16	13	600	28	220	50,200
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....	5	86	12,900	28	13	485	20	.....	39,000
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne.....	3	471	1,675	16	13	955	18	.....	4,500
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.....	2	.....	450	4	31	960	34	.....	3,100
	Totals.....	35	20,849	75,050	184	288	25,151	483	1,013	177,323
										24,490

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	White Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Peelee Island....	.....	233,467	11,510	.....	.....	2,810	53,000
2	County of Essex.....	.....	184,294	95,429	143	2,000	174,823	256,211
3	do Kent.....	.....	552,593	29,419	.....	1,300	289,527	394,830
4	do Elgin.....	.....	710,511	60,186	.....	.....	393,207	119,472
5	Houghton and Long Point.....	.....	277,556	72,527	20	.....	47,859	13,168
6	Port Rowan Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400	12,710
7	Normandale.....	.....	12,800	200	.....	.....	63,500	10,630
8	East of Port Dover.....	.....	312,750	46,750	700	.....	291,450	400
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....	.....	203,300	109,100	.....	.....	117,000	6,600
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne	.....	28,989	24,612	.....	.....	64,463	138,970
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.	.....	915	153	.....	.....	4,200	67,531
	Totals.....	.....	2,517,175	449,886	863	3,300	1,455,239	1,073,522
	Values.....	.....	\$50,343 50	35,990 88	86 30	264 00	72,761 96	42,940 88

† Dip nets.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	10	3,000	1	35	1,000	10	8	1,875	1	4,000	1
2	140	45	62	30,250	12	850	.....	.....	13	5,980	1	130	2
2	500	185	100	41,100	2	100	.....	.....	29	15,450	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	88	39,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8,500	1	1,000	4
.....	.....	.....	20	5,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,100	.....	.....	5
16	4,200	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	275	.....	.....	6
8	4,750	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	17	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,270	.....	.....	8
5	310	210	5	1,200	†4	7	.....	.....	8	1,300	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	14	3,000	†2	10	.....	.....	9	1,650	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	4	1,600	.....	.....	9,000	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
33	9,900	2,640	320	130,650	15	985	10,000	100	121	22,600	3	5,130	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maslinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c	
.....	4,182	.....	55,453	.....	5,975	6,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,194 70	1
.....	19,064	.....	131,086	.....	10,966	177,926	1,803	.....	.....	.....	40,568 83	2
.....	10,760	.....	152,392	.....	1,437	87,374	355	.....	.....	.....	50,993 12	3
.....	7,696	.....	34,514	.....	3,081	32,675	756	.....	.....	.....	46,147 06	4
.....	13,115	.....	11,709	.....	242	6,677	3,450	.....	.....	.....	17,283 76	5
.....	.....	.....	20,200	500	5,100	74,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,205 40	6
.....	.....	.....	83,700	.....	1,120	80,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,057 20	7
.....	13,100	.....	26,400	.....	5,300	25,100	310	60	.....	.....	27,201 50	8
.....	5,900	.....	41,600	.....	700	41,795	167	18	.....	.....	21,478 80	9
.....	35,202	.....	7,392	.....	135	131,138	2,683	.....	.....	.....	17,635 52	10
.....	36,354	.....	1,944	.....	334	9,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,393 88	11
.....	145,373	.....	566,390	500	34,390	674,214	9,524	78	.....	.....	248,159 77	.....
.....	8,722 38	.....	16,991 70	30 00	1,719 50	13,484 28	4,762 00	62 40	.....	.....	248,159 77	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.			\$			\$			\$
1	Queenston	1	5	1,200		2	50	4	+3	600
2	Niagara					12	1,500	24		33,850
3	Port Dalhousie					2	170	4		5,000
4	Louth	2		510	4	1	7	2		6,650
5	Clinton					6	550	12		6,500
6	Grimsby	3		1,200	6					15,000
7	Burlington Beach					13	1,280	21		46,400
8	County of Halton					16	2,780	41		67,500
9	do Peel					7	560	12		9,900
10	do York	1	3	500	2	13	1,325	21		39,500
11	Electoral District of S. Ontario exclusive of Tp. of Reach	2		1,750	4	4	95	8		7,800
12	Counties of Durham & North- umberland					21	760	33		37,900
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					23	306	44		
14	Prince Edward County	3	26	300	10	38	800	68	18	13,900
15	Bay of Quinte	3	23	1,000	9	18	380	36	7	6,000
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River					25	535	31	6	780
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					24	615	35		9,660
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					22	445	31		2,400
	Totals.	15	57	6,460	35	247	12,158	427	31	307,840

† Machines.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Ba.s.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Queenston		1,100	50			2,200	
2	Niagara		492,227	5,846			25,460	
3	Port Dalhousie		200,060	350	30		4,505	375
4	Louth		56,700					1,455
5	Clinton		44,800	500				
6	Grimsby		339,000		3,940			
7	Burlington Beach		231,800	12,625	3,000		1,000	10,700
8	County of Halton		428,990		2,500			
9	do Peel		20,705	255	4,000			250
10	do York		66,880	4,520	7,300			
11	Electoral District of South Ontario exclusive of Tp. Reach		33,314	2,430	332			100
12	Counties of Durham & Northumber- land		90,158	5,195	7,703			58,313
13	Rice Lake and Trent River							900
14	Prince Edward County		18,000	27,900	32,170		1,600	76,280
15	Bay of Quinte		4,000	1,500			10,000	150,000
16	Lennox County and Napanee River						300	34,500
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	1,000	7,185	13,800	3,700		2,000	10,400
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			2,100			1,100	23,401
	Totals	1,000	2,032,919	77,071	64,675		48,165	366,674
	Values	\$ 4,000 00	40,658 38	6,165 68	6,467 50		2,408 25	14,666 96

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tor-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$		\$				\$	
1	Frontenac County					123	1,499	192	39	4,750	624
2	Leeds and Lanark					52	559	91		840	86
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry					2	60	4			
4	Prescott, Russell and Carle- ton Counties					19	228	22	19	785	105
5	Renfrew County					23	168	26	49	1,030	321
6	Nipissing District.	3	18	4,100	11	27	661	37	63	23,800	2,725
7	Peterboro County										
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County										
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.										
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties					2	40	4	9	450	45
	Total	3	18	4,100	11	248	3,215	376	179	31,655	3,906

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel and Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	15½	9,835	75				84,744
2	Leeds and Lanark Counties ..		3,830					14,360
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry Counties						1,700	1,450
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties		250				955	370
5	Renfrew County			1,362	228		3,240	10,413
6	Nipissing District		1,320	500			1,725	1,940
*7	Peterboro' County				500			
*8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		2,500	1,500	30,600		500	600
*9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.		5,000	5,000	4,500		800	
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties		1,100	1,100	1,200		5,200	
	Total	15½	23,835	9,537	37,028		14,120	113,877
	Value	\$62	476 70	762.96	3,702.80		706	4,555.08

* Returns incomplete.

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Concluded.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number.
Seines			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
6		75			74	1,776			1	20			1	
					61	1,545	400	10	1	150	1	150	2	
							400	6					3	
					3	68	1,500	16	3	52			4	
							3,000	40	4	1,650			5	
													6	
													7	
													8	
													9	
													10	
6		75			138	3,389	5,300	72	9	1 872	1	150		

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare	Surgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	White fish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
		1,600	21,947		105,570	60,725					10,901 87	1
	220	880	5,550	6,000	70,170	34,480					5,441 60	2
	9,100	800			30	1,300					764 50	3
	1,815		40		7,600	10,810					773 85	4
	4,199	1,510	663		7,770	751					1,476 23	5
	128,600				200	2,645	13,212	62½			14,665 15	6
											50 00	7
		3,160	83,500		49,500	68,900					9,826 60	8
						10,000					1,190 00	9
						6,600					622 00	10
	143,934	7,950	111,700	6,000	240,840	196,211	13,212	62½			45,711 80	
	8,636 04	477	3,351	360	12,042	3,924.22	6,606	50			45,711.80	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts,	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District...	1	8	600	2	31	2,386	67	.....	33,300	4,475
2	Thunder Bay and Lake Superior	13	144	31,550	74	49	5,100	85	.....	258,500	19,792
3	Lake Huron (N channel)	26	378	85,600	128	115	11,192	237	.....	884,500	74,305
4	Georgian Bay Division...	17	229	42,400	91	122	8,045	232	2,187	522,060	52,503
5	Lake Huron (proper)....	10	228	28,700	55	92	6,576	185	138	323,495	14,197
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	4	8	1,850	9	103	2,382	204	.....	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River	35	20,849	75,050	184	288	25,151	483	1,013	177,323	24,490
8	Lake Ontario	15	57	6,460	35	247	12,158	427	31	307,840	18,091
9	Frontenac County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,499	192	39	4,750	644
10	Leeds and Lanark County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	559	91	.....	840	86
11	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	4	.....	.....	.....
12	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	228	22	19	785	105
13	Renfrew County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	168	26	49	1,030	321
14	Nipissing District	3	18	4,100	11	27	661	37	63	23,800	2,725
15	Peterboro' County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Lake Scogog and Victoria County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Lake Simcoe and tributaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Muskoka District, Grey, and Welling'n Counties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	4	9	450	45
	Totals	124	21,919	276,310	589	1,295	76,295	2,296	3,548	2,538,673	211,759

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing, material, etc., for 1902.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			20	2,500	12	600			3	300	3	500	1	
			30	6,550						12,435	1	300	2	
			45	9,375			100	5	11	3,150	2	1,500	3	
									17	7,300	2	1,800	4	
2	640	170	56	10,790					22	5,790			5	
52	4,527	2,361	8	2,089	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	6	
33	9,900	2,640	320	130,650	15	985	10,000	100	121	22,600	3	5,130	7	
5	1,335	385			225	3,057	1,055	19	42	3,395	9	965	8	
					74	1,776			1	20			9	
6		75			61	1,545	400	10	1	150	1	150	10	
							400	6					11	
					3	68	1,500	16	3	52			12	
							3,000	40	4	1,650			13	
													14	
													15	
													16	
													17	
													18	
98	16,402	5,631	479	161,954	479	12,484	24,455	569	239	58,762	37	11,935		

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	White-fish.	Trout.	White bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.	Maakinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District			263,975	61,504		207,074	51,341	....
2	Thunder Bay and Lake Superior		105,220	398,943	1,333,816		35,205	3,060	....
3	Lake Huron (N. Channel)	529	25,200	1,149,150	1,217,205		569,776	71,650	....
4	Georgian Bay Division	1,837	121,200	456,290	1,400,470		95,850	18,570	....
5	Lake Huron (proper)	940½	250,155	16,818	1,002,007		318,570		....
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River		5,650	39,000			186,856	22,136	....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River		2,517,175	449,886	863	3,300	1,455,239	1,073,522	....
8	Lake Ontario	1,000	2,032,919	77,071	64,675		48,165	366,674	....
9	Frontenac County	15½	9,835	75				84,744	....
10	Leed- and Lanark County		3,830					14,360	....
11	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties						1,700	1,450	....
12	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties		250				955	370	....
13	Renfrew County			1,362	228		3,240	10,413	....
14	Nipissing District		1,320	500			1,725	1,940	....
15	Peterboro' County				500				....
16	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		2,500	1,500	30,600		500	600	....
17	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries		5,000	5,000	4,500		800		....
18	Mu-koka District, Grey and Welling'n Counties.		1,100	1,100	1,200		5,200		....
	Totals	4,322	5,081,354	2,860,670	5,117,568	3,300	2,930,855	1,720,830	....
	Values	\$17,288	101,627.08	228,853 60	511,756.80	264	146,542.75	68,833.20	....

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Concluded.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.		Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	c.	
44,099			4,323	240,739		1,853	128			55,646	91	1
5,860					980			256½	151	173,430	29	2
13,180		295	2,745	12,119	26,430	581		20	50	251,016	70	3
28,240		9,000		2,190	27,600	5,600		253	30½	200,118	40	4
51,250		6,358		870	119,184	836		640	1	138,760	66	5
41,740		49,250		43,291	523,182	1,382				30,762	33	6
145,373		566,390	500	34,390	674,214	9,524	78			248,159	77	7
13,808	65,288	546,871	45,200	269,282	500,013	448	100		10	122,099	02	8
	1,600	21,947		105,570	60,725					10,901	87	9
220	880	5,550	6,000	70,170	34,480					5,441	60	10
9,100	800			30	1,300					764	50	11
1,815		40		7,600	10,810					773	85	12
4,199	1,510	663		7,770	751					1,476	23	13
128,600				200	2,645	13,212	62½			14,665	15	14
										50	00	15
	3,160	83,500		49,500	68,900					9,826	60	16
					10,000					1,190	00	17
					6,600					622	00	18
492,484	73,238	1,289,864	58,768	843,721	2,067,814	33,436	362½	1,139½	242½	1,265,705	88	
\$29,519.04	4,394.28	38,695.92	3,526.08	42,186.05	41,356.28	16,718	294.80	11,395	2,425	1,265,705	88	

Comparative Statement of Yield 1901, 1902, According to Districts.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district:				
Whitefish..... lbs.	234,864	263,975	29,111	
Trout..... "	30,775	61,504	30,729	
Pickereel..... "	157,981	207,174	49,193	
Pike..... "	60,316	51,341		8,975
Maskinonge..... "				
Sturgeon..... "	38,367	44,099	5,732	
Perch..... "	500			500
Tullibee..... "	29,066	4,323		24,743
Catfish..... "	95,783	240,739	144,956	
Coarse fish..... "	11,885			11,885
Caviare..... "	2,342	1,853		489
Bladders..... "	138	128		10
Lake Superior				
Herring..... lbs.	225,330	105,220		120,110
Whitefish..... "	482,766	398,943		83,823
Trout..... "	1,361,223	1,333,816		27,407
Pickereel..... "	178,708	85,205		143,503
Pike..... "	2,619	3,060	441	
Sturgeon..... "	6,861	5,860		1,001
Perch..... "				
Coarse fish..... "	740	980	240	
Caviare..... "				
Trout..... "	879	226		652
Whitefish..... "		151	151	
Lake Huron, N. C.				
Herring..... bbls.	993	529		464
"..... lbs.	27,012	25,200		1,812
Whitefish..... "	911,397	1,149,150	237,753	
Trout..... "	1,225,736	1,217,205		8,531
Pickereel..... "	234,294	569,776	335,482	
Pike..... "	70,104	71,650	1,546	
Sturgeon..... "	15,554	18,180	2,626	
Perch..... "	5,264	295		4,969
Catfish..... "	2,745	2,745		
Coarse fish..... "	12,432	26,430	13,998	
Caviare..... "		12,119	12,119	
Trout..... bbls.	41	20		21
Whitefish..... "		50	50	
Georgian Bay				
Herring..... bbls.	825	1,837	1,012	
"..... lbs.	66,260	121,200	54,941	
Whitefish..... "	501,842	456,290		45,552
Trout..... "	1,420,513	1,400,470		20,043
Pickereel..... "	168,411	95,850		72,561
Pike..... "	44,885	18,570		26,315
Sturgeon..... "	38,372	28,240		10,132
Perch..... "	6,603	9,000	2,397	
Catfish..... "	1,138	2,190	1,052	
Coarse fish..... "	36,163	27,600		8,563
Whitefish..... bbls.	65	30		35
Trout..... "	815	253		562
Caviare..... "	4,052	5,600	1,548	
Lake Huron (proper)				
Herring..... bbls.	457	940	483	
"..... lbs.	218,634	250,155	31,521	
Whitefish..... "	23,606	16,818		6,788
Trout..... "	1,033,242	1,002,007		31,235
Pickereel..... "	180,792	318,570	137,778	
Sturgeon..... "	56,573	51,250		5,323
Perch..... "	9,960	6,358		3,602
Catfish..... "	827	870	343	
Coarse fish..... lbs.	36,615	119,184	82,569	
Caviare..... "	736	836	101	
Whitefish..... bbls.	1,206	1		1,206
Trout..... "	855	640		215
River St. Clair:				
Whitefish..... lbs.		1,000	1,000	
Herring..... bbls.	68			68
"..... lbs.	51,840	4,800		47,040

Comparative Statement of Yield 1901, 1902, According to Districts.—*Con.*

		1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pickarel.....	"	114,189	104,350		9,839
Pike.....	"	3,217			3,217
Sturgeon.....	"	15,450	1,090		14,360
Perch.....	"	3,459	5,000	1,541	
Catfish.....	"	390			390
Coarse fish.....	"	32,483	53,420	20,937	
Caviare.....	"				
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River :					
Herring.....	lbs.	3,500	850		2,650
Whitefish.....	"	75,840	38,000		37,840
Pickarel.....	"	64,413	52,850		11,563
Pike.....	"	21,318	21,250		68
Sturgeon.....	"	66,982	40,650		26,332
Perch.....	"	54,141	44,250		9,891
Tullibee.....	"				
Catfish.....	"	39,314	42,760	3,436	
Coarse fish.....	"	382,843	385,800	2,957	
Caviare.....	"	3,036	1,382		1,654
Thames River :					
Bass.....	lbs.				
Pickarel.....	"	33,990	29,656		4,334
Pike.....	"	2,025	886		1,139
Sturgeon.....	"				
Perch.....	"				
Tullibee.....	"				
Catfish.....	"	10	541	531	
Coarse fish.....	"	105,093	83,962		21,131
Lake Erie					
Herring.....	bbls.	16½			16½
Whitefish.....	lbs.	4,855,167	2,517,175		2,337,992
Trout.....	"	526,366	449,886		76,480
Bass (white).....	"	5,499	863		4,636
Pickarel.....	"	12,246	3,360		8,946
Pike.....	"	1,851,132	1,455,239		395,893
Sturgeon.....	"	1,122,224	1,073,522		48,702
Perch.....	"	167,681	145,373		22,308
Tullibee.....	"	507,659	566,390	58,731	
Catfish.....	"	1,841	500		1,341
Coarse fish.....	"	50,636	34,390		16,246
Caviare.....	"	625,183	674,214	49,031	
Sturgeon bladders.....	"	15,467	9,524		5,943
	"	1,033	78		955
Lake Ontario					
Herring.....	bbls.	20	1,000	980	
Whitefish.....	lbs.	2,318,475	2,032,919		285,556
Trout.....	"	133,192	77,071		56,121
Pickarel.....	"	64,721	64,675		46
Pike.....	"	43,761	48,165	4,404	
Sturgeon.....	"	424,693	366,674		58,019
Eels.....	"	7,280	13,808	6,528	
Perch.....	"	68,817	65,288		3,529
Catfish.....	"	354,729	546,871	92,142	
Coarse fish.....	"	357,643	269,282		88,361
Caviare.....	"	310,518	500,013	118,495	
Bladders.....	"	560	448		112
Tullibee.....	"	27	100	73	
Whitefish.....	bbls.	1,000	45,200	44,200	
	"	4	10	6	
Nipissing District :					
Herring.....	bbls.	1½			1½
Whitefish.....	lbs.	350	1,320	970	
Trout.....	"	400	500	100	
Pickarel.....	lbs.	250			250
Pike.....	"	550	1,725	1,175	
Catfish.....	"	180	1,940	1,760	
Sturgeon.....	"		200	200	
Perch.....	"	128,354	128,600	246	
Coarse fish.....	"				
Caviare.....	"	550	2,645	2,095	
Bladders.....	"	12,234½	13,212	977½	
	"	397	62½		334½

Comparative Statement of Yield, 1901, 1902, according to Districts.—*Con.*

	1901	1902	Increase	Decrease
Inland waters:				
Herring..... bbls.....		15½	15½	
"..... lbs.....	26,870	22,515		4,355
Whitefish.....	15,867	9,037		6,830
Trout.....	65,708	37,028		28,680
Pickrel.....	18,836	12,395		6,441
Pike.....	95,674	111,937	16,263	
Sturgeon.....	20,616	15,334		5,282
Eels.....	6,373	7,950	1,577	
Perch.....	123,772	117,700		6,072
Cattish.....	179,583	240,640	61,057	
Coarse fish.....	186,499	193,566	7,067	
Caviare.....	129			129

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1901	1902	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish..... lbs.....	2,961,440	2,860,670		100,770
" (salted).....	255,200	48,500		206,700
Herring.....	7,793,438	5,081,354		2,712,084
" (salted).....	476,300	864,400	388,100	
Trout.....	5,285,167	5,117,568		167,599
" (salted).....	518,200	227,900		290,300
Bass*.....	412,525	3,300		409,225
Pickrel.....	3,054,057	2,930,355		123,702
Pike.....	1,856,255	1,720,830		135,425
Sturgeon.....	568,090	492,484		75,606
Caviare.....	39,555	33,436		6,119½
Eels.....	75,190	73,238		1,952
Perch.....	1,066,087	1,289,864	223,777	
Cattish.....	727,769	843,721	115,952	
Coarse fish.....	1,741,004	2,067,814	326,810	
Tullibee.....	31,907	58,768	26,861	
Bladders.....	1,595	368		1,226½
Total.....	26,863,779	23,715,070	1,081,500	4,230,209
Total Decrease 1902.....				3,148,709

* Bass—1901, represents estimate taken by anglers.
 " —1902, " white bass taken in nets.

Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year
1902.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	
Whitefish bbl's	242½	10 00	2,425 00
" lbs	2,860,670	0 08	228,853 60
Herring "	5,081,354	0 02	101,627 08
" bbl's	4,322	4 00	17,288 00
Trout "	1,139½	10 00	11,395 00
" lbs	5,117,568	10	511,756 80
Bass "	3,300	08	264 00
Pickarel "	2,930,355	05	146,542 75
Pike "	1,720,830	04	68,833 20
Maskinonge "		06	
Sturgeon "	492,484	06	29,594 04
Caviare "	33,486	50	16,718 00
Bladders "	568½	80	294 80
Eels "	73,238	06	4,394 28
Perch "	1,289,864	03	38,695 92
Catfish "	843,721	05	42,186 05
Coarse fish "	2,067,814	02	41,356 28
Tullibee "	58,768	06	3,526 08
Total			\$1,265,705 88

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1902.

Articles.	Value.
124 tugs, 21,919 tonnage, 589 men	\$276,310
1,295 boats, 2,296 men	76,202
2,538,673 yards gill nets, number 3,548	211,769
98 seines, 16,402 yards	5,631
479 pound nets	161,954
479 hoop-nets	12,484
22 dip nets	76
24,455 hooks and set lines	559
239 freezers and ice houses	58,762
37 piers and wharfs	11,935
3 machines	600
120 spears	120
Total	\$816,392

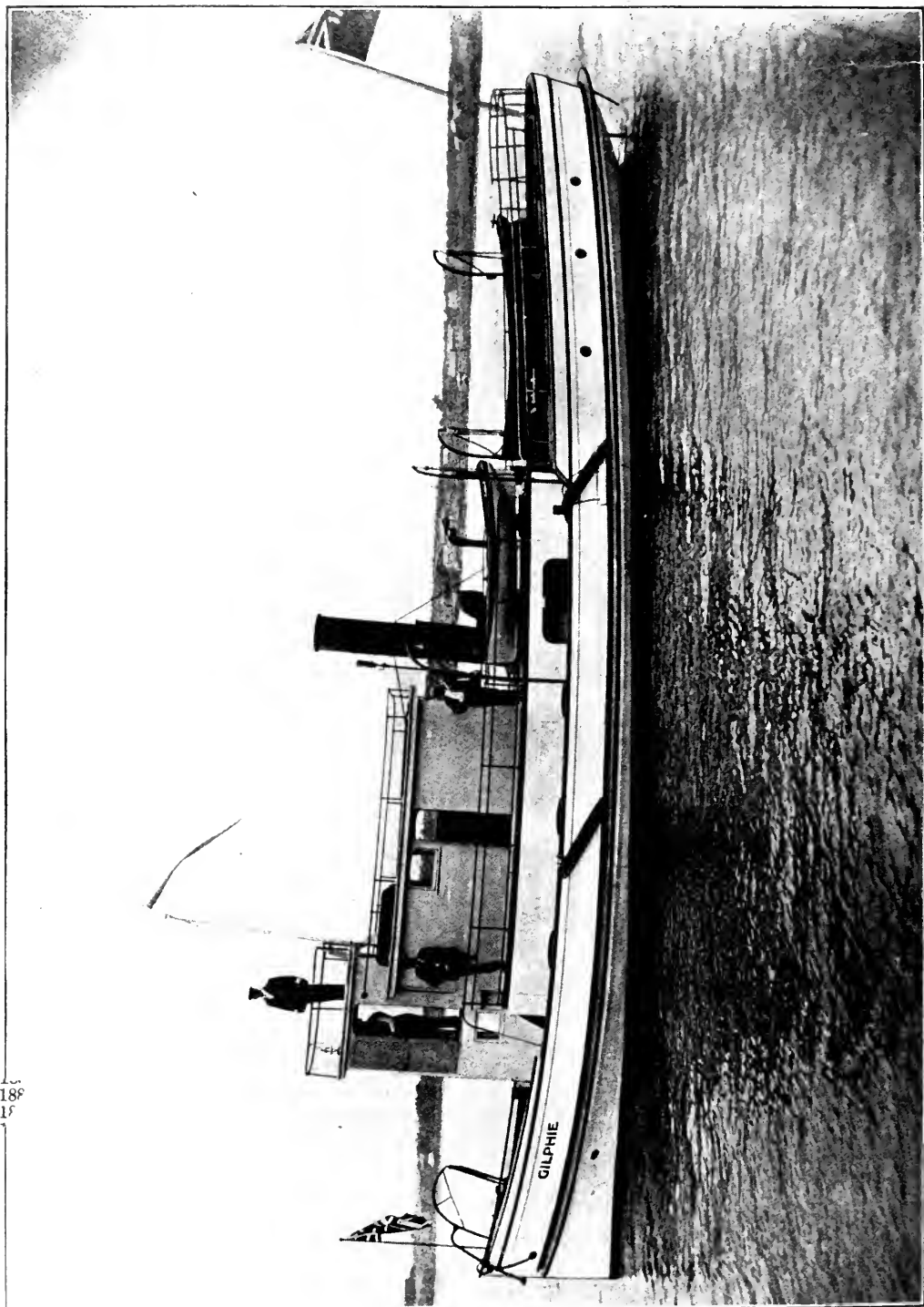
Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1902, inclusive.

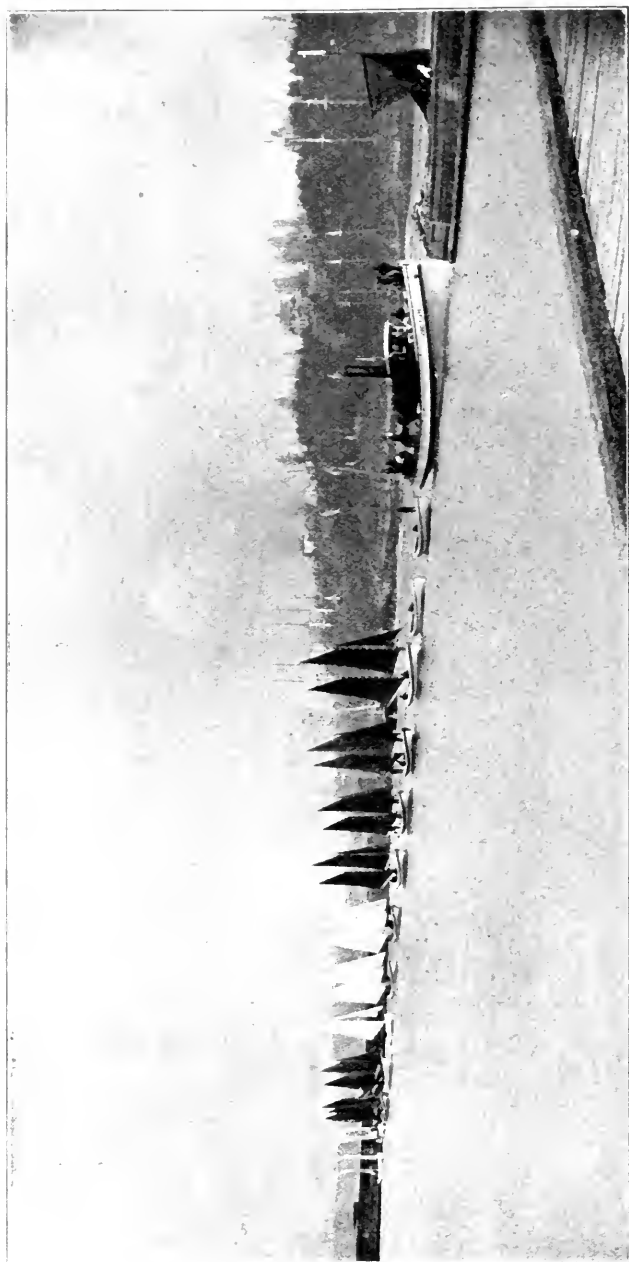
Years	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870.....	\$264,982	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696
1871.....	193,524	1887.....	1,581,850
1872.....	267,633	1888.....	1,839,869
1873.....	293,091	1899.....	1,963,123
1874.....	446,267	1890.....	2,009,637
1875.....	453,194	1891.....	1,806,389
1876.....	437,219	1892.....	2,042,198
1877.....	436,223	1893.....	1,694,930
1878.....	348,122	1894.....	1,659,968
1879.....	367,133	1895.....	1,584,473
1880.....	444,491	1896.....	1,605,674
1881.....	509,903	1897.....	1,289,822
1882.....	825,457	1898.....	1,438,631
1883.....	1,027,033	1899.....	1,477,815
1884.....	1,133,724	1900.....	1,333,293
1885.....	1,342,692	1901.....	1,428,078
1886.....	1,435,998	1902.....	1,266,705
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696	Total.....	\$36,196,151

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Year.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000	.....	.....	1,070,000
1874.....	350,000	.....	.....	350,000
1875.....	650,000	.....	.....	650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000	.....	8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000	.....	9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000	.....	22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000	.....	14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000	.....	15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000	.....	19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000	.....	48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000	.....	78,053,000
1884.....	8,600,000	37,000,000	.....	45,600,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000	.....	73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000	.....	63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000	.....	61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000	.....	64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000	.....	26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
Totals.....	137,100,200	1,382,500,000	54,061,000	1,573,661,200

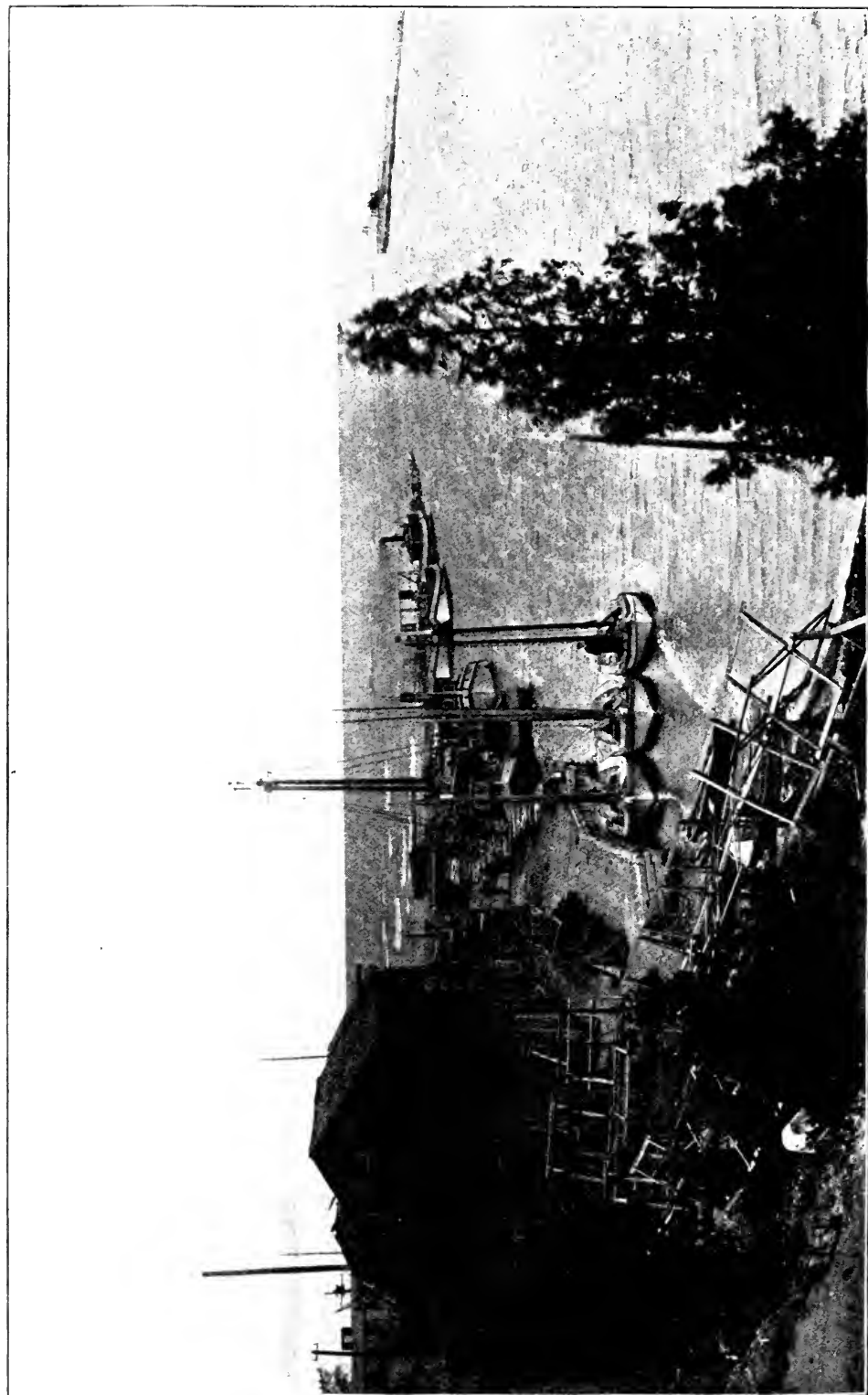
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.





Goderich Fishing Fleet, 1884.

R. R. SALLOWS, ARTIST.



E. HART, ARTIST.

Fishing Station—Southampton, Ont.

FIFTH



Nipigon Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*).

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1903.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



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1904.



WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
T O R O N T O .

To His Honour the Honourable William Mortimer Clark,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Etc., Etc.

May it please Your Honour,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

F. R. LATCHFORD.

Toronto, 19th February, 1904.

Commissioner of Fisheries.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

To the Honorable F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

INTRODUCTORY.

The returns indicate a small diminution in the catch as compared with that of 1902. The demand for fish has, however, been active, and the prices exceptionally high : so that the estimated value of the catch is considerably greater than that of last year. In Lakes Superior, Huron and the Georgian Bay the falling off is again attributed to the rough weather, which prevailed throughout the greater part of the season, and not to a scarcity of fish, for when the weather permitted the catches are said to have been unusually large. In Lake Erie the gradual shrinkage from year to year may, it is believed, be directly chargeable to the greed of American fishermen, and to the practically unlimited privileges which they have been allowed. They have operated with every kind of implement, and, virtually, without restraint. This is assumed to be the principal reason why the stringent restrictions which have been so long maintained by Ontario have not been more effective in increasing the yield on this side of the lake; and unless a disposition is manifested on the part of the American authorities to take immediate action in the direction of effective preservative regulations and safeguards, no tangible or defensible argument can be adduced against the claim of our fishermen to equally participate in the extermination. The matter is further touched upon in the paragraph, "The Great Lake Fisheries."

A diminished catch in a number of places has no doubt resulted from the fact that many of the fishermen, finding other employment more remunerative, abandoned their fishing operations for a portion of the year, or did not pursue them with the assiduity they perhaps would otherwise have done.

The cause of a shortage in a certain portion of a lake in one season as compared with another sometimes arises from the fact that, owing to rough weather, the fishermen may not be able to lift their nets for several days. The fish decompose and pollute the water, and the effect is noticeable for the remainder of the season. Our own fishermen have suffered considerably in that respect, but not to the same extent it is believed that the American fishermen have done. We gather from a report of one of the States bordering on Lake Erie that fifty miles of net are claimed to have been

lost this year by fishermen from one port alone. The number of fish caught by these derelict nets, not to speak of the effect of the decomposed fish upon the fisheries, must be considerable.

The improvident custom of setting gill nets late in the fall and during the winter months is believed to have a disastrous effect upon the fisheries, as well as to result in great pecuniary loss to the fishermen from the sweeping away of their nets during that usually stormy period.

In Lake Ontario it is reported that the species of fish known as Ciscoe, which was caught years ago in such large numbers, "is coming back again," and that out of 6,000 fish taken in two or three lifts by Bronte fishermen, 90 per cent. were ciscoes. This gladdened the hearts of the old fishermen, who prophesy that they will be as numerous as in former years. It is hoped their expectations may be realized. There is no finer flavored fish in the market than the ciscoe.

Angling is reported to have been good everywhere, and particularly so in the Nepigon. A large number of tourists visited the river, and some fine trout were hooked. More Canadians wet their lines than usual. It has been recommended that fly fishing only should hereafter be permitted in the Nepigon, and that live bait, artificial minnows, and mechanical contrivances of all kinds should be tabooed. Certainly the former is more sportsmanlike, and is sufficiently deadly in skilful hands to insure a full creel. This is evidenced by the fact that one visitor during a short stay killed twelve trout (*salvelinus fontinalis*) weighing from five to seven pounds each, and of an aggregate weight of 60 pounds. Sand River, which empties into Lake Nepigon at its north west corner, is said to be fairly alive with brook trout up to six pounds in weight, and no doubt will, as soon as it can be conveniently reached, become second only to the Nepigon in popularity.

Several sea salmon are reported to have been taken in the St. Lawrence. Some doubt, however, has been expressed as to whether these fish were of the species known as *salmo salar*; but, from the descriptions given, there is every reason to believe that they were. If any one capturing a fish, which he thinks is a true salmon, would carefully pack it and forward it to the Department, the Department would feel under an obligation to him, and would gladly pay the express charges thereon. On page 97 will be found a plate which will enable the species to be identified.

Reports have from time to time reached the Department that a fish said to be the Grayling is to be found in Northern Ontario; but these reports have never been verified. Richardson, in "*Fauna Boreali-Americana*," states that it abounds in the rocky streams that flow through the primitive country lying north of the 62nd parallel of latitude, but he does not record that he found it further south. It is said to still inhabit the waters of both the southern and northern peninsulas of Michigan, and that it was formerly very abundant in the Au Sable and Jordan Rivers of Northern Michigan, though now practically exterminated by the lumbering operations carried on in that region. It would certainly be a delightful bit of information to find that this fish really was to be found in Ontario waters; and with a view to assisting in determining the fact, a cut of the Grayling has been inserted at p. 98, in order that comparison may be made. Its dorsal fin is so unlike that of any other fish that anyone will be able to decide the matter without difficulty, as soon as he sees the plate. Its coloring is described by Jordan and Evermann to be as follows: "His pectorals are olive-brown, with a bluish tint at the end; the ventrals are striped with alternate streaks of brown and pink; the anal is plain brown; the caudal is very forked and plain; while the crowning glory is the immense dorsal, which is dotted with large, brilliant-red or bluish-purple spots, surrounded with a splendid emerald green, which fades after death—the chargeable shade of green seen in the peacock's tail." There is said to be no species sought for by anglers which surpasses the Grayling in beauty or gameness.

A Speckled Trout weighing three pounds was taken in a net in Lake Erie opposite the County of Kent. The fisherman was thoughtful enough to present it to the Department, and it has been mounted for preservation as a *rara avis* in those waters.

The reports from tourists who have visited Lake Nipissing are that the bass, pickerel, and maskinonge fishing has surpassed all previous years.

The speckled and grey trout fishing in the lakes along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is said to have been excellent. Brook trout have been taken in Pine, Goose, Anderson, Rabbit, Rib, Temagami and numerous smaller lakes, which tipped the scales at from two to five pounds each. It is thought that Rabbit, Temagami and Rib Lakes are the finest trout lakes in Northern Ontario, east of the Nepigon. The grey trout readily accept bait, and specimens weighing from 20 to 27 pounds have been taken with rod and line. Our American friends are already spying out locations for permanent camping grounds. The adoption of strict measures with respect to angling in these waters, and regulating camping parties—measures similar to those in force on the Nepigon—are recommended.

The Department has often been asked the question, "Where shall I go for some good fishing?" and in order to supply this information more fully than it has been possible to do heretofore, a circular letter was addressed to each overseer containing the following questions:

"Name the lakes, rivers and streams in your division in which good angling is to be had, mentioning such waters only as it is known will afford good fishing;

"State what fish are contained therein, whether bass, maskinonge or speckled trout:

"State how waters may be reached; and

"What accommodation there is for visitors."

A synopsis of the replies has been prepared, and will be found elsewhere under the heading "Angling Waters."

Statistics.

The statistics which are to be found in another portion of the Report have been prepared with the utmost care, and are believed to furnish an accurate account of the season's operations. The usual difficulty has been experienced in impressing the fishermen with the necessity of making their returns promptly, and this has made it absolutely impossible to complete the Report as early as otherwise might have been done.

Licenses to fish with 4,005,420 yards of gill net, 488 pound nets, 523 hoop nets, 100 seines, 32 dip nets, and three machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2,443 men, and 24 gasoline boats, 109 tugs, and 1,370 other boats have been in use.

An estimated capital of \$846,368 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 21,104,205 pounds, as compared with 23,714,570 in 1902, a decrease of 2,520,365.

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,535,144.

A list of overseers, with the territory under the jurisdiction of each, will be found at page 62.

Statements have been prepared showing:

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 68);
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 70 to 87);
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1902 and 1903, and the increase or decrease (p. 90);
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1902, and the increase or decrease (p. 88);
5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 91);
6. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 91);
7. The value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1903, inclusive (p. 92); and

8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation. (p. 92).

Preservation vs. Revenue.

There seems to be an impression—an erroneous impression it may be said—in the minds of many people, that the Department of Fisheries is administered wholly from a revenue standpoint, and surprise is sometimes expressed that a larger revenue is not realized. It may, therefore, not be out of place to mention that, while it is of course important and absolutely necessary that a revenue should be derived, and that the Department may be self-sustaining, the matter of paramount importance, and the one which must be kept constantly and prominently before it, is the conservation and perpetuation of this great heritage—no easy matter, it may be supposed, in view of the large number of applications which are received, and the vigor with which they are pressed. If there were no such contingency to be borne in mind, the receipts might possibly, for a few years at least, be very considerably increased. An application may, however, be under consideration for weeks before the Department is satisfied that the license may properly go, or the reverse. If it is considered that as many licenses have already been issued as the fishery will properly stand, all others are refused. If it is thought that the issue of a license will prejudice the livelihood of another fisherman, it is declined. In the case of the inland lakes in the older parts of the Province, it is first ascertained what kinds of fish the lake contains for which a license is asked. If few game fish, a license for a limited number of hoop nets is sometimes approved. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that where these nets are fished strictly in accordance with the conditions imposed, which are very emphatic as to the taking of certain kinds of fish, and the waters are depleted of the coarser and less valuable kinds, there has been a noticeable increase in the quantity, and improvement in the size and quality of the game fish. But even in the case of such waters, where the locality is densely settled, the policy is that no net fishing whatever shall be allowed, for in such localities there are usually to be found many people with whom even the coarser kinds of fish which may be taken with hook and line form an important item of food. If the application is for the privilege of fishing in a lake in New Ontario, the question of the suitability of the locality for settlement is considered, and its future needs are anticipated, for in such districts settlers must for a long time depend for a goodly portion of their food upon the fish which the waters yield; and the Department has refused many applications for such waters, though the adoption of an adverse policy would materially add to its receipts. How delightfully pleasant and agreeable the work of issuing licenses would become, could a license be issued to every one who applies therefor. But, while the question of revenue is, as has been pointed out, one of secondary consideration, it is at the same time believed that it might be considerably increased, that the fees heretofore charged in some cases have been too low, and might properly be raised without being made burdensome; and that angling fees might, and should, be charged non-residents in some sections, where free fishing has heretofore been allowed—where visitors, who contribute nothing for entertainment or for maintenance, enjoy the fruit of our labor and the benefits of our provident administration.

Observance of the Law.

There have been seized and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, while in illegal use, or where there was prima facie evidence of the same having been held for illegal use, 130 trap nets, 106 gill nets, 6 seines, 2 hoop nets, 300 hooks, and 41 spears. There have been 105 prosecutions reported. Of these, 42 were for fishing without a license, 21 for catching and dealing in fish out of season, 14 for using the spear illegally, 13 for killing or having game fish contrary to law, 3 for dynamiting fish, and a number for miscellaneous offences. Nearly one thousand dollars have been collected in fines. In a few

cases the offender has been merced in a nominal amount only, whereas by Provincial Act the minimum fine which must be imposed is \$10. When the law provided that a smaller fine could be imposed, it was found that it had no deterrent effect whatever upon offenders; indeed, it was thought only to encourage their contempt for both the law and its officers.

A number of offences have been committed, serious enough, but which it is believed occurred more from carelessness or unbusinesslike methods than from deliberate intent to evade the law. In some cases the fishermen had not placed their name as well as that of the consignee upon their boxes when making their shipments, and others had not marked their nets in a manner enabling them to be identified. The fishermen are realizing that these provisions are manifestly in their interest, and are a protection to the man who wants to do business honestly. Occasionally a man has been found fishing in territory other than that described by his license, but this is an infrequent occurrence, and is believed to be largely accidental.

It is pleasing to believe that since the organization of the Department there has been a remarkable change in public sentiment. Five years ago there was but little interest shown in fishery matters; there was amazing apathy with regard to the most flagrant offences; indeed, even some of our justices connived at wrong-doing, and facilitated the escape of offenders. But most of this has changed. A greater regard for our laws and regulations is now not only manifested, but is being promoted almost everywhere; and communities are being educated to respect these laws and require their observance. In this connection Anglers' Associations could do yeoman service, and we should like to see one or more in every county.

The undersigned was during the summer invited to meet the Board of Trade of a certain town to offer suggestions for the better protection of the fisheries in the locality. It was alleged that the licensed fishermen were taking bass, that there could be no possible doubt of it, because the town constable had himself seen bass in a fisherman's boat. It was pointed out that no better evidence could be had, and that the county constable should be directed to at once lay an information against the parties, as was his duty under the Act. But, although the matter was revived by letter, no action appears to have been taken. It was probably one of those cases of mistaken identity, or where much talk was indulged in because it was cheap; but when it came to swearing out an information, that was a different matter. Such reports are constantly being investigated, but it frequently transpires that they are founded merely upon hearsay.

Protective Service.

The steamer "Gilphie" and the sailboats "Maud" and "Gladys" on the Georgian Bay have done good patrol service. The reports of the officers in charge will be found in their proper places. These boats went into winter quarters on the 10th December, navigation closing a few days earlier than in 1902. The overseers in charge of the "Maud" and "Gladys" have applied to have gasoline engines installed in these boats, on the ground that they cannot properly protect their districts without this auxiliary power. They say many of the fishing craft are so equipped, and that their sailboats are handicapped in a race with such boats, owing to the vagaries of the wind. This change would increase somewhat the cost of maintenance, but the larger area which it would be possible to cover, and the greater efficiency attained, would, it is believed, more than compensate for the outlay.

The launch "Eva Bell" has patrolled the Rideau waters, and that much illegal work was prevented by her presence is illustrated by the fact that as soon as she had been taken off no less than 22 convictions were made. The crew consists of two men, and the boat's movements are chiefly directed by the district overseer.

During the close season, a patrol boat was placed on Lake Simcoe for a fortnight and it is believed with good results.

Overseers, Their Salaries and Duties.

One hundred and twenty-seven overseers are employed, of whom 118 are paid salaries varying from \$25 to \$600 per annum, according to the importance of the district under their supervision, and the duties expected of them. These sums amount in the aggregate to over \$14,000, and in addition \$4,000 were paid them for travelling and other expenses. But the work performed cannot always be gauged by the amount of salary paid, for some overseers who receive but \$25 in salary, in their desire to see the fisheries well cared for and fostered, have rendered much service for which no pecuniary consideration was expected. Besides the regular staff of overseers, a number of guardians were appointed during the spring and fall close seasons for waters where poaching has been known to occur, and for this service \$1,097 has been paid. So that on account of protection alone, including the maintenance of the cruiser and patrol boats, the Department has expended during the year the very considerable sum of \$25,500.

Each overseer is required to render to the Department a monthly statement of the duties performed by him, the localities visited, the distances travelled, and the amounts expended, and to make affidavit that the account is true in these particulars. He is also required to send in monthly a statement of the moneys received and from whom. This enables the Department to keep a check upon his movements and transactions.

The plan of protection adopted is that which was formerly approved for many years by the Department at Ottawa, except that in those portions of the Province where the work is chiefly of supervision five district overseers have also been appointed. It was believed that having overseers scattered liberally over the country would be the best system for this Province; but even with the generous provision which has been made in this respect—the number has been increased from 94 in 1899 to 127 in 1903—the territory to be supervised is so large, and the number and variety of its waters so great, that the volume of work which these men have to perform, to give anything like efficient protection, must be apparent to anyone who will give the matter a moment's thought or consideration; and it will not be surprising if violations do and will occur. Smuggling, stealing, housebreaking, and many other offences against the law of the land have occurred, and will occur until the millenium, no matter how vigilant, zealous, and active officers may be who are specially appointed to prevent these crimes.

The duties of our overseers are not restricted to the work of protection only, but they have other and very important duties to perform. At the close of the season they are required to make a return to the Department of the fish caught in their respective divisions, and the prices received for the same. To give an estimate of the value of the fishing material used. To report upon the year's operations, and, specially (1) if there has been an increase or a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish, as compared with that of the previous year, and the cause thereof—in case of a decrease whether it arises from a scarcity of fish, from local causes, or from a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery, and in case of an increase to state also the causes to which it should be ascribed; (2) the percentage of fish exported or sold in Canada, as well as an estimate of the quantity used for home consumption; (3) whether any abuses have existed, and what measures are recommended for their abatement; (4) whether the close seasons have been strictly observed, and what steps have been taken toward's enforcing them; (5) whether any illegalities came to their knowledge; (6) whether the law with respect to the pollution of waters has been observed; and, generally, to offer for the consideration of the Department any suggestions which a knowledge of the wants of their divisions enables them to make for the improvement and better protection of the fisheries therein.

Close Seasons.

To aid in the preservation of the fisheries, and having regard to the limited capacity of the hatcheries in the Province, it has been deemed proper heretofore to maintain restrictions on the taking of fish at certain seasons of the year. The seasons, however, it is said, do not apply effectively to the Province as a whole, and the consequence is that a systematic effort is every year made by fishermen or their friends to have one or other curtailed; and the pressure has usually been so persistent as to be irresistible. But where privileges have been granted in one section and withheld in another, as has been done in recent years, much dissatisfaction arises, and the enforcement of the law in the latter is made practically impossible. If, therefore, a close season is to be of service, it would appear necessary, to remove existing inequalities, that the Province should be divided into zones, and as nearly as may be an appropriate season fixed for each. The season should then not be tampered with, but should be strictly enforced. Proving possession under such conditions would be not more difficult than under a system which approves of the maintenance of a close time in one locality and its abolition in another. The Province can only suggest, however, as the subject is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Dominion; but it is at the same time so closely allied to Provincial administration, and so vitally affects Provincial property, that it is considered quite within the function of the Department to make these observations.

The Sale of Game Fish.

Notwithstanding that the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge is prohibited by statute, and notwithstanding that heavy penalties have in the past been imposed for the offence, the Department has learned that game fish are occasionally taken, marketed, and disposed of surreptitiously; and this state of affairs may be expected to continue so long as persons unscrupulous enough to purchase the fish may be found. The Department has required its officers to be specially vigilant in the examination of shipments and the premises of dealers, and to do this at frequent intervals, though no specific instructions for an examination should be received. It can hardly be credited that these fish are being taken by the licensed fishermen, as they fully understand that the consequence would be the cancellation of the licenses, and, therefore, the loss of their means of livelihood.

Dynamiting.

Reports from the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Brockville and Cornwall, have again been received that fish were being dynamited, and special efforts were put forth to apprehend the parties, but without success. The offenders, who were believed to cross the river from the American side, pursued their nefarious work at night, which made it difficult for the regular officers to bring them to account, and another year a substantial reward should be offered for information that would lead to the conviction of the parties. A term in gaol, without the option of a fine, would be the proper reward for such conduct.

Stocking.

The most important work, or that, perhaps, of which most has been heard, in which the Department has been engaged during the year, is the continuation of that so vigorously entered upon in 1901, viz., the re-stocking of our inland waters with black bass, its game and edible qualities fully justifying the high esteem in which it is held by the Department as the best all-round fish for introduction into our waters. Deposits have been made in no less than 25 different lakes and rivers. Attention has been again chiefly directed to waters where large numbers of persons congregate during the summer, over 4,000 fish having been placed in Lakes Muskoka, Joseph and Rossseau alone. These lakes are reported to be teeming with small bass; and the same may, in fact, be said of all waters which have been stocked, namely, that they are literally

swarming with the young of these fish. The work performed the first year is already manifesting itself in improved angling. A carload of bass was successfully sent as far as Rat Portage, and deposited in a small lake in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, illustrating that parent fish may be transported almost any distance under proper conditions, and with conscientious attention. Some doubt was felt as to whether several hundred parent fish confined in such small space as is afforded in an ordinary car could be sent so far without very great loss, and much credit is due Messrs. Ellis and Wood, the Departmental officials in charge, for the success of the experiment is undoubtedly due to their faithful attention to duty. The water had to be frequently changed, kept thoroughly oxygenated, and at the proper temperature, which required unrelexed attention day and night. A carload of speckled trout from the Nepigon was deposited near Rat Portage.

With the increase of summer resorts, and the number of persons who indulge in an annual outing, the drain upon the fish in our lakes and rivers has become relatively greater; and if the supply is to be increased, the utmost vigilance must be exercised to prevent waste. Indeed, it may be considered necessary for a time to limit the catch much below what it has heretofore been legal to take. All true sportsmen will be anxious to co-operate in every possible way to accomplish so desirable a result; and, in addition to a limited catch, no better proposition, it is believed, could be made for this purpose than that contained in a former report, viz., to return to the water for a year or two all undersized, and all uninjured fish not actually required for consumption after having enjoyed the sport of playing them. The bass is a very hardy fish, and this could safely be done in perhaps 99 cases out of 100 without fear of mortal effects. Some anglers, who do not sympathize with this view, will maintain that a fish once hooked will invariably die, but that this contention is erroneous is sustained by the fact that the bass first deposited by the Province some years ago were taken in this way, and with but little mortality as the result. Last year one of the State Commissions purchased 500 bass, all of which were caught with hook and line, and not a single fish, it is said, died. The source of danger is in the handling when the fish is taken from the hook, or when severely wounded in the throat or gills. If this proposition should not appeal to the good judgment of anglers, it may then be deemed necessary to set apart waters which are being stocked, and to prohibit angling therein until the increase will justify their being again opened, as has been done in the case of some of our rivers. We actually found that parties were taking the fish before the day on which they had been planted had closed. To attempt to re-stock under such circumstances would not only be folly, but a waste of time and money.

All these precautions would probably not now be required, had former Administrations appreciated the importance of preserving our game fish. It will be remembered that it is only since the administration was assumed by the Province that the sale of speckled trout, black bass, and maskinonge has been prohibited, and that fishermen have not been allowed to net for bass or maskinonge. Prior to that time these fish were dealt in commercially, and immense quantities taken every year and exported from the Province. In 1898, under Dominion administration, the returns show that 970,375 pounds of bass, and 774,320 pounds of maskinonge were taken. This enormous drain, which had been going on for years, had nearly exhausted the inland waters.

The Tourist Trade.

"For beauty and for charm, for unblemished loveliness," the lakes and rivers of Ontario stand supreme; and this is testified to by the fact that in almost every part of this glorious Province the summer tourist is in the holiday season to be found. "He represents at once a diversification and an industry. . . . He is so familiar a figure that it is difficult for us to appreciate either his novelty or his importance. . . . Should he suddenly revert from his nomadic habit to the settled stay-at-home ways of his fathers, we should not only miss him grievously in our landscape, but scores of

trades would be paralyzed by his disappearance from his accustomed haunts ; . . . many a town would lose its principal sources of support, railroad schedules would be revolutionized, and steamboat sailings sadly deranged. . . . He has become an integral and vital part of our social and commercial organization." To what extent the Ontario Government, in restoring the fishing in our inland lakes, has contributed to the prosperity of the people of the Province, it is, and will be, impossible to estimate ; but some of the fruits are that hundreds of persons are annually induced to visit us who would not otherwise come, and thousands of dollars are finding their way into the pockets of our people which would be spent elsewhere.

Gasoline Boats.

Gasoline engines as an auxiliary power are being used by a number of our fishermen, the licenses issued for boats so equipped being 24, as against 14 in 1902. It is conceded that they are a great saving of time and money ; but the advantages of such power are only appreciated by those who have been fortunate in installing a reliable engine. This is not the only requisite, however, for not the least essential attribute to the successful working of an engine is the use of gasoline of a specific gravity not below 76 degrees ; and though the quality may be perfectly satisfactory when the barrel is first tapped, it will deteriorate with time, and the engine is sometimes blamed when the fault is properly in the gasoline. It frequently happens, also, that too little or too much gasoline or air is used, when the mixture does not vaporize properly, and trouble is sure to arise ; but when these difficulties are overcome, and experience in operation is gained, the convenience and advantages of gasoline power, either alone or as an auxiliary to sails, are many. Engines, powerful and good running, are now made in Canada, and it is no longer necessary to go to the other side for at least as reliable an engine as can be obtained there ; and the price is lower, for the duty is saved.

North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

As was anticipated in our last report, the meeting of the Association, which was held this year at Ottawa on the 21st and 22nd of January, was perhaps the most successful of any in its history, as to numbers in attendance, papers presented, discussions engaged in, and results accomplished ; and we do not fail to remember that not the least enjoyable part of the programme provided for the entertainment of the delegates was the magnificent banquet tendered by the sportsmen of the Ottawa Valley. The banqueting hall was artistically decorated with magnificent and rare trophies of the rod and gun. The Hon. Mr. Latchford, President of the Association, presided at the banquet, and the guest of honor was His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

Land-Locked Salmon.

The Department has not yet abandoned hope of obtaining a supply of this highly-prized and popular fish for introduction into some of our inland lakes ; and having failed to procure any from our sister Province, Quebec, application has been made to one of the border States, where they are successfully propagated, an exchange being proposed for ova from our famous Nepigon trout. It would be an important and welcome addition to our game fishes, and we are convinced that the experiment would be entirely successful. A lake with a gravelly outlet and inlet should be selected, as the land-locked salmon both descends and ascends these during the spawning period.

Carp.

Owing to the fact that carp increases rapidly, and, it is believed, at the expense of other and better classes of fish, there has been much prejudice against it ; but carp fishing has, nevertheless, become quite an industry during the last year or two, and may yet be one of the most profitable. Large quantities have been sold at six cents

a pound, which is said to leave a handsome profit. Those who are fishing for them on an extensive scale have erected ponds, into which during the warm months, when the market is flat, the fish are placed. They are fed until the fall season, and then marketed. Friends of the carp say that its edible qualities are very much underrated, and that when properly prepared and cooked it is a most palatable fish. If salted for a few hours previous to being made ready for eating, it will lose much of its muddy or swampy flavor, and be generally improved. It has been favorably recommended by an American writer as food for bass, being a prolific breeder, and subsisting on vegetation. If it would cease to grow after attaining a length of four or five inches, perhaps too much could not be argued in its favor for this purpose, but it would be in our opinion nothing short of a calamity if these fish should be introduced into our beautiful inland lakes. So far, it is believed, they have not yet found their way there, and our bass waters have escaped their depredations. The damage to the wild rice fields is now believed to result, not wholly from the disturbance of the roots of the plant by the carp, but these fish, being granivorous as well as herbivorous in their habits, pick up the ripened grain in the water, and the seed is thus lost. We are informed that the stomach of one recently caught at the St. Clair Flats was opened, and at least a double handful of rice taken therefrom; and as an example of their destructiveness upon the spawn of other fish, it may be mentioned that a gallon of spawn, which had been devoured, was taken from an eighteen-pounder—a weight which the carp frequently attains.

Sturgeon.

The quantity of sturgeon taken throughout the Province shows a considerable falling off, though in certain quarters (notably Lake Nipissing) there has been an increase, the amount taken in 1903 exceeding that taken in 1902 by 62,650 pounds. The demand for sturgeon has, however, increased, and prices have been higher than in former years, the average wholesale price for the meat in the New York market having been fifteen cents per pound. The wholesale price for the roe in the same market has varied from 80 cents to \$1 per pound, according to quality, a higher price being paid for that of the best color and flavor. Our finest caviare comes from the Lake of the Woods, the roe of the sturgeon of these waters being as a rule larger than of the sturgeon of the Great Lakes. The process of making caviare is one which has to be carried on with much care, for unless the proper quantity of salt is used the whole batch may be ruined, a little too much being as disastrous as too little. The kind of salt, too, is not the least important requisite, native salt not being suitable. The German brand is that most generally, if not universally, preferred. Thirteen pounds to one hundred pounds of eggs are the proper proportions; and the keeping qualities of the caviare are said to be improved by the addition of one pound of preservative. The total output of sturgeon this year (in Ontario) was 494,250 pounds. The largest specimen reported to have been caught was that taken by a Lake Erie fisherman, which turned the scale at 190 pounds. It yielded 40 pounds of roe, and for the meat and roe he received the sum of \$50—as he said, the price of a first-class cow. But the value of the sturgeon does not end with the meat and the roe, for there is another and very valuable product manufactured from the bladders, viz., isinglass. It is used by brewers for clarifying purposes. The custom here is to save and dry the bladders, for which 40 cents per pound are realized. They are then exported to the United States, manufactured, and re-sold in this country at from \$1 to \$1.25 per pound. Until the Province assumed the administration, almost any implement of capture was permitted to be used in the taking of sturgeon, but a recent Dominion Order-in-Council prohibits their being taken with bare hooks and grappling irons, and, indeed, in any other manner than with pound and gill nets, the latter to have meshes of not less than 12 inches extension measure. Another important provision in the same Order is, that none shall be taken under four feet in length. The benefits to be derived from these regula-

tions cannot be other than salutary. The passing of this fish is an exemplification of what may be expected as the result of unrestricted capture and destruction. It was so plentiful a few years ago as to be practically of no market value, but it has decreased so rapidly as to be the highest priced of our commercial fishes.

Fishways.

Though the general question of the requirement of fishways in dams is, as the law at present stands, one for the consideration of the Dominion Department, instructions have been given by the Commissioner for the erection of fishways in two dams, the property of the Province, in which it was made clear that their erection was desirable and proper. The principal fact which has to be borne in mind, or ascertained, when these recommendations are made, is that a roadway will not be provided for the entrance of worthless fish into waters in which under existing conditions only choice varieties are to be found, if but in small numbers. Should such a result be likely to follow, it would be better to transplant a few pairs of parent fish from adjacent or near waters, which, with proper protection, would soon populate those above the dam.

Pollution From Sawdust and Other Causes.

Referring to the injurious effects of sawdust on fish life, as to which conflicting opinions are expressed by fish culturists, a writer in a recent number of "Forest and Stream" points out that one of the first difficulties which fish culturists had to overcome in the artificial propagation of trout was the deleterious effects of the fungus growth that always appeared in the troughs and boxes in which the eggs were hatched, especially where these were manufactured out of new lumber; and he makes the emphatic statement that this fungus is so deadly to the eggs that if a million were to be put into green lumber troughs, not a single egg would mature. He very pertinently remarks that if the exposed surface of a hatching trough could be the primary mean of such deadly consequences, what a vaster power for injury there must be in sawdust, in which form the exposed surfaces of the wood are multiplied almost indefinitely. If his contentions are well founded, the effect of throwing tons of sawdust every year upon the spawning beds, or where it will float and lodge upon the spawning beds below, must be most disastrous. In his opinion it is this fungus alone that destroys the young fish that are exposed to it, and not that mortality occurs by the sawdust becoming fixed in the gills during inhalation, as is generally supposed. Whatever ground there may be for a difference of opinion on the subject, it is well known that fish will abandon waters, the beds of which have become covered with this refuse. The practice of lumbermen of permitting sawdust to enter the water as the most convenient and inexpensive means of getting rid of it, is in some places still persisted in, notwithstanding the very severe penalties provided for the offence. Repeated warnings have been given, and preparations in a number of cases for making other disposition of the refuse, are, we are glad to find, under way.

A number of complaints have been received during the year as to the pollution of waters by the refuse from sugar factories. The attention of the parties has been called to the subject, and a system of settling basins and filters, which it is hoped will sufficiently eliminate the deleterious matter to render it perfectly harmless, has been recommended. The subject is receiving the close attention of the Department.

Leases of Lakes.

Operations under the leases to the Canada Fish Company and the Manitou Fish Company, preparatory to beginning fishing, have been begun. Owing to the inaccessibility of the lakes to railway communication, there has been great difficulty in getting in material and machinery, and much time has been consumed in this work alone; but it is understood that considerable sums of money have already been expended by both companies in the construction of roads, docks, boats and scows, and in the erection of ice houses, store houses, fish houses, sleeping camps, dwelling houses, stables, stores, offices, etc., etc.

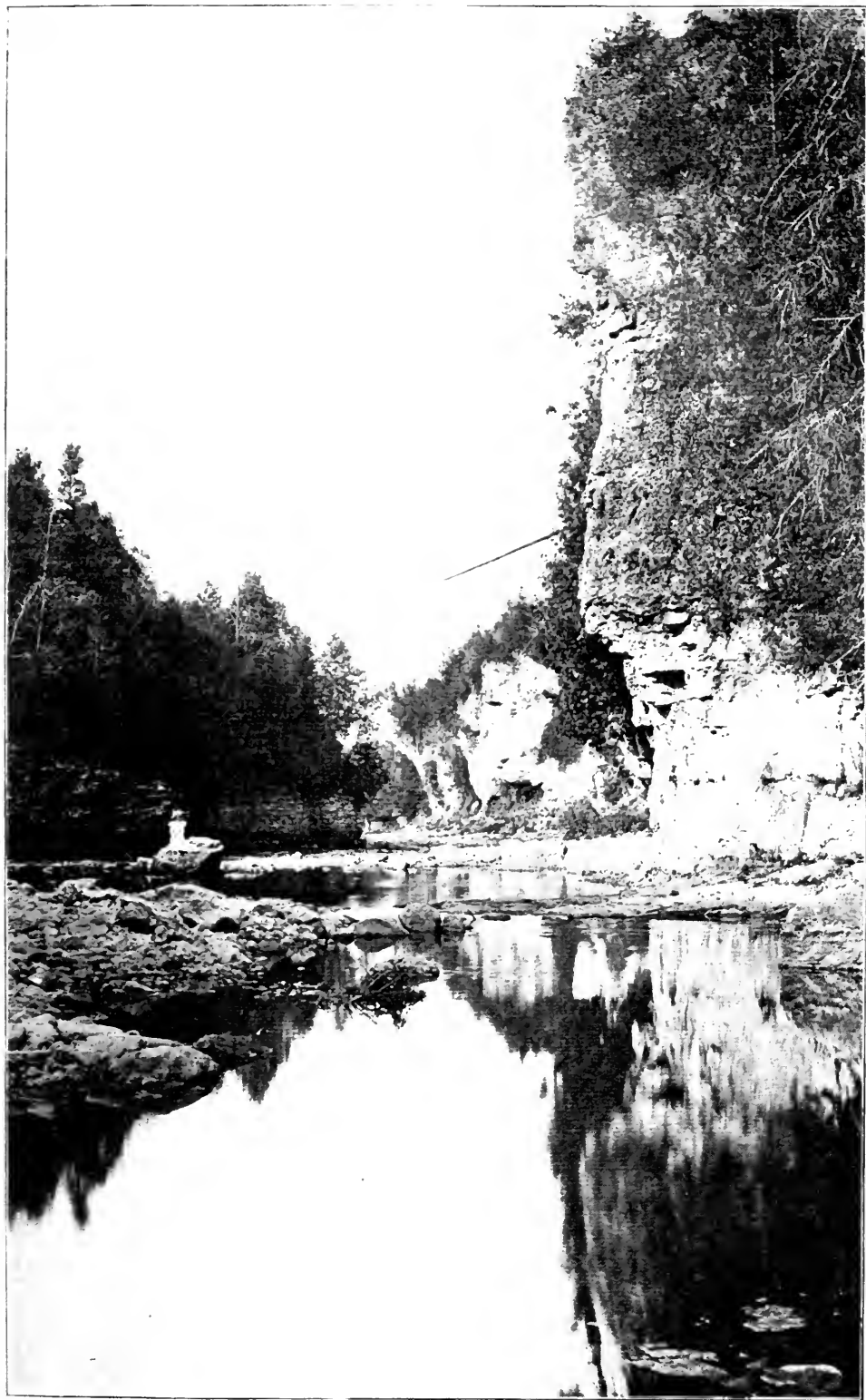
The Manitou Company has also erected, and has ready for occupation, a hatchery capable of hatching 50,000,000 eggs.

Close Season for Frogs.

The Department is urged to establish a close season for frogs, concurrent with the close season for bass and maskinonge, not only as a means for the better protection of the former and to prevent their extermination, which is said to be fast approaching, but for the reason also that under the pretence of spearing frogs many bass and maskinonge are taken when on the spawning beds—a fact difficult to establish where the fish are not actually found in possession. As what is suggested would impose no apparent hardship upon anyone, and as many fish would no doubt be saved, the establishment of a season covering the period from 1st April to 1st July is recommended.

Great Lake Fisheries.

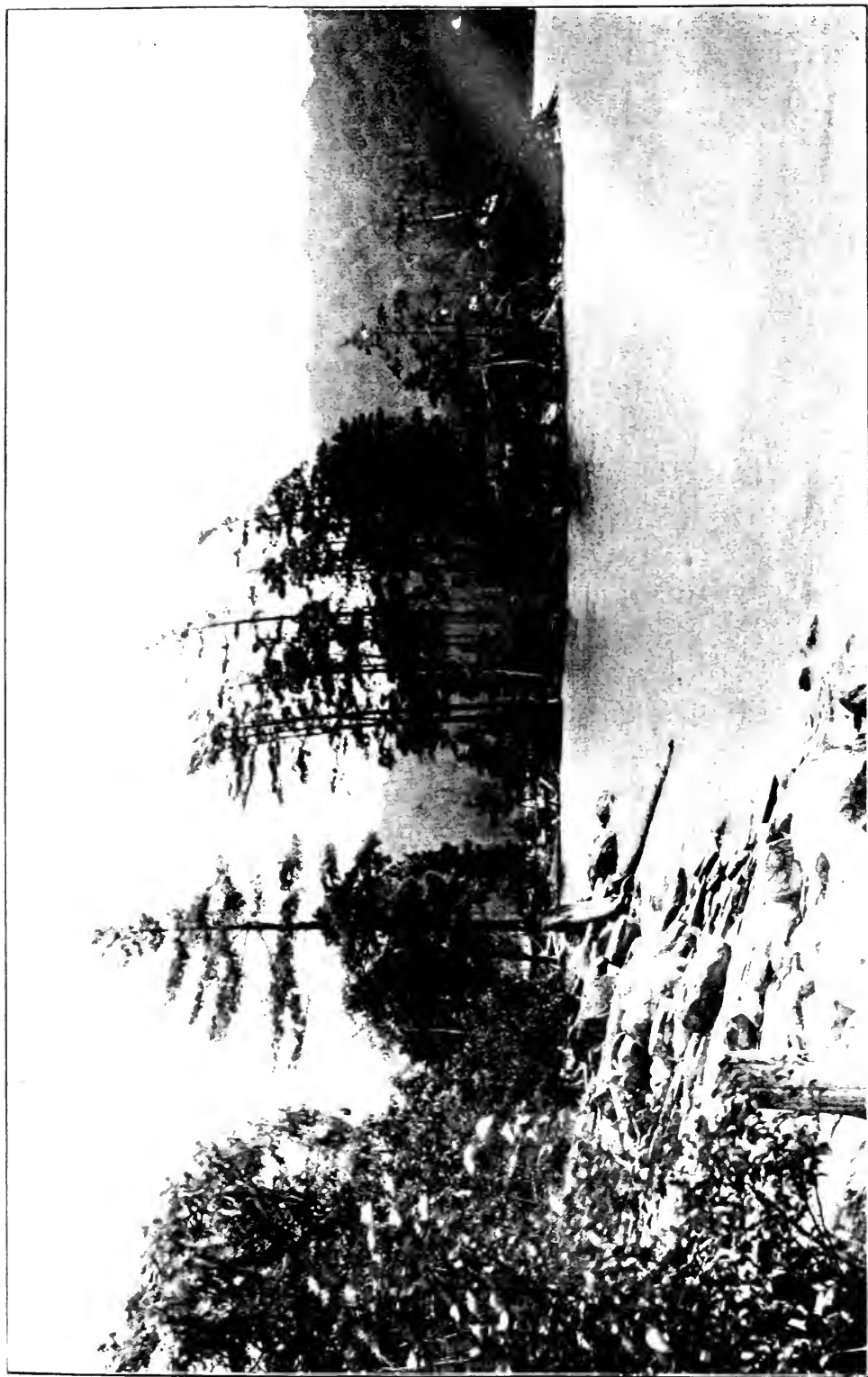
The maintenance and preservation of our Great Lake or commercial fisheries are perhaps of primary importance to that of conserving those commonly known as the inland or sentimental fisheries. This must be done, mainly, by propagation and protection; propagation by preventing the taking of immature fish, that the greatest possible opportunity may be afforded for natural reproduction, and by largely increasing the output of our hatcheries; and protection, by exercising a vigorous policy of supervision, the requirement of a strict compliance with the laws and regulations, and the prompt prosecution and punishment of persons for violating the same. This burden cannot be assumed exclusively by the Department, for though the lakes and rivers, and the fish therein, have been declared by our Court of Final Resort to be the property of the Province, the same Court has, strange as it may appear, delegated to the Federal Government jurisdiction in many important respects over Provincial property. This jurisdiction may or may not be exercised in what the Province may consider its best interests; but, be that as it may, that is the situation as defined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. While there may be every desire on the part of the separate jurisdictions to work in harmony and for the common end, the one is at any time subject to what may be termed the arbitrary view which the other may entertain, or authority which it may exercise. The Dominion has the power to enact fishery regulations and restrictions, to prescribe the times of year during which fishing may be allowed, and to stipulate the implements which may be employed for the purpose. The Province may, among other things, issue or withhold licenses; it may authorize or refuse the use of certain implements of capture which may appear to it undesirable; though such implements have not already been prohibited by Federal action; it may grant a license for one month or longer, as it may consider proper, subject, of course, to the season of prohibition established by the Federal Government; it may cancel a license before the period for which it has been issued has expired; it may refuse a license for any locality, or for any authorized implement of capture, should it consider that fishing under such license would be a detriment to the fisheries, or to the industry as engaged in by another class of fishermen with other implements of capture; it may insert in its license a condition that fish under a certain size shall be returned to the water; and it may prohibit the sale of fish for a longer or shorter period. It will, therefore, be perceived that the powers conferred on the Province by the Judgment are even greater than those upon the Dominion; and it may be said that the Province, fully recognizing that fact, and conscious of the great responsibility imposed upon it, has firmly grasped the situation, and in dealing with these various matters has discharged the duty imposed upon it fearlessly and faithfully. It has early recognized that the fishermen are each year going behind, that the yield of our Great Lakes' fisheries is annually becoming less, that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this is the consequent result of the excessive fishing which has been carried on for the last



On the Grand River. (Stocked waters.)



Among the "Twenty Thousand Islands" of the Georgian Bay. Renowned Bass-fishing.



Lake of Bays, Muskoka. (Stocked waters.)

10



Muskoka River, near Raysville, (Trout water.)

half century, and which if continued must result in their complete annihilation, and that the time has come when the question cannot longer be flirited with. It has resolved itself into this : There must be immediate intervention on the part of the two great countries which these waters unite, whose sacred duty it is to devise means, and to take steps which will prevent such a calamity—steps which will ensure to our children's children their rightful heritage ; steps which, while having these objects mainly in view, must not stifle, but encourage and develop an industry by which is supplied one of our most wholesome and nutritious of foods. Speaking for this Province, we believe that it would be possible, by the union of forces, to yet establish the fisheries of these Great Lakes on a basis of permanency and increased productiveness, one not only in perfect harmony with the public interests, but with the interests of those engaged in the industry. As was announced in the last report, the attention of the border States has already been invited to the matter. Interviews between the Commissioners of the State of Michigan and Ohio and the Deputy Commissioner took place in Detroit in the month of October, and arrangements were completed for a general conference of representatives from all the States. A date in December was subsequently fixed for this meeting, but it was ultimately ascertained that a full attendance could not be obtained at the time named, in consequence of some of the Commissioners having peremptory engagements elsewhere. A postponement until a date in March was therefore, decided upon. It is gratifying to be able to announce that all of the States, without a single exception, have indicated an intense interest in the subject, and a full representation is expected. The adequate machinery can only be secured by the co-operation of the jurisdictions interested. Many discouragements will no doubt be met with before what is aimed at will be accomplished. But if proceeded with energetically and judiciously, success will ultimately reward our efforts. It will certainly not be the fault of those immediately having to do with the administration if failure results. The first sod has been turned, so to speak.

The Biological Station in the Georgian Bay.

Dr. B. A. Bensley of Toronto University reports as follows :

Our first efforts last season were directed towards the observation of the spawning habits of the small and large mouthed bass. The season was well advanced at the time of the first observations (May 25th), but the shores of the shallow swamps and inlets were lined with the characteristic excavations or nests occurring in from one to three or four feet of water. A large number of the nests belonged to the Rock Bass (*Amblopytes*), and some to Sunfish.

We attempted to hatch and rear samples of the eggs, but the experiment was unsuccessful, apparently because we had not available a sufficient supply of running water. Later in the season an efficient aquarium table and a pumping engine were installed, so that this difficulty will not recur.

During the remainder of the season we collected the young of the game and other fishes for the purpose of discovering the kind of food taken by them at different stages of growth. In connection with this we made a very extensive collection of the microscopic germs of the water, which constitute the first food of the young fish. These collections were made by means of silk nets, towed periodically on the surface and deep at eight stations passing from the open water of Georgian Bay to the first falls on the Go-Home River.

The collection for purposes of classification of the fishes in general, begun last year, was practically completed. Our best thanks are due your Department for the privilege of operating certain nets for this purpose.

With reference to the preservation of the game fishes of Georgian Bay, I would like to point out the probability that the close season is not sufficiently inclusive. Small-mouthed Bass were observed on the spawning beds towards the end of June, and our caretaker, an experienced fisherman, states that this is not exceptional.

You are probably aware that the supply of Pickerel (Dore) is rapidly becoming depleted. It is alleged that this is owing not to the enthusiasm of the tourist, but to illegal fishing, especially during the spring run to the rivers. It is interesting to compare in this connection the relative abundance of Bass with the paucity of Pickerel. The former appear to seek the shallow places in any locality, so that they do not congregate to any great extent at the spawning period in particular places. Moreover, they possess sufficient cleverness to escape from traps. But although they are thus naturally protected, the main reason for their abundance is to be sought in another way. Some years ago your Government justly prohibited the sale of Bass, establishing thereby their correct status as game fishes only. The wisdom of this provision has already made itself apparent. The question now is whether the Pickerel are any less deserving of additional protection from the same standpoint. The difference in gaminess of the two species is well known, but this does not determine their relative value. In Muskoka Lake, where, notwithstanding the advanced state of depletion, the conditions are more normal than in the Georgian Bay, the pickerel are much more staple fishes from the tourists' and cottagers' standpoint than the other.

It might be urged that the prohibition of the sale of Pickerel would be a hardship to certain fishermen, but these fish never have been and cannot be regarded as general food fishes, such as the whitefish and herring, and a fishery based or dependent on them is unnatural, and would be better abandoned. The region of the Georgian Bay can have no great value to the fishermen unless the whitefish and herring fishery is productive. On the other hand, it is becoming more and more valuable as a tourist resort, and its value is greatly enhanced by the presence of game fishes. The latter should be, therefore, strictly protected for this purpose, and their depletion from other sources prevented.

Destroying Coarse Fish.

The work of destroying pike and other coarse fish in the Nepigon has been continued, and thousands were destroyed during the summer; tons of ling and suckers have been taken by hoopnet fishermen in eastern Ontario, and a marked improvement in the game fish will soon be manifested.

Legislation.

The legislation extending the prohibition of the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge for a further period of three years has been universally approved.

Specimens.

A few additional specimens have been added to the collection of mounted fish.

Acknowledgments.

The Department desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies extended and the assistance rendered by the Chief Warden of the State of Michigan, the Hon. Mr. Chapman, to the Deputy Commissioner during visits to Detroit on public business;

And also by the railway companies, for without their co-operation it is needless to say but little progress could have been made with the work of transplanting fish.

Reports.

The reports of the overseers which follow contain much information not contained in the statistical tables, and they are, therefore, commended to the perusal of those desiring a fuller knowledge of the condition and nature of the fisheries than the tables impart.

In conclusion, it may be superfluous to add that the work of the Department is steadily growing as its field of usefulness increases, and as its operations are extended; and that, having regard to the important and extensive duties to be performed, the expenditure has been as economical as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

31st December, 1903

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

J. C. Judd, District Overseer, Morton, reports that the district under his supervision embraces over 800 lakes, with such a variety of attractiveness and diversity of features that it is almost inconceivable. He says it is doubtful if any territory in the world having the same area can be found containing sublimer scenery, better fishing, and within easier access, a territory "where civilization has made its way and yet not marred the beauty of nature," where possibility is beyond the dream of the ambitious angler.

There has been within the last few years a wonderful awakening of interest on the part of the people, and a large increase in the number of summer visitors. The attention which your Department is giving to the matter of protection is much appreciated.

During the past season special effort has been made to interview boatmen and tourists, and to impress them with the fact that the returning to the water every black bass caught would soon develop better fishing, and increase the small-mouth bass which they desire, much more rapidly than the stocking by your officers, and it is gratifying to know that in many lakes on the Rideau this idea was carefully and willingly observed. One hundred black bass are said to have been caught in one day by four tourists and not one bass killed. Further, it was suggested that if this was brought to the attention of tourists as a special request by way of notices distributed at the hotels, it would do much good. There is a desire on the part of boatmen and anglers to further limit the number of catch and increase the regulation size of bass. Many catch and kill to the limit, and occasionally to excess, yet it is thought that a lessening of limit will be adhered to quite as well, and that the interested feeling of tourists in retaining good fishing is such that the great majority of them will frown upon an excessive catch. Last season the tourists were in harmony with the above, and were ready and willing to call the attention of the overseers to such, and even to infractions. These are certainly encouraging features.

Licenses. As mentioned in a former report, the issuing of licenses ought to depend upon the condition of lakes. Where it is known that the catch of bullheads is very small, hoopnet licenses ought not to be granted.

The "Eva Bell." The patrol boat "Eva Bell" in the spring had a thorough overhauling. The old boiler was replaced with a new one, and some of the timbers and planking were also renewed. She was carefully inspected by the Government inspectors at Kingston, a certificate of which she carries on board, and has given good satisfaction during the year. Perhaps the best evidence which can be given as to her importance on this chain of lakes is to state the fact that, after the close of the season when she had to make for port in consequence of ice taking, there have been some twenty-five convictions for illegal net fishing, while during her patrol no such infractions were heard of. Her former master during the summer resigned to accept a more lucrative position, but his place was taken by Mr. John Roddick, who will make a courteous, careful and vigilant officer, as evidenced by the fact that he seized a number of nets during the early part of the fall. He would recommend that a boathouse be built for the boat at Jones' Falls, midway in her patrol, and where coal may be safely kept, and where she could be hauled out for winter.

Anglers' Associations: Your recognition of anglers' associations is another encouraging feature, and attention is again called to the importance of these associations. Their formation will eventually be the solution of the problem of protection. Every year furnishes further evidence of this fact.

These associations, like all others, can only be properly organized and kept active under the supervision of an officer, who is constantly in touch with them.

As a District Overseer, he has found a ready response towards organization, and without friction in our ideas as to what is required for their localities, and he is the recipient of questions frequently submitted which are weighed together, and always with the best possible feeling.

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that he has been over his district several times, and reported to the department as to complaints made, etc.

He is sorry to again report a continued decrease in the catch of herring in Lake Erie; in fact there has been a general decrease in most kinds of fish caught the past year. The herring, the most valuable fish in Lake Erie, show a continuous decrease since 1899, and the fishermen are becoming fearful that the continuation of gill net fishing by tugs in the head of Lake Erie, and poaching by the Americans in Canadian waters will very shortly have the herring all but extinguished in Lake Erie. Already many of the pound net fishermen are considering whether it is worth while to take out licenses again. If the Department cannot devise some method or policy to preserve the herring fisheries in Lake Erie, they must look out for a tremendous falling off in the revenue from that source, and as very nearly one-half the whole revenue of the Department comes from the fisheries on Lake Erie, the Department should have a great concern in their preservation. From his observation of the gill net fishing he is convinced that it is a mistake to permit gill netting for herring in the fall, as most of the fish caught are spawn herring, and it only stands to reason that if you destroy the parent fish while in the act of reproduction it will not be long before the species will become utterly extinct.

The Department has made regulations for the preservation and propagation of black bass, and other kinds of fish. Yet in the face of the continuous decrease in catch of herring during the past five years, nothing has been done for the protection of the herring fisheries by withholding privileges which are destructive to parent fish, or making regulations for the protection of the herring.

The very early set in of winter, which started about the middle of November, again caught a number of nets in the ice between Point Pelee and the Detroit River, some losing all their nets, stakes, etc.

He is still of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the fishermen and protection of the fish, if the Department could have all fishing suspended by the 20th of November each fall.

From fishermen and others along the shore from Point Pelee to Port Stanley, he learns that the Americans enjoyed about two months good fishing, from early in March to the first of May, in Ontario waters, without molestation. The lake opened early in March, and navigation began about the 10th. The Dominion G. S. Petrel did not get down from Upper Lakes till the first of May, with the result that American tugs were scattered all along our shore, fishing. The Petrel should go into commission here as soon as navigation opens, which is usually early in March.

Complaints come from some of the fishermen in Lake Huron of damages to nets by rafts of logs, and he thinks some additional legislation necessary for the protection of the fisheries from such causes.

He would say in conclusion that, while there has been a great decrease in catch of fish, that the prices have increased greatly, which has in some measure compensated for decrease in catch; although those who depend on the Herring principally actually lost money in the season's operation.

The price of fish has risen so high that good fish has become a luxury, instead of food for the masses.

District Overseer McCargar reports that the fishermen had hard luck during the spring in the Bay of Quinte, Weller's Bay, Consecon Lake, and the Trent River sections. There was but a small catch of bull heads in all the above places, both spring and fall. The water was so high that the fish kept in the marshes, and during the fall it was

so low that the nets were partly out of the water. This, however, applied more to Consecon Lake and the Trent River. The angling was not so good in any of the waters mentioned above, on account of the high water and the high winds, and he thinks the abundance of young shad in the Bay of Quinte had a lot to do with the bad angling. They had plenty of bass, but they would not take the bait, there being a glut of natural food. He thinks the Ontario Government should extend the work of stocking lakes where there are no fish; and re-stocking some that have been fished out, and that the small inland lakes should not be overlooked. A number of natural hatcheries could be started along the Bay of Quinte at a very small expense. There are a few coves where they could be built cheap. The water would be the same as the bay water. The parent bass could be put in the enclosure in the spring, but removed after spawning. The fry could be left until from three to five months old, and then let loose. They would then be able to look out for themselves. The fishermen, he says, along the Bay of Quinte observed the law fairly well. He seized a few gill nets in the bay, below Deseronto, and destroyed them. A quantity of bass about five months old were put in the Bay from the bass ponds this fall. A hatchery should also be started on the Trent River above Healy's Falls. There could be one built at a small cost on Mr. R. Keller's place. The parent bass could be easily secured, and the C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations being only about six miles away, they could be conveniently shipped. He thinks spring fishing should not be allowed in the Trent River or between Peterboro and the St. Lawrence River. The spring is the time when most of the fish in these waters spawn; and they should not be disturbed. Fishing with hoop nets, in the fall of the year, will help the game fishing rather than hurt it. The black bass are a very hard fish to catch in a hoop net. They will not lead except in the spring, near spawning time. By stopping spring fishing, it would protect not only the game fish, but pickerel, which is a fine food fish.

The fishermen observed the law only fairly well. He had to fine two men in Prince Edward County, one for shipping black bass, and the other for refusing to show from whom he bought fish. In each case a fine of \$10 was imposed. He seized three gill nets below Deseronto, and burnt them up. He also seized a quantity of hoop nets at the west end of Weller's Bay, and has them yet for sale. He also seized a night line in the Trent River, and one in Hogg Lake.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports that fish of all kinds, except Pickerel, are very much on the increase. Game fish, he is fully convinced, have not been so plentiful for years, Whitefish about normal, Trout in greatly increased numbers, with a more than corresponding increase in size, Pickerel much less than average, and for the first time he reports German Carp as taking a distinct place in the fish of the Georgian Bay. As yet they are practically limited to shallow water from Waubesa to McRae's Bay, and as considerable apprehension exists as to the ultimate results of the influx of this fish, he has given the subject some study, with the result that so far there does not appear any good reason for believing that they will prove destructive to any but a low grade of fish, or, in other words, fish that frequent the same kind of water, viz., shallow, reedy bays, such as pike, suckers, green bass, etc. They will, however, multiply very fast, and may eventually destroy feeding grounds of better fish.

Tourists, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, were in much larger numbers, and it is a certainty that each recurring season will see them in continually increasing numbers. Much more pretentious houses, both hotel, club and private houses, are being built, and catering to the tourist fraternity, especially in providing good fishing for them, is, he believes, the largest factor to be taken into consideration in making and carrying out fishing regulations. Of course he does not wish to be understood as referring to anywhere but his own district.

Tourists are observing fishery regulations much better than formerly, although the fishing hog is still with us, and he must, at the risk of being considered importunate, reiterate his recommendation of last year that a synopsis of the law be placarded freely.

Illegal fishing by fishermen is not abating, in fact it would be on the increase if it were not for the fact that fewer are engaged in it, due to high wages for unskilled labor in other occupations.

The reason for the increased tendency to fish illegally, especially trap netting, is better facilities, such as gasoline power, etc., while at the same time provisions for coping with it have not kept pace, in fact they are wholly inadequate for the purpose.

Regarding his own operations, practically nothing was done until June 1st, when he received a telegram to proceed with his man to Little Current to take over the sailing cruiser "Maud," at that time in charge of Overseer Oliver. He did so, and continued to use her in his district until the close of navigation. He found the "Maud" to be a staunch and seaworthy craft, but unhandy for cruising purposes. He would recommend that she be dismasted and furnished with gasoline power.

As gasoline is now in general use for power, he can see no reason why fishermen in the Georgian Bay should be placed under an embargo by being prohibited from using it under license; they will use it in any event, and an increased revenue may as well be derived from it.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that the local Overseers have performed their duties faithfully, considering the amount of remuneration they receive. He thinks if the Department would impose a license fee of \$5 per rod for the season for all non-residents of the Province, the extra revenue derived therefrom would enable the Department to be more liberal with the local overseers, thereby securing more efficient service. The fishing season on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching has been a most successful one. The anglers all report satisfactory catches. The work of restocking the lakes with the gamey Black Bass is a very popular work, and the people are looking forward to good results. Stony Lake still continues to attract large numbers of tourists from the American side, who fish incessantly from early morn till late at night. He thinks a license fee of \$5.00 for the season should be charged these parties, and does not believe it would deter one in a hundred from visiting the lake. Stony Lake is a favorite resort for tourists from all over the Dominion, as well as the United States. There are some two hundred cottages erected on the various islands in the lake, some on a most elaborate scale. The fishing has been all that could be desired. He again urges the desirability of placing fishways in the dams on the Indian River.

The catch of Maskinonge and Bass in Rice Lake has been very good during the past season. The licensed fishermen on the lake are also well pleased with their catch of Mudcat and other coarse fish. Lake Scugog is noted for good Bass and Maskinonge fishing, several Maskinonge were caught weighing over 20 lbs. each. He is glad to say that the catch this season has been satisfactory to the numerous tourists who visit its shores.

The Dominion Government contemplate building a concrete dam on Scugog River at Lindsay, and he recommends that a modern fishway be placed in it.

He also recommends that the close season should be from 1st December till the 1st of July, and that some protection be given frogs, or they will soon be a thing of the past. He is of the opinion that the number of Bass and Maskinonge to be caught in one day should not exceed 2 Maskinonge and 8 Bass, and that no Bass measuring less than 12 in. long should be kept out of the water. He would urge that the use of spears be absolutely prohibited, for they are the principal cause of the destruction of Lunge during the spawning season. The dumping of saw mill refuse in the rivers and lakes has entirely ceased.

Overseer Allan, Wallaceburg, reports that the angling in his division has been all that could be desired. The anglers who visited this locality are loud in the praise of the sport that this locality affords. One in particular told him that he had angled in all parts of Georgian Bay, and in a great many of the angling waters of the United States,

and says that he has found nothing to equal the waters of Lake St. Clair; the fish are gamey, and the surroundings are pleasant and easy of access. A serious difficulty they have to contend with is the angler who fishes for the market; he of course comes as a tourist and takes out a permit to angle in Canadian waters, and is on the waters at 5 o'clock in the morning, and stays out all day long, rain or shine, catches all he can, puts them in ponds and keeps them alive until he gets sufficient quantity to ship; he then sends them to Detroit or Mt. Clemens by steamboat, and they are there sold to the large hotels at a good price, and the proceeds are used to defray the expenses of this so-called sportsman. The months of September and October are the best months for Bass fishing if the weather is warm. There were a few new anglers, too, in that locality during the year, but they did not remain long on account of the weather being so rough and wet at that time.

The Johnson and the Bassett are said by the anglers to be the best waters they know of. The Bass are on the increase throughout his division. There was a large increase in the catch of the different kinds of fish over the previous year, 90 per cent. of the total catch is exported and 10 per cent. is used for home consumption. The close season and other regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

There is no mill refuse allowed to run into the river, and there are no fishways, in his division.

He recommends that no spring fishing with nets be allowed, and that the season in the fall be changed from 1st October to the 1st September. This, he says, would be satisfactory to the fishermen, also to the public generally.

Overseer Armstrong, New Liskeard, reports that there were eight licenses issued in his district during the year 1904, which were for local and domestic purposes only. With the exception of fishing done by Indians in some of the remote small lakes, the fishery laws were fairly well observed.

The district is fast becoming popular as a resort for tourists, there being good Bass and Speckled Trout fishing in Lake Temagami, and other small lakes on the Montreal River.

There are very few game fish in Lake Temiscamingue, with the exception of Bass and Maskinonge; the former are only found at the lower end of the lake. Other kinds, such as Pike, Pickerel, Shad, Herring, Whitefish, Sturgeon, Channel Cat, and Eel are plentiful; the Whitefish and Herring are reported to be of excellent quality.

He understands that the Province of Quebec has issued licenses to export fish from Lake Temiscamingue to the U.S.A., and thinks it might be well for the Department to consider the advisability of issuing licenses for export also.

He regrets to say that the local saw-mill owners are still disregarding the act respecting sawdust, and are allowing it to be carried into the lake by high water in the spring and fall. More stringent steps will have to be taken to stop this violation of the act in order to protect the fish.

Overseer Barr, Renfrew, reports that there has been a slight decrease in the catch compared with that of last year, owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing by the licensees.

No fish were exported, the entire catch being used for home consumption. No violations of the close season or other regulations of the Department came to his notice. In many cases the mill owners still allow the refuse from the mills to run into the streams. There are no fishways in the district. A few tourists visited his district during the past season, mostly from Philadelphia. The Bass and Maskinonge fishing in Chats Lake was excellent, and good Speckled Trout fishing was had in the head waters of the Bonnechere and Petewawa.

Overseer Bailey, Callander, reports that there has been no net fishing in his district.

The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. No complaints of illegal fishing have come to his notice. The angling for Bass and other game fish has not been as good the past three seasons as formerly; he cannot account for it.

There has been some good Brook Trout fishing in some of the streams in the near neighborhood.

The lake is becoming more popular every year as a summer resort, and the many tourists who visit its shore are rapidly taking up the desirable islands.

Overseer Baechler, Nipissing, reports that there does not appear to be any noticeable increase in the number of Black Bass, Maskinonge or Speckled Trout. At the opening of the season in June and for a couple of months afterwards, there is good fishing for Bass with rod and troll, but during the latter part of the tourist season they appear to vacate the main shores and are only found in quantities among the islands some miles out. There are no Speckled Trout in the large lakes, some are found in the South River, above the shutes, but in ever decreasing numbers. He would advise the placing of Trout fry in the river, as the large number of logs that used to pass down the river is a thing of the past. The Trout would not have to contend against the pollution of the waters such as then existed. There are not very many Maskinonge; occasionally a very large one is caught. They seem to be more plentiful towards and in the French River. He mentions that inhabiting the small inland lakes some few miles from the large lake, are innumerable Black Bass of a small size, weighing up to a pound, and in equally large numbers are the Silver or Widemouth Bass, but they do not seem to grow to the large size obtained in the large lake.

As there were no licenses issued in his division he cannot furnish any data as to the value and quantity of fish caught during the year. There are myriads of Pike and Pickerel in the spring, and some Whitefish and Herring are caught in the fall. During this past summer the number of tourists increased considerably. Some 34 members of the Keystone Camping Club, Pittsburg, made their first visit to the mouth of South River, and were so pleased with their location that they intend bringing some hundred more members of their club next year. In concluding, he says that there are no fishways on the shutes on South River. In the first falls encountered in their passage upriver the fish are stopped. If they could master this shute they could easily ascend a long way up stream.

Overseer Geo. Bilton, Rideau Waters, reports a slight decrease in the catch, owing to the fact that there were about one-third fewer licenses issued this year than in former years. There has been an increase in the catch of Pike, also of Catfish, which he thinks goes to show that the waters are not being over-fished with hoop nets. In Upper Rideau Lake, Wolf Lake and Otter Lake, the Ling are becoming more numerous every year, and he would suggest that some means be devised to exterminate them, as they are very destructive to all other fish. The Bass fishing has been first-class. The tourists who frequent the waters are well pleased with the sport afforded; and say that the Rideau waters furnish the best Bass fishing they have found in their travels. A large club house is being erected on Mud Lake for the accommodation of the ever-increasing tourist trade. He would recommend that the close season for Salmon-Trout on the Lower Rideau River be changed to the month of October, that being the month in which they spawn. If the season were changed to that month he is of the opinion that it would be a great protection, as at present there are a great number of people who troll during that time, and most of the fish taken are filled with ripe spawn. The close season for Bass he says was well observed, but there were some flagrant violations of the law in fishing for trout and whitefish during the fall close season. He had thirteen parties summoned and convicted, a fine being imposed of ten dollars in each case.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall, reports that there has been no net fishing; only angling. The angling has, however, been unusually good. Fish have been plentiful, especially

pickerel. One man, whose business is to guide tourists, reports 1,250 lbs. caught. Another man who follows a similar occupation reports a catch of over 700 lbs. of pickerel and other fish, such as pike and perch. There has been an increase in the catch of Maskinonge. An Indian reports a catch of 27, and in all a catch of about 70 Maskinonge has come to his notice, having been caught by different men. All the fish caught are for home consumption.

There has been a great number of tourists, and the district seems to be becoming more popular every year as a summer resort.

No illegal fishing came to his notice, the close seasons have been well observed. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Bowerman, Port Perry, reports that the fishing has not been as good as the previous year, owing to the very low water; this is a very serious drawback to the angling, on account of the great quantities of weeds exposed.

He suggests that winter fishing through the ice be prohibited, and that the close season should be from 1st December to 1st of June.

The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed.

Overseer Brady, Lindsay, reports that maskinonge and bass were not as plentiful as in former years, although much larger in size. Two-thirds of the fish taken are used for home consumption and one-third is taken by the tourists to points in Ontario and United States. A very large number of tourists from the United States visited that locality this year.

With the exception of a few old offenders who were fined for fishing during the close season, the law was well observed. During the year he confiscated four snares, five spears, one jack-light, and one canoe, all of which he destroyed. There is only one fishway in his division, and it is in good repair. He would recommend a close season for frogs, from the 1st of November to the 15th of July, as in the fall and spring of the year the frog lamp is used by poachers instead of a jacklight to spear fish, and no doubt a great many Maskinonge are killed. Besides this, ducks will not remain to hatch where they are continually disturbed at night by the frog lamp. He also recommends a close season for Maskinonge and Bass from the 1st of December to the 1st of June, or as long as Bass are allowed to be taken through the ice with bait it will be impossible to protect the Maskinonge from being snared.

Overseer Brown, Baysville, reports that the Speckled Trout fishing in the river has been excellent, and that in the Lake of Bays the angling for Lake Trout has been all that could be desired. The Black Bass that were planted in the lake by the Department, he says, are doing well. Several parties have reported having seen large quantities of the young fry in different parts of the lake. The settlers are fully alive to the importance of protecting this fish, as they realize that it is the ideal fish from a tourist's point of view, as it can be taken at any time of the year, and are as gamey as any fish that swims. The close season and other regulations were well observed; no cases of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale, reports the catch of this season to be lighter than that of former years. Maskinonge and Bass are on the increase in the lakes, and Speckled Trout in the creeks are reported as plentiful.

A large number of tourists visited the district during the season, and were pleased with their catch, and some are erecting cottages.

The close seasons were well observed, and no cases of illegal fishing came under his observation.

Overseer Cattanach, Wolfe Island, reports that the Bass fishing during the recent season was largely in excess of that of former years. The district is becoming a very popular summer resort, and the class of people who visit the locality are such as they are very sorry to part with and pleased to meet again. The anglers express

themselves as satisfied with the fishery regulations and the general enforcement of the laws. He is of the opinion that those who come from year to year spending their vacation should be dealt with most leniently. In consequence of the late opening in the spring, the catch of the licensed fishermen was not as large as in former seasons, the spring fishing being fully two weeks shorter. The fall fishing for Bullheads, however, has been prosperous, which makes the average catch for the season a fair one. He had but very little trouble with the tourists, there being a general disposition on their part to respect the laws, when made fully known to them.

Overseer Clyde, Cataragui, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of Pike, but an increase in the catch of Perch and Catfish. In the Rideau Canal there is an abundance of Dogfish, which are very destructive to the spawn of game fish. He has instructed the fishermen to destroy all Ling they find in their nets. The close seasons have been fairly well observed. A few cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, in each case the parties being fined according to law. He confiscated no fishing gear of any kind. He is of opinion that no Bass measuring less than 12 inches should be taken, and also that resident settlers who fish for domestic purposes should have 100 yards of nets, and be charged a fee of \$2 each.

There are no Speckled Trout in his division, but Bass and Maskinonge fishing cannot be excelled. The district under his supervision has become popular as a resort for tourists, especially Loughborough, Dog, and Cranberry Lakes.

Overseer Clunis, Claude P.O., reports that the Trout fishing in his division was not quite up to the catch of last year. So many of the tributaries of the Credit River are being leased by private parties that the waters open for angling to the public are very limited. This, he thinks, fully accounts for the shortage in the catch.

No cases of illegal fishing came to his notice. The close season he reports as being well observed. There was no mill refuse allowed to pass into the stream in his division. All other regulations were well observed.

He reports a large number of tourists at the Caledon Club during the year.

Overseer Couseneau, Windsor, reports that the fishing operations this year in the waters under his supervision were not so good, from the standpoint of quantity of fish taken, as in the season of 1902, but from a financial standpoint it was a more successful season, owing to the increased price received for German Carp and other coarse fish. The catch of Whitefish for some unaccountable reason was a complete failure, the fish apparently not leaving the lake for the river during the fine weather in the fall season. The fishermen did not derive any material benefit from the abolition of the Whitefish close season, owing to the winter setting in so early in November.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie, reports that the catch of fish for 1903 was not so good as in 1902, Catfish being much below the average, while Pike and Coarse fish were about the same as in the past. Prices were good, which helped the fishermen very much. The catch of Herring was up to the average. They are still very numerous, and average much larger than formerly. All the Herring licensees were well satisfied with their catch.

Tourists are still increasing, coming and going during all of the angling season; many of them camped on Bob's Lake and Green Bay. Bass fishing was better than for many years. The lakes are becoming cleared of Ling by hoopnets; tons of them were taken and destroyed during the year. In 14 Island Lake, where hoopnet fishing was prohibited, the Ling are increasing very fast, and Bass fishing has not been so good as in former years. There is still a good demand for fish from the United States. The home demand is increasing yearly.

The number of Bass tourists should be allowed to kill in one day should be reduced to eight, and the lengths increased to eleven or twelve inches.

Several fine cottages were built on some of the lakes last summer, which added much to their beauty.

The laws and regulations were fairly well observed. He destroyed two hoopnets, three gill nets, and a number of nightlines, which were unlicensed.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, reports that the catch in his division was about the same as in former years, and that all were used for home consumption. No abuses came to his knowledge. The close seasons were strictly observed. There are no dams or fishways in his division.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island, reports an increase in the catch, and that the fish were of a better quality than in former years. A great number of tourists visited his district during the year, and they all report excellent sport. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed. No cases of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Dickson, Westwood, reports that the tourists who visited the lake during the season were well pleased with the catch, all kinds of game fish, such as Bass and Lunge, being very plentiful. The lake is a favorite resort for tourists, who are becoming more numerous every year.

Overseer Duchesne, Treadville, reports that he has found very little change in the condition of the fisheries in his division from that of previous years. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed. The angling for Bass and Pickerel has been first-class, and the anglers appreciate the efforts that have been put forth to enforce the laws; they realize the importance of protecting these valuable fish. The fish caught by the licensed fishermen are all used for home consumption, none being exported. There are several sawmills in his division, but the owners are careful that the refuse does not run into the water. Taking all things into consideration, he found everything from the fishing standpoint in a very satisfactory condition.

Overseer Free, Byng Inlet, reports that the close season and other regulations of the Department were well observed. Several cases of illegal fishing with trapnets came to his notice, and in each case the net was confiscated, but the parties fishing then could not be found. The angling has been first class. Bass and Pickerel fishing has been better than he has known for the past ten years. Quite a number of tourists visited the locality during the season, and they were all well pleased with the catch.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove, reports that the licensed fishermen in his division were unable to supply the local demand for fish, consequently a larger portion of the fish caught were sold in that locality than heretofore. The number of tourists visiting his district is increasing every year, and are well satisfied with the sport afforded. Some who were there two years ago notice a decided improvement, both in the quantity and size of the fish caught. In the waters where hoopnet fishing has been permitted for several years past there is a very noticeable increase in the quantity and quality of the game fish taken. Ling have been caught in great quantities by the nets. This is a noxious fish, and it is well that the waters should be rid of it.

The spring fishing for Pike and Suckers was very successful; many Ling were also destroyed. The settlers are taking much more interest in the protection of game fish than formerly. They realize the importance of the tourist trade to the locality. He reports having secured four convictions for illegal fishing, a fine of \$10 and costs being imposed in each case; also that four parties were allowed to go on suspended sentence. On the whole, the laws and regulations of the Department are fairly well observed. He recommends that a bonus be paid to the fishermen for destroying Ling.

Overseer Freeman, Northumberland County, reports that the fishing in his division has been about the same as last year, although his returns show that there has been a less quantity taken. He says it is owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing by fishermen, some of them not fishing more than half of their time. The bay fishing, according to the time spent in active fishing, shows much better results than the year previous, the principal fish taken being Pike, Bullheads, Peach, and Rock

Bass. These fish are taken in large quantities; one fisherman alone caught three hundred dollars' worth of Bullheads in three weeks.

Not many tourists visit the locality, although it has the best angling waters along the shore of Lake Ontario, and the magnificent scenery and camping grounds cannot be excelled in the whole Province.

There are no fishways in his division. No mill refuse has been allowed by the millowners to run into the water. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department have been well observed.

Overseer Gardner, McDonald's Corners, reports that the Bass fishing in his division is very good, but that the district is situated in such a way that it is hard to get at it: still, they were visited by a few tourists during the past season, who were well satisfied with the sport afforded. The laws and regulations of the Department are well observed.

Overseer Gerow, Port Perry, reports that owing to the very low water in Lake Scugog during the year the Maskinonge fishing was not quite so good as in former years, but that the Bass fishing was better than it had been for some years. This, he thinks, is owing to the fact that there were not the usual quantity caught through the ice during the winter. He recommends that all winter fishing be stopped. The different close seasons were well observed. No cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that the Bass planted by the Department in his district are doing well; the stream has been set apart for a term of years, and the local anglers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when they can try their luck with the finny tribe.

The laws and regulations have been well observed. There is no mill refuse allowed to run into the water in his division.

Overseer Gillespie, Campbellford, reports that the close season has been generally observed; very few complaints were made, and no violations came to his notice, except in one or two cases of spearing. He visited the places where spearing was said to be going on, and is pleased to say that his visit had a good effect, and stopped it to a great extent. The hoopnet fishing has been very poor, especially in the waters between Percy Boom and Chisholm Dam. He accounts for the scarcity of Bullheads, or Catfish, in that section from the water having been drawn off the drowned lands above Chisholm Dam before the small fry had a chance to reach deep waters, being left in pond holes or shallow creeks, where the waters becoming stagnant during the summer months they die. He is afraid that fishing will be poor until Chisholm Dam is rebuilt; there is about two-thirds of the dam gone at the present time. From Healey's Dam down to the foot of Rice Lake the fishing has not been up to former years, and he thinks that if no license were granted in the spring for a few years the fishing would be very much improved. Angling during the open season for Bass and Lunge on the whole has not been as good as former years from Healey's Dam to Hastings. He visited the different summer resorts to ascertain the cause for this, and the reason given him was that the water was kept so high at Healey's Dam that the Bass and Lunge did not take to the deep waters, but remained among the reeds, where there was plenty of feed. In his opinion there are as many, if not more, game fish in these waters as in former years, but on account of the waters being kept so much higher, the fish have more territory to roam over.

Overseer Gibson, Mallorytown, reports that the territory allotted to him on the St. Lawrence River is entirely within the limits of the International Park. In the arrangements for this park the Americans had everything to gain and the Canadians everything to lose.

The angling in the river, he regrets to report, has not been up to the average, for Bass and Pike especially. He has given his district close supervision during the past

two years. He seized and confiscated a number of gill nets during the season, and in almost every case they were, in his opinion, the property of Americans.

Some little difficulty was experienced with parties from the United States using seines for catching Minnows, and although no seizures were made, he succeeded in checking the practice. He apprehends, however, that this will be repeated next year during the tourist season unless the river be carefully guarded.

There was no dynamiting in his district, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was strictly adhered to. There are no fishways. Much difficulty is experienced in getting returns of the catch from fishermen at the end of the season, and he would recommend that an additional charge of \$1 be made in each license, and that such amount be refunded at the end of the year on receipt of the return of fish taken.

He would recommend that the limit for a catch of Bass for one day be made six, and none taken under a length of twelve inches, and that a close season for Pike be made the same as for Bass, and that spearing and shooting of Pike in the spring on the marsh should be stopped, or in a few years the St. Lawrence River will be cleared of that kind of fish.

The Maskinonge fishing in the river is becoming very popular in the months of October and November. The tourists have had good success, and report large catches. This is a growing fad, and has only been taken up in the last two years.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque, reports that the Bass fishing has been very good, but in size the Bass are much smaller than usual, which arises probably from over-fishing. A great many American tourists visited the district during the season, and were well pleased with their catch. Pike or Pickerel have been very plentiful.

All the fish caught by the licensed fishermen in the back lakes were exported to the United States. The catch of coarse fish was fully as good as in former years. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department have been well observed, only one case of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Overseer Graham, Fenelon Falls, reports that as far as he could learn the catch of fish in his division was about the same as last year.

There have been no complaints made to him, either directly or indirectly, of illegal fishing, and no cases have come under his personal observation.

The Kawartha chain of lakes is fast becoming popular as a summer resort, especially in the vicinity of Fenelon Falls, and the tourists who visit the waters are all well pleased with the sport afforded.

Overseer Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie, reports that the season has been very unsuccessful one. The fishing for Herring and Perch was very poor all spring and summer. In the latter part of October and November the Herrings are generally along that shore in large quantities, but this year they were not nearly so plentiful as in former years, and the very rough weather that prevailed prevented the fishermen from getting but a very few lifts before the run was over. The large price that was paid by the American buyers partly made up for the failure in the catch, three and four cents per pound being paid for Herring in the rough. One tug secured as high as two hundred and fifty dollars for one lift.

The angling on the grass beds at 15 and 16 Mile Pond was better than last year, owing largely to the appointment of two overseer on the spot to protect the interest of the angler.

The angling for Perch at Port Dalhousie was very good, while there was a notable falling off in the number of Pickerel and White Bass caught in the Welland Canal. He cannot account for the shortage.

The commercial fishermen on the Niagara River complain of the new Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government regarding a close season for Sturgeon. Grounds that were formerly fished by both Canadian and American fishermen are now open only to Americans. This, he thinks, should be rectified.

The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. He has had some complaints of illegal fishing on the Niagara River, which is receiving his attention.

Overseer Howard, of Collingwood, reports that the fishing in the waters under his supervision has been as good the past year as any since he has been acting as Fishery Overseer. There were not as many fish caught during the season, but it was not on account of any scarcity of fish, but because of the very rough weather that prevailed throughout the year.

The angling for Brook Trout and Black Bass has been very good.

The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. He finds the fishermen willing to obey the law, as they consider it much to their interest to do so.

Overseer Huntington, North Bay, reports that the fishing in his district has been better this year than last. On Lake Nipissing it is better, owing, he believes, to the large number of Sturgeon taken from the waters by the licensed fishermen. The reports from tourists on this lake as to Basses, Pickerel, and Maskinonge fishing certainly surpasses anything he has heard of elsewhere in Ontario. The Speckled and Grey Trout fishing in the inland lakes, especially along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, is excellent. He has seen Speckled Trout caught in Pine, Goose, Anderson, Rabbit, Rib, and Temagami, and numerous other smaller lakes, that would average two pounds each, and some of them weigh over five pounds. Rib, Temagami, and Rabbit Lakes are now, without exception, the finest Trout lakes he knows of in the Northern Territory. Grey Trout readily take the bait in the spring and early fall, and he has seen some weighing from twenty-two to twenty seven pounds taken with the rod and line from some of the lakes mentioned above.

He would suggest the adoption of strict measures governing some of these Trout lakes as to catch, weight, etc., similar, in fact, to the Nepigon regulations. He is glad to report that no serious violations of the fishery law have taken place in his territory, and that the law on the whole has been very well observed.

Overseer Hughson, Orangeville, reports that in many of the rivers and lakes where Speckled Trout formerly were to be found in great numbers are now completely fished out, and would require re-stocking and careful protection to restore them to their original state. He would like to see the lakes in his division producing good fish, in order that the people could be supplied with good angling, and would like to have the waters stocked with Black Bass, which, he thinks, would thrive well in those waters. At one time all the streams were well filled with speckled Trout and Suckers, but the Suckers are the only fish left. The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling in the Grand River during the past year has been good; the Bass and Pickerel have been a good size and quite numerous. Some fishermen also report good trout fishing. The Bass consigned here arrived in good condition, and were successfully planted in three different places above and below the dam, and in the canal leading to Mohawk Lake. The people fully appreciate this work.

The sporting public think it a wise thing that the Department set the stocked waters apart for a term of two years. At the expiration of that time there should be good angling. Two cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and convictions were secured in both cases.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, reports that the fore part of the tourist season was cold, but the weather in August was warm, and the tourist trade was good. In interviewing a good many of the tourists they stated that the angling both in Georgian Bay and the inland lakes was much better than heretofore, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the fishing, and also with the regulations as to fishing as put in force by the Department. The net fishermen have had a fairly good season, but during the fall many of them lost their nets, owing to the heavy west winds.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, reports that the quantity of Black Bass caught during the season was in excess of the preceding year, but the Maskinonge fishing was not quite so good as in former years, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed during the season, which roiled the water to such an extent that the conditions for Maskinonge fishing were not favorable. Still, he reports a fairly good catch.

The tourists are increasing every year. They were more numerous than in any previous year, and the indications are that the coming seasons will see a great number visit the locality.

He secured five convictions during the year. The close seasons were fairly well observed.

Overseer Labatte, Victoria Harbor, reports that there was a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish for the market as compared with that of previous years, the Herring fishing especially being very poor, owing to the rough weather and winter setting in so early. On the other hand, game fishing increased, angling and trolling being very good during the past season, and as a result this district is becoming very popular as a resort for tourists.

Maskinonge are increasing rapidly; a considerable number of good catches of large ones were made during the fall months. There was also a considerable quantity of Bass taken.

As far as could be ascertained, the close seasons were well observed, as no illegal fishing came to his knowledge.

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that there has been a general decrease in all kinds of fish caught except Pike, or Blues, the catch of this variety being practically the same as last year.

The extraordinary early winter, which started about the middle of November, has not been equalled here for twenty odd years, and has been the cause of a great loss and hardship to many of the fishermen, while the decrease in many respects can be attributed partly to the unfavorable season, which was similar to 1902. The fishermen are becoming uneasy at the continual falling off in the catch of Herring, the decrease this year being 90,900 pounds, or actually about one-half the total catch in 1902. Whitefish decreased from 95,429 to 41,698 pounds. Sturgeon from 19,064 to 13,597 pounds, Pickerel from 174,823 to 96,531 pounds. Perch fell from 131,086 to 87,115 pounds, and Catfish decreased 3,450 pounds; mixed and coarse fish show a decrease of 19,207 pounds.

The steady decline in the catch of Herring from a total of 788,616 pounds in 1899 to 93,394 in 1903 should be a cause for reflection on the part of all connected with the fishing interest in any capacity whatever. The general feeling is that unless more stringent measures are taken in the early spring and late in the fall to prevent American poachers trespassing on our shores, which they do sometimes six weeks and two months before the Petrel gets into commission in the spring and after she is laid up in the fall, and unless our Department refuses tug gill net licenses in western Lake Erie, the Herring fishery industry of Lake Erie will be a thing of the past.

A great deal of feeling was aroused among the pound net fishermen on the main shore of Essex and Kent Counties by the action of the gill net tugs from Pelee Island. Some four tugs could be seen at once fishing in the passage between Point Pelee and Pelee Island, and all along the main shore within two and three miles of it. He managed to seize twenty-six nets off Point Pelee about two miles out, and confiscated them. His experience in lifting the confiscated gill net firmly convinces him that it is a most destructive mode of fishing. The most of the fish found in the net were spawn Herring. Fully one-fourth of those caught dropped out before he got them in the boat. He is of the opinion that the interests of the fishing industry would be best secured by prohibiting all fishing from the 20th November till April 1st. Spawning Herring, as well as Whitefish, would be protected, and the fishermen

would benefit by saving fishing gear, of which a great loss occurs every year in these waters.

The various close seasons and prohibitions were well observed.

Overseer Laird, Guilds, County Kent, reports that fishing commenced about the first of May. There were no heavy runs of fish during the whole season; in fact, the Herring and Whitefish are steadily decreasing every year. In 1899 there were caught in his division 3,624,130 pounds of Herring and 68,030 pounds of Whitefish; in 1900, 2,771,094 pounds of Herring and 33,449 pounds of Whitefish; in 1901, 2,059,751 pounds of Herring and 52,562 pounds of Whitefish; in 1902, 553,190 pounds of Herring and 29,660 pounds of Whitefish; in 1903, 409,932 pounds of Herring and 22,710 pounds of Whitefish, so that except in 1891, when there was a large increase of Whitefish, these two kinds of fish have been decreasing at an alarming rate, and as the Herring fishery of Lake Erie a few years ago was more valuable than all other kinds of fishing, it should surely set the Government thinking as to what is the cause of this very large decrease. In his opinion there is one, and only one, cause, and that is the wholesale destruction of the Herring and Whitefish with gill nets during the spawning season in the latter part of November and the fore part of December, when these fish are on the reefs. It is a well-known fact that when these fish are heavy with spawn they cannot be caught in pound nets, as they will not follow the lead, but at such times they are an easy mark for the gill net. If there is not better protection provided for these fish in the very near future, it will be of no use to fish the waters of Lake Erie for Herring and Whitefish, in fact, he is almost afraid it is too late now to expect any great amount of Herring to be caught in Lake Erie. However, he would like to see something done to better protect these two valuable kinds of fish, and he thinks it would be worth the experiment to make a close season, say from the 15th of November to the 1st of April, and not to allow any gill netting at any time. He believes it is a great mistake to license gill nets in any waters that can be fished with pound nets; he also believes there are too many pound nets being fished. He thinks that three nets are all that anyone should be allowed to fish.

He is pleased to see that at last some effort is being made to come to some understanding with the border States, so as to have a uniform close season established. If this had been done ten years ago there would not have been such a great decrease in the Herring and Whitefish as has taken place in the last five years. Rond Eau Bay, which was a few years ago a grand sporting water, is not at the present time nearly so good, from what cause he would not like to express a very decided opinion. Of course, he has his own views on the matter. In the first place, he believes the Carp were allowed to secure a very strong foothold before means were taken to exterminate them; but as means are now being employed to rid the bay, or at least to keep these robbers down, he believes with care the waters of Rond Eau Bay can be made a sportsmen's paradise again.

There should be Black Bass planted in these waters, so as to keep up the supply of this game fish; and as they have no Trout or Maskinonge fishing in Rond Eau Bay, something should be done to keep up and protect the game fish that are there. The Eau is becoming more and more every year a resort for summer tourists; in fact, there is no time during the summer season when this popular resort is free of local or foreign tourists. It is the only sporting water in Western Ontario of any size.

The fishermen have observed the close season strictly, but have raised a great deal of objection to the close season on Sturgeon. They think it a hardship to have to throw out these fish, when at that time of year there is always a light catch of all other kinds.

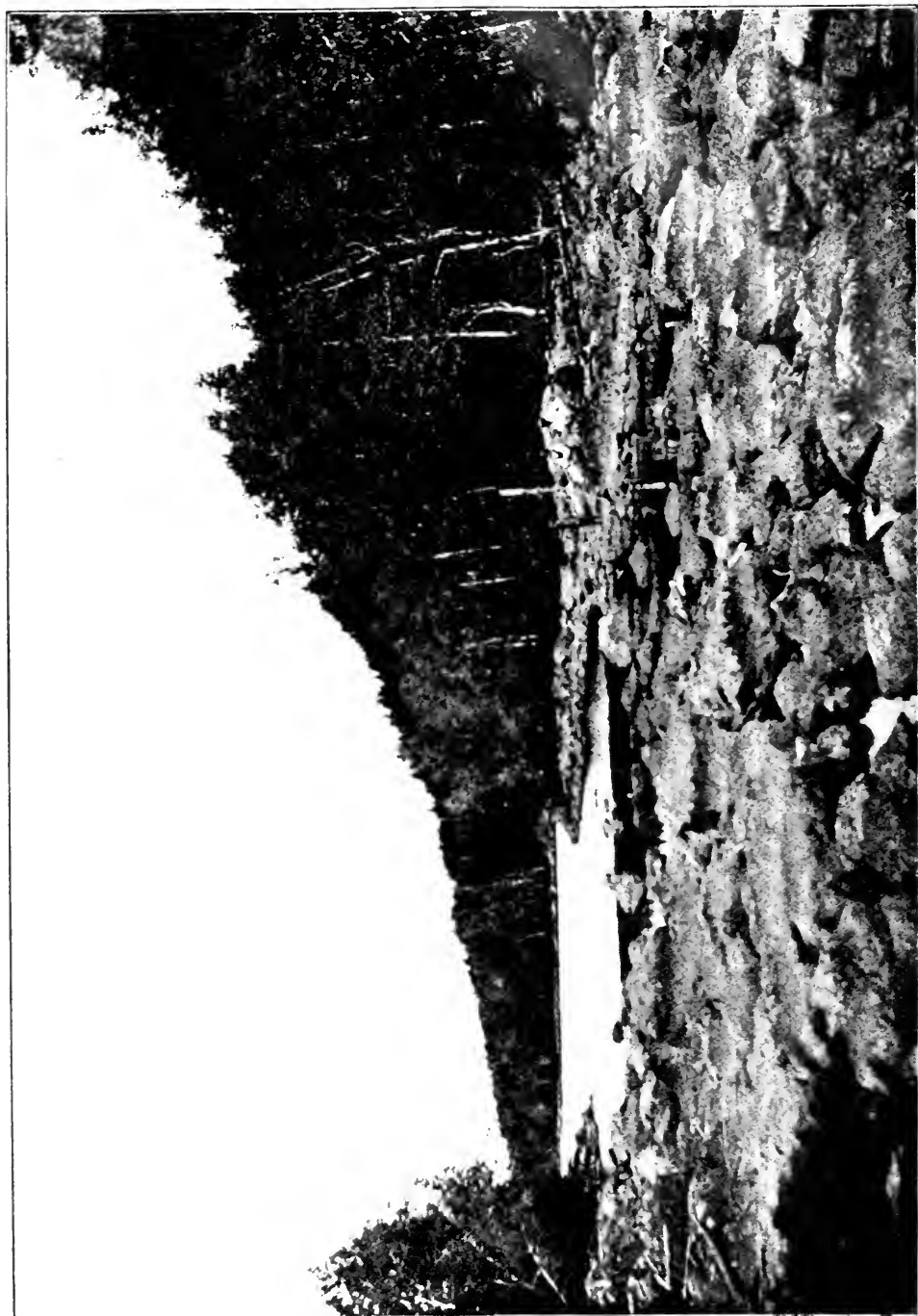
Overseer Legault, Sturgeon Falls, reports that the catch for the past year has been greater than the combined catch of the two previous years, and the fish were of a fine quality. Old experienced fishermen say that with a careful conservation there



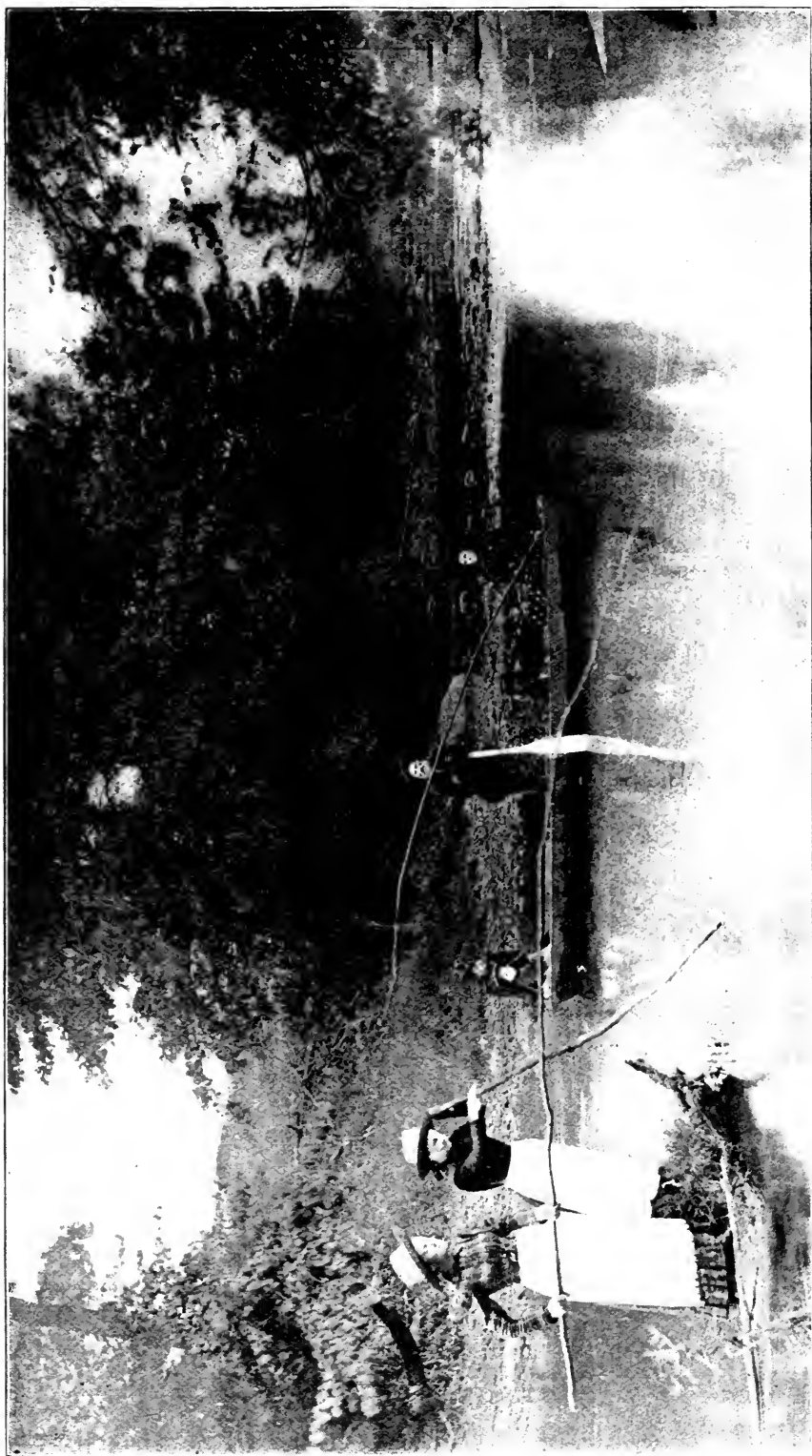
Where the Trout Hide!—The Matubetelawan.



Paradise Beach—Lake Temagami.



Sharp Rock Outlet—Lake Temagami.



"The Good Old Summer Time."

is abundance of fish in the lake to last for years to come. A few cases of illegal fishing came to his notice; the parties in each case were fined. The fishermen were well pleased with the season's catch. The laws and regulations of the Department were fairly well observed.

Overseer Loveday reports no prosecutions during the year. The public seem to be falling in more and more with the necessity of observing the fishery laws, and co-operating with and assisting the overseer in the enforcement of the laws.

Fishing has been very good on the upper Ottawa, and some very fine fish have been taken on the Rideau River as well, but the lower Ottawa seems to be getting worse every year. There are no Bass of any account, and Pickerel are decreasing. He does not believe it will ever be any better, as there are no spawning beds but what are covered with sawdust.

Overseer Menzies, Burk's Falls, reports that he has visited during the year a great number of the lakes and streams in his district, and found that the laws and regulations were observed. The tourists who visited the division found the Bass and Pickerel fishing all that could be desired. There are two lakes between Burk's Falls and Algonquin Park that contain Bass and Pickerel. The remainder are inhabited by Trout, Whitefish, Herring and Suckers.

The millowners all observe the law regarding the dumping of sawdust in the streams. There are no licenses issued in his division.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, reports that he visited all the inland lakes and streams in his division, also the bays on Lake Huron. The Bass fishing on the Lake Huron shore and around the islands was not as good as usual. In discussing the matter with fishermen and settlers, a great many reasons for the shortage were advanced. In his opinion the most likely reason is the great abundance of Carp, which in the spring of the year frequent the waters in thousands, just at the time when Bass are on the spawning beds, and devour the spawn. They are very large, and come into the bays in such numbers that they crowd each other out of the water. They are so numerous and large that there is no chance for a smaller fish to exist. He is afraid that they will exterminate all other fish unless some plan is devised for destroying them. In the inland lakes Bass have been plentiful and the angling good. Pike were very numerous. Quite a number of Bass were taken that bore every evidence of having been bitten by Pike; in some cases pieces were bitten clear out. He says all the islands along the shores of Lake Huron have been sold, and the parties purchasing have in many cases built beautiful summer cottages, and if the game fish could be preserved, Wiarton would have one of the finest summer resorts in Ontario. The scenery is unsurpassed, and the place is easy of access, being only a couple of hours' run by boat from Southampton, and eight to twelve miles by land from Wiarton. He finds that the public are very anxious to assist him in enforcing the laws and regulations of the Department. Two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and on the whole the different close seasons and other regulations have been well observed.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, reports that the Black Bass in the lakes there are doing remarkably well. During the past season large numbers were caught by tourists and others, although as a rule those caught were not large in size.

He thinks it would be advisable to have cautionary notices of a permanent nature placed in conspicuous places informing the public as to the season and limits in regard to Bass fishing, as he has found that any violation of the law has been due entirely to ignorance on these points, Bass fishing being an entirely new thing in that neighborhood. Such notices would be required for Vernon, Fairy, Mary and Peninsular Lakes.

Some reports of violations of the fishing laws have come before him, but upon investigation there was no evidence to warrant prosecutions.

There has been no trouble from the owners of sawmills depositing sawdust in the water.

The number of tourists visiting this part of the district is increasing annually, and they tax the accommodation to its utmost, and a great many are building cottages for themselves. No fish is sold for export.

The close seasons are well observed.

Salmon Trout fishing, which fish are caught principally on the troll, in spring and fall, did not appear to be quite so good this year. There is no Maskinonge or Speckled Trout fishing in the above lakes.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield, reports that the catch was not as large as last season, perhaps owing to the coolness of the summer. A great many tourists visited the lakes during the summer, and had fair catches of Bass and Maskinonge. The law has been well observed, both as to close season and the number of fish caught daily by tourists. He suggests that the number of Bass that may be caught by any one person in a day be changed to 6, and 2 Maskinonge, and as in previous reports he again suggests that foreign tourists should pay a small license fee. Most of them that he has talked with express a willingness to pay toward the expense of restocking the waters and better protection of the fish.

He recommends that the use of spears be entirely prohibited. At present they are used to kill Suckers, and as the Maskinonge spawn about the same time the Suckers are running, he is of opinion that a number of Maskinonge are killed at that time.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, reports that the chief fish in his district are Speckled Trout, and the catch this year has been about the same as last year, but there were some larger fish taken than usual. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed.

No mill refuse is allowed to run in the streams. He pays special attention to this clause of the Act. Most of the waters in his division are under control of fishing clubs. The unanimous wish of the members is that the close season should commence on the 15th August, as a great many trout caught during the latter part of August and the fore part of September are full of spawn.

Overseer McAulay, Southampton, reports that the fishing during the year has been poor, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed. The fish were just as plentiful as last year, but the fishermen could not in many cases get out to lift their nets, consequently great quantities of fish spoiled in the nets. The Bass fishing on the lake shore in Saugeen River has been very good. There is only one fishway in his division, which is in a very good condition. Owing to the rough weather there were 125 nets lost during the season.

Overseer McCall, Vittoria, reports that he finds it hard to base a calculation as to the take of fish, as there were fifteen less pound nets fished this year than during 1902, there being only four pound nets fished fronting the County of Norfolk this year.

There is no doubt there was a great falling off in the Whitefish; fishermen report that the usual quantity did not come on the shore fronting the Townships of Walpole and Rainham, which is the great breeding ground. One pound net fisherman said there was not one fish this year where there were five the previous year.

There would not be five per cent. of fish sold here for home consumption.

The fishery regulations and close seasons were fairly well observed, with the exception of Long Point Bay, where poaching is largely on the increase, and no attention is paid to fishery regulations or close seasons, and every device is used to take fish at all times when possible.

There is no mill refuse allowed to run in the streams. There is one fishway on Nanticoke Creek at the dam, one mile from Lake Erie.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, reports that there would have been a much larger catch of fish had it not been for the extremely rough weather on Lake Superior

last fall, before the close season. Quite a number of the men lost their nets, and a few lost their entire fishing outfit, and consequently abandoned the fishing grounds, and did no more fishing during the remainder of the season. It would have been necessary to purchase new outfits, and the time was so short they did not consider it worth while. It is estimated that about fifty per cent. of the catch of fish was shipped to the United States, the balance being shipped to Canadian markets. He has not been informed of any abuses existing during the year. The close season and other regulations of the Department have been well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and no saw mills outside the breakwater. He has always more or less difficulty in getting returns from the fishermen. Most of the men are uneducated, and cannot fill in the forms, and they are all such great distances apart, it takes time to get them in. However, he has been furnished with returns by all the fishermen. It would be a great benefit to have a fish hatchery on the Canadian side of Lake Superior. It could be built at a moderate cost, as there are fine streams suitable for the purpose. He is informed that the fishing industry on the American side, where they have hatcheries, is far superior to the Canadian side. He has lately been informed of a lake two or three miles north of Loon Lake, which is swarming with Bass. If this lake became known it would be a great attraction for tourists. The lake is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles long. It is but a short distance from the C. P. R. line of railway. There is also a lake five or six miles north of Ouimet, on the line of the C.P.R., which is plentifully supplied with Speckled Trout, weighing from two to three pounds. It would be very convenient for tourists, as they would take waggons at Ouimet and drive out to the lake. There is no Maskinonge in that part of the country.

Overseer McKewen, Tehkummah, Manitoulin Island, reports that a great many tourists visited that locality during the year, where they find good accommodation at Manitowaning, Little Current, Gore Bay, and many other smaller places. They spend a great deal of money, and in return get some excellent Bass and Speckled Trout fishing, and in many cases a new lease of life.

The laws and regulations of the Department are well observed. The Manitou Fish Co., who have a lease of Manitou Lake, have not found the fishing as profitable as expected, but they are not discouraged; they are making extensive preparations to stock the lake next spring with White Fish and Salmon Trout by erecting a large and expensive hatchery at the outlet of the lake, and intend to have it in full operation by the opening of spring. The settlers are pleased that their interests were guarded when leasing the lake, by reserving them the right to fish with rod and line for their own use.

Rumors reached him last summer that the company were doing some illegal fishing, but on investigation he found the report to be untrue. Some of the small inland lakes furnish good Bass fishing. The fishing in the North Channel and Lake Huron seems to have been fairly good.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that the revenue received from fishing permits issued was \$1,080.00, some \$15.00 less than for 1902; the very unfavorable weather during the latter part of June and month of July, made these months very light, otherwise the season would have been a record breaker.

The fishing on the river was fully up to the standard, both in size and quantity, to other years. The river has been well patrolled, and the camps kept in excellent sanitary condition. The opening of two new camping places has helped materially to relieve the congestion during August.

Considerable has been done in clearing out the Pike and Suckers, thousands of these pests having been destroyed, which will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect. He would, however, suggest more radical measures to clear the river of these pests; then indeed we would have a Trout stream to surpass the fondest dreams of the disciples of Walton.

Many of the leading sportsmen who visit the Nepigon annually are very desirous of preserving this stream for fly fishing only, claiming that the various artificial baits are barbarous, and not fit to use for taking the lordly Trout. On the other hand, the bait-fishermen claim that the larger fish do not rise to the fly, in fact if they had to depend on what they caught with the fly, their supply of fish would be extremely small. It is his belief that an expert fly-fisherman can catch more fish than the bait fisherman, and certainly the fly-fisherman has the acme of pleasure.

In proof of the fallacy of the bait-fisherman's contention, he quotes from his record book Mr. Henry Bristol's (New York) record this season :

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1 trout	6	1 trout	5¼
1 trout	7¼	1 trout	5¼
1 trout	6	1 trout	7
1 trout	5½	1 trout	6½
1 trout	6	—	—
1 trout	5½	10 trout	60

All taken with the fly.

He thinks fishing like this should satisfy any one.

It would add materially to the comfort of the river if the portages were improved by removing the boulders from the paths, making permanent canoe landings, with a portion of them at the ends of the portages.

The Canada Fish Co. have not found winter fishing a success, their catch being a very light one. Summer fishing is the only proper method, and until such time as proper facilities for handling the fish from Lake Nepigon to the station here is secured, nothing of any moment can be done.

The handling of some 200 Trout varying in size from 1 lb. to 6 lb., and transporting the same in the C. P. R. fish car (specially constructed), was a complete success, every fish reaching Rat Portage safely. He thinks the subject of restocking the depleted streams with Brook Trout like those from the Nepigon, cannot be too highly commended, but suggests that by use of a fish hatchery, and keeping the fry until they are a year old, when they will be able to take care of themselves, it could be carried on more cheaply; and with the unlimited supply of spawn that could be procured, every lake and stream in the country could be stocked.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, reports that the catch was an average one. There is a slight increase in the value of the gear used. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his knowledge.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, Lake-of-the-Woods, reports that in comparing the catch of 1903 with that of 1902, a small decrease will be found in 1903, which can be largely accounted for as follows :

Twelve pound nets were fished in 1903, where twenty were fished in 1902. Last summer during what is considered usually to be the very best season for fishing in his district, a severe storm, accompanied with high gales, completely destroyed the pound nets and many of the gill nets, and before new nets could be procured and set the season was practically over. Some licenses were not used at all, while some others were used but little, as the returns will show. Notwithstanding all this, there is seemingly general satisfaction among the fishermen with the catch during the year.

There has been but one important infringement of the law come under his notice, that being the illegal catching of Sturgeon in Rainy River, which same he reported to the Department fully in May last. Seven boxes of Sturgeon were seized, which, on instruction from the Department, were sold to the highest bidder.

His district has been most fortunate in having the inland lakes stocked with two cars of fish : one car of Bass in Long Lake and one of Trout in Berry Lake. The Pass placed in Brooks, Otter and other lakes a few years ago are now in a splendid thriving condition, and many sportsmen the past summer enjoyed an outing there.

With the many pretty lakes they have in that district being stocked with such game fish as Trout and Bass, it is fast becoming a most attractive spot for the tourist.

Then, perhaps, should be noted the extreme likelihood of the Grand Trunk Pacific opening up the large territory north of Rat Portage, which contains many lakes and rivers which, according to the explorers' accounts, are simply teeming with fish, while the forests abound with such game as Moose, Caribou, Deer and Bear, the latter being particularly numerous. It is evident that this district is a most enticing one for the tourist.

He concludes by saying "that the industry is looked upon here as being quite a substantial one, and a large factor in the commercial life of the district."

Overseer Nichols, Hall's Bridge, reports that the quantity of Bass and Maskinonge caught during the season was about the same as last year, but, as the number of tourists was about double, the individual catch, especially of Bass, was correspondingly smaller. Although the fishermen are becoming more expert and have better tackle, and the guides are better acquainted with the fishing grounds, the catches were, as a rule, smaller in number than last year.

This decrease may be accounted for by the rapid lowering of the water levels at the various dams after the spring freshets. In this way millions of Bass and 'Longe spawn are left to die on the shores and in the drowned lands every spring. The spawn is destroyed also by Catfish, Eels, Suckers and other coarse fish. But the greatest cause of decrease is the ever-increasing number of American tourists who come to this locality year after year. Their number has doubled during the last three years, and as new railroad and steamboat lines are being added every year, it is reasonable to expect that the Kawartha Lakes will become more popular, and the number of fishermen will rapidly increase. Thus it is only a matter of a few years when the Black Bass in these waters will be exterminated, and the large revenue derived from the tourist traffic will be lost to the district, unless the waters are re-stocked with Bass.

The close seasons were very well observed, very little illegal fishing being attempted. Several spears and trawling lines were taken, and the offenders dealt with, as mentioned in his monthly reports. The extension of the time prohibiting the sale and barter of Bass and 'Longe has done much to suppress illegal fishing.

The mill owners have taken every precaution to prevent the pollution of the waters by mill refuse.

There are no fishways in his division.

He submits the following recommendations, which he believes would greatly benefit the division under his charge:

The waters should be re-stocked with Black Bass.

The chief lakes of his division are Pigeon, Chemong, Buckhorn, Deer, and Lovesick Lakes, which form a connected chain from Bobcaygeon to Burleigh Falls, being in part a part of the Trent Valley waterway. On these lakes are situated four large summer resorts, at Bobcaygeon, Chemong, Buckhorn, and Burleigh Falls, which cater to the tourist trade. The hotel registers show a daily average of from fifty to eighty guests at each resort during the summer months. Several steamers are engaged in carrying these people from point to point, and each resort gives employment to from twenty to thirty guides during the season, and altogether these summer visitors leave a great deal of money in this locality. Their number, too, is steadily increasing, having doubled during the last three years. So many fishermen are a heavy drain on the waters, and the Black Bass, which are the chief attraction to the angler, are becoming scarcer year by year. Unless some means are taken to re-stock the waters, this district will soon lose a large and profitable summer trade. These waters, and especially Deer Lake and Deer Bay are admirably adapted for breeding grounds.

The daily maximum catch of Bass should be reduced to eight. This is as many as can be used, and if more are caught they are allowed to spoil in the ice houses and have to be thrown away, or it is a temptation to the guides to sell them.

A small license fee should be imposed on foreigners. If the revenue so derived were expended in re-stocking the waters, it would tend to attract tourists to this locality rather than drive them away.

Overseer Norris, Bolingbrooke, reports that there has been very little net fishing in his division during the year, there being very few lakes where it is worth while setting a net. The angling for Bass and Pickerel in Christie's Lake has been very good; this lake is fast becoming a favorite resort for tourists. There is a very small portion of Bob's Lake in his division, and as far as he can find out, there has been a decrease in the catch compared with that of last year. He thinks this lake is overfished, and that it would be wise to stop all net fishing for a term of four or five years. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed.

Overseer Norquay, Manitowaning, reports that they have a number of good Brook Trout streams, two of international reputation, the far-famed Blue Jay and Manitou streams. The fishing in these has apparently not deteriorated to any great extent, although there is no doubt a progressive decline owing to the greater fishing, lessened volume of water and poaching (out of season fishing), unknown when the country was unsettled.

The wonder is that any fish are left.

The hand of every man seems to be against the continuance of this species, as they are fished for in and out of season, low water and high, spring, summer, fall and winter, by fair means and foul, and the only period of exemption is the emigratory one when the larger specimens strike for lake water, returning about July in each year. Bass-fishing is most excellent in all the lakes hereabouts, most of these bodies of water containing apparently inexhaustible quantities, still there is danger of depletion, many fishermen not having the fine instinct of sportsmen, but striving, one with the other, for the largest catch, neglecting to "play" their fish and give them that chance for life to which they are justly entitled and which, while increasing the enjoyment, would tend to conserve the supply. A good deal of difference is noticeable in the gamey qualities of fish in the different lakes, those in the smaller ones being the best fighters, owing, perhaps, to the greater competition necessary in the gathering of food. The weight of those usually caught is from two to four pounds, with occasionally a heavier specimen.

Bass are taken by line and troll, as also the Salmon, but not as extensively.

We find in Lake Manitou quite a number of large Speckled or half Speckled Trout of excellent quality, up to four pounds in weight, and which seem to be a cross between Salmon and Brook Trout varieties. They are quite red in color and owing to the very deep, cold water seem to thrive in the lake as well as smaller ones do in spring brooks. They are seldom taken by line or trowl, usually in the spring run of suckers, and therefore in bad company. This district is very popular as a summer resort for fishing purposes, and promises to be more so. Lake Manitou has long been the Mecca of good fishermen, and the extensive improvements of the Manitou Fish Co. must extend facilities for the exercise of this noblest of pastimes. The company have in one year made the beginning of what should be a paying and instructive business, and in his opinion should be encouraged to the full extent permissible by the Department. They have erected large dock accommodation, which permits of the safe anchorage, not only of their own fleet, but of that of others, and in addition to their hatchery, which, successful or not, will in experience prove to this Province of inestimable benefit, makes the habitation of the shores of this lake and its exploitation for fishing and tourist purposes possible. They have also built large and commodious boarding houses, ice and cold storage places, and the only bar in the way of their success is the accumulation of Suckers and Eelpouts now in the lake and which must be gotten rid of before their business of Trout breeding will have a chance of success. He has seen tons of Pouts taken at a lift; the lake should be thoroughly, frequently,

and systematically fished so as to exterminate these Pariahs of fishdom. A new field has been discovered at South Bay, for Bass, where they cluster in thousands among the rushes at the head of that bay, three miles from Manitowaning, and an overseer should be appointed at Manitowaning to watch this ground.

Overseer O'Connor, Long Point, County Leeds, reports that the waters over which he has supervision abound in a beauty of scenery and plentitude of game fish that should at once recommend them to be of special interest to the angler and tourist.

Bass, Pike, Whitefish, Salmon and other smaller fish are all to be found and the catch of last season showed somewhat of an increase. The proximity of the waters to such summer resorts as those among the Thousand Islands renders them sure of some attention from tourists.

Herein lies a difficulty. A few genuine sports visit the waters and would scorn to infringe upon the laws, while many others drive back from the St. Lawrence only to stay a couple of days, and while there catch all they can, quite regardless of the law. Then they leave, taking the more choice fish with them and leave the rest to rot on the camp grounds. These fellows, he says, need careful watching. They come and are gone again before he is aware of their presence, and it is only when it is too late that he knows of their work.

On the famous Red Horse Salmon grounds there was hardly a day during all last summer that boats might not be seen on this stretch of water and a good catch of Salmon was reported and most of it was done legally. A few fishermen in camp there were thought to be doing a little illegal fishing at night. Since his appointment as overseer, he has seized two gill nets at that point.

Heretofore there has been much illegal fishing for Whitefish during the run in the fall. There are three good rapids in those waters, and the Whitefish playing in large numbers in the shallow waters are rather tempting, but by frequent visits he has greatly reduced this evil. He also captured one net at this place.

A source of grievance to the people of the vicinity is the fact that there are parties doing nothing else all summer but trolling for Pike for market, and if this thing be allowed to continue, in a very few years the lakes will be depleted of one of the finest fish they have. He says the Pike in those waters are different from any others in the lakes about there. They are more like the Maskinonge in shape and color and are game right to the finish. Fish caught and marketed in this way cannot be reported in any way. He knows of one man who marketed a ton of Pike last summer. He thinks some steps should be taken to stop this commercial fishing at once.

There has been no hoopnet fishing in his division for some time, except in South Lake, and he recommends that these licenses be discontinued.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, reports that the catch of Whitefish for the year has exceeded that of last year by 4,875 lbs., with two returns not received. The fish have been of an excellent quality, and the prices have been high. Full returns, he thinks, will show a very slight difference, if any, in the catch. All the fish caught are used for home consumption. The season's operations have been satisfactory to the fishermen, the prices of all kinds of fish being very high. Three cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and in each case a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that there has been a general falling off of the catch in his division compared with the catch of last year. Although the fishing has been lighter the fishermen have done fairly well, owing to the high prices received.

The catch during the ten days' extension of the open season that was granted was very heavy. He strongly deprecates the granting of any extension of the season in November, especially in the west end of Georgian Bay, as by the 10th of November the spawning season for the Trout in that locality is about over, and the first run of the Whitefish has commenced before the expiration of the ten days granted. It simply

means the wholesale slaughter of the spawning fish, especially the Trout. This would apply to the vicinity of Horse Island and South Bay as well as the west end of Georgian Bay. At the Duck Islands in the west end of his division the Trout spawn much earlier, the season being pretty well over by the 5th of November. At Cockburn Island and Meldrum Bay the conditions are about the same. Along the north shore of the north channel the conditions are different, as the catch in that locality consists principally of rough fish, that is to say, Pickerel and other coarse fish, his objection would not hold good then. He reports the Herring fishing at Bad River and Beaverstone in the Georgian Bay and Cutler in the North Channel to have been very good.

The catch in the North Channel in the vicinity of Gore Bay was lighter than usual. The pound net men at Cockburn Island had a good average catch, and at the Duck Islands the catch was fully up to that of last year. In the North Channel in the vicinity of Blind River the catch was less than usual; in the vicinity of Cutler it was about the same as last year, being a fair average catch. The season generally speaking has been a prosperous one for the fishermen, though owing to the very rough weather that prevailed during the month of November a good number of nets were destroyed at the Duck Islands and South Bay, and a few at Killarney and the Bustard Islands.

In referring to the decrease in the catch, he says that in the vicinity of Squaw Islands, Killarney and Bustard Islands, the decrease is owing in his opinion to the waters in that locality being over-fished in past years, and at the present time he believes there are too many nets used there. About 90 per cent. of the catch is exported to the United States, the average price received by the fishermen being about five cents per pound. The remaining 10 per cent. is sold in the local market and shipped to different parts of Canada.

The Bass fishing has been good; in the North Channel he thinks it is the best to be found in Ontario. There is good Maskinonge fishing, and Pickerel are also reported to be plentiful. There are a few Brook Trout streams which have furnished some excellent sport for the anglers.

The North Channel from McGregor Bay to Algoma Mills is becoming a great resort for tourists. There are a large number of both small and large, sailing and stream yachts being used for fishing and pleasure during the Trout season. This valuable trade is increasing every year.

Overseer Paul, Loring, reports that the angling for Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge in his division has been first-class, but says the Maskinonge are not so plentiful as they were some years ago, owing, he thinks, to so many dams being placed on the rivers by the lumbermen in order to remove their sawlogs. He thinks something should be done to remove these dams, as they were built years ago and have served their purpose, and their usefulness is gone.

The laws and regulations of the Department have been well observed. He would recommend that a free license be granted for domestic purposes, as there are plenty of Whitefish and Herring in the waters and they cannot be taken any other way.

Overseer Rennie, Napanee, reports that the catch for the season was somewhat better than that of last year. All the fish caught were exported to the United States. The close season and other regulations of the Department were well observed; not one case of illegal fishing having come under his notice. A great many tourists visited Hay Bay during the season, lured there by the reports of the magnificent Maskinonge fishing, which, he says, was the best in his memory.

Overseer Robertson, of Hillsburg reports that the laws and regulations in the waters under his supervision were well observed. No fines or arrests were made during the year.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown, reports a small increase in the catch over the year 1902. About 90 per cent. of the catch is exported, the remaining 10 per cent. being

used for home consumption. He complains that the anglers destroy a great many minnows for bait, and would recommend that notice be put up to further the protection of same. The fishermen mostly observe the laws and regulations of the Department. Three charges of illegal fishing came to his notice during the year, and a fine was imposed in each case. The Bass fishing continues to improve, and anglers are becoming more numerous every year.

There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, reports a decrease in the catch of Herring compared with that of last year, but on account of the high prices that prevailed during the year the season's business, was, on the whole, a very favorable one. The bulk of the take was disposed of in the Hamilton and Toronto markets. He is glad to report that the old Ciscoe they had in former years are returning. He noticed in two hauls made by the fishermen (and there were two or three thousand in each haul) that 90 per cent of the total catch were Ciscoes. The fishermen are much pleased that they are returning. He has every reason to believe that they will again be as numerous as in former years. Angling has not been so good in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks. He thinks this is caused by the abundance of German Carp that frequent these waters, and hopes the Department may devise some means to rid the waters of this noxious fish. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Shewen, Apsley, reports that there was an increase in the catch of fish for the past year on account of an influx of American tourists. All fish caught were used for home consumption. He visited the different camps and cautioned the parties about catching more fish than they could consume, and the result was that the settlers in the vicinity were given all surplus fish, and none were wasted.

The year before he was appointed overseer he counted over 100 Black Bass lying rotting on the shore of Long Lake, Township of Burleigh, at one camp. He has patrolled his district at different intervals to see that the close season was duly observed.

He had reason to believe that illegal fishing was carried on in October at "Trout Lake," Township Burleigh. He immediately visited the camp and lake, but found no nets.

No damage has been done to fish by dumping mill refuse in the streams. There are no fishways, but he would recommend one to be placed between "Gold Lake" and "Eagle Lake," and another between Eagle and Deer Lakes.

He had a small grant some four years ago to place some parent fish in Loon and Little Wolf Lakes, and is pleased to say that the result has proved satisfactory. The settlers are now catching fair-sized Black Bass.

The Americans, who are now coming more frequently and in greater numbers to this district, have asked "why the Government do not place fish in more of the pretty and numerous lakes which are now devoid of game fish."

There are two lakes, Wolf and Crab Lakes, Township Anstruther, both suitable for Bass, and they certainly ought to be stocked with Bass and Salmon Trout. It might be done at no great expense.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood, reports that the season as a whole has not been as good for Maskinonge fishing as last year, owing in a great extent to the prevalence of very high winds, which kept the water in a condition that was not favorable for trolling, and caused the tourist to seek the more sheltered places and angle with the rod and line for Bass, in which they had excellent results. There was an increase in the number of tourists who visited these waters during the year, and he looks for a much greater number during the coming year, as Rice Lake is fast becoming known far and wide as a sportsman's paradise. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed. There are no fishways in his district. He is convinced that a lot of spawn is lost annually through the rapid lowering of the water during the spring, and suggests that some means be adopted to overcome this.

Overseer Smith, Charleston, reports that the fishing in his division has been as good as usual. Bass fishing was better than last season, larger and more plentiful, many of them weighing four and five pounds. Salmon fishing was good in the months of May, June and July, then not as good the balance of the season, owing to the abundance of natural food in the lake. The Trout have increased in size for the last four or five years, many of them now weighing from ten to twelve pounds.

The close seasons are well observed. There are no fishways in his division; there should be one at the outlet of the lake, as thousands of small Bass come up the stream and lie below the dam trying to get up into the lake all the latter part of the season.

This lake is a very popular resort, and the tourists are more numerous every season.

A few cases of illegal fishing have come to his notice; the nets were confiscated whenever found.

The usual amount of Salmon fry was deposited from the Newcastle hatchery in splendid condition.

Overseer Smith, Kemptville, reports that the catch as far as he can ascertain has been about the same as last year. All the fish caught were used for home consumption. The close season and other regulations were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come under his notice. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that the supply of fish in the Muskoka waters during the past season has been quite equal to any of former years. Anglers have been very successful, and although the two licensees have not had such large catches as in former years, it is owing to the fact that through several causes they have not pursued the fishing as energetically as formerly, in fact, the latter part of the season was so rough that scarcely any fishing was done by them. He has given careful attention to the observance of the close seasons and to illegal netting, and is able to report that the law is well observed. He has experienced more difficulty as to the size of the fish caught, and in one case had the person in possession of such fish fined, as reported to the Department at the time. All fish caught are sold for home consumption, and none are sent to any outside market.

The close seasons are well observed, and all mill refuse is disposed of without being placed in the water.

He has had reports of illegal netting, but upon investigation said reports were proved to be unfounded.

The greatest enemies of our game fish are the large numbers of coarse fish (principally Suckers and Ling), which are in the waters. The game fishing in this district is improving, owing in a great measure to the efforts made to restock the waters, and the district has been for a long time and is becoming more and more a popular resort for tourists and anglers.

Overseer Steel, Uptergrove, Lake Simcoe, reports that the Bass fishing in the waters under his supervision has been good, there having been some exceptionally fine catches made, the fish being large and in splendid condition. The season could not be called a favorable one from the anglers' and tourists' point of view, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed throughout a greater portion of the season. Had the weather been more favorable, no doubt there would have been a much larger catch. There are six summer resorts in his division, and numerous cottages for the accommodation of tourists; and they were all well patronized. He thinks he is safe in saying that in Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching Bass and Maskinonge fishing cannot be excelled in the whole of Canada. The fish are large, gamey, and of a delicious flavor. He has been told by a number of tourists during the past year, sportsmen who have fished all over America, that the above-mentioned lakes provide the finest Bass fishing they have found anywhere. It is only a question of time till these waters become celebrated throughout the whole United States as furnishing the finest Bass and Maskinonge

fishing to be found on the North American Continent. The Maskinonge fishing this year has been better than in previous years, and the fish were of a larger size. It is quite apparent that they are increasing rapidly. There are no Speckled Trout in his division, but Lake Simcoe contains very fine Lake Trout, and these are increasing every year. The lake also contains an abundance of Whitefish and Herring. The catch of Pickerel, he says, was fully up to that of last year. He would recommend that the close season be made from the 1st of April, instead of the 15th of April, as at present, as the Pickerel begin to run in the latter part of March. Carp are becoming very numerous in the lake. He says the laws and regulations are well observed.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, reports that there has been a small decrease in the number of fish taken in this district, owing to the ice remaining in Lake St. Clair until so late in the spring, and no extension of the fishing season being granted. In the latter part of the year the catch was good, and prices very high, and the revenue received by the fishermen was an increase over last year. About 95 per cent. of the fish are exported to the United States, and about 5 per cent. are used for home consumption. The close season was very well observed, only one case of illegal fishing having come to his notice. Two hoopnets were confiscated. There is only one sawmill in his division; no sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the river. There are no fishways, and none are necessary.

Overseer Steed, Sarnia, reports a still greater decrease in this season's catch when compared with 1902. Several reasons may be mentioned therefor. The natural location of Lake Huron beach, combined with heavy weather, makes the results of the north and west winds very disastrous to all pound nets. Add to this the immense number of logs (brought down by the mill companies of Sarnia Bay) enclosed by a single boom log, and in some cases held by tugs just outside the pound nets; these are certain to cause trouble during heavy weather to all nets on the shore. New York is the principal market, and during the past season prices have been such as to help recompense the fishermen for the decreased catch. The close season for Pickerel was not perfectly observed. The Port Huron customs receipts for April 27th showed two entries of Pickerel, but it was impossible to trace these. On the 29th of April it was reported that our fishermen were selling to a fish dealer in Port Huron; when interviewed he pledged his word that he had bought no Pickerel since close season opened. On May 6th (when accompanied by Chief Sarvis and Detective Murray) seven arrests were made for illegal fishing. Three of these were dismissed; two found guilty, sentence suspended; one found guilty, paid costs; one found guilty, and fined \$10 and costs. Two more were convicted on May 10th for selling Pickerel in close season, and a fine of \$1.50 and costs imposed upon each. Word was next received that one of our own fishermen was fishing illegally at Port Lambton. This was found to be the case, and a fine of \$10 was imposed. Two more convictions were made in June for selling Sturgeon under four feet long, and a fine of \$1.50 each imposed. The fishway in his district (on River Sydenham) might be improved, having suffered from the floods of June.

Overseer Neil Stewart, Chesley, reports that Trout have been more plentiful in his district this year. Whitefish is a thing of the past, none having been caught. The catch of Herring has not been as good as last year, the weather being so stormy at the end of the season that the fishermen could not get out to lift their nets. All the nets that they put out after the close season was extended were lost, with the fish that were in them. There are no game fish of any account in his district, except a few Bass in the Saugeen River. A few Speckled Trout were caught in the north branch of the Saugeen River this summer. All the fish caught in his district were sold in Canada, probably one-third used for home consumption.

The close season has been strictly observed. No illegal fishing came to his knowledge.

No sawdust or mill refuse is allowed to go in the rivers.

There is one fishway, which was repaired by the Dominion Government last year.

Overseer Stewart, Pelee Island, reports that the complaint is general among the fishermen that the season has been a poor one. The spring and early summer catch was very fair, but the fall fishing was very light, stormy weather very much interfering with the operations of the fishermen. Some who continued their operations late in the season nearly lost their outfits, and several sets of stakes were lost. While several more pound net licenses were issued than in former years, the catch of fish has not increased accordingly; a comparison with the returns of the year 1902 shows a large decrease in Herring, Pike and Perch, while the catch of Whitefish in 1903 was more than twice as much as that of 1902, and a large increase in the catch of coarse and mixed fish. The depression in the business was improved, however, by the good prices paid. The demand for fish was very active, several fish companies making bids for the same. Practically all fish caught are exported. For this reason he has great difficulty in getting early returns from the fishermen, as they depend on the buyers to keep account, and do not settle until the close of the fishing.

Angling during the season was very good, and the number of persons domiciling for that purpose were more numerous than formerly. Permits issued also show an increase.

No fishing is done during the winter months.

The close seasons and laws generally were fairly well observed.

He made frequent examinations of the fish caught. He also went aboard the steamer "Louise" (engaged in carrying fish from this place to Sandusky), and examined the books of the company. He was kindly received, and every opportunity afforded him for information.

During the Herring gill net fishing the Ohio State Fish Hatchery and Fish Commission had men here for the purpose of taking spawn. The weather, however, was unfavorable for the gill net fishing this year, and the quantity of spawn obtained not what was expected.

During the early part of the season, in fact, as soon as the lake was clear to the eastward, American tugs came close to the island and set gill nets. No means were available here for getting after them, as the south bay was full of ice. Some persons did, however, go out in a row boat, and picked up some of the nets. These nets were afterwards turned over to the Captain of the D. G. steamer "Petrel." About the last patrol this steamer made, some nets were found to the westward of Pelee Island among the islands there, and were confiscated. These are the only incursions by the Americans known to him in that district.

In conclusion, he says that general satisfaction is expressed not only with the fishing laws, but with the manner in which they are administered.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, reports that the season just closed has been a very successful one. All the anglers who delight in Bass fishing are very much pleased with the season's sport. The many rapids in the river in that locality afford the best all round fishing to be found anywhere on the Ottawa, and the scenery cannot be excelled in Canada.

Whitefish are to be found in very large quantities all along the river. The close seasons were well observed, very little, if any, illegalities having come to his notice. He estimates the catch at about 30,000 pounds, all of which is used for home consumption. This is an increase over any former year. All kinds of coarse fish seem to be increasing rapidly, while Pike and Bass are not so numerous as formerly. He draws attention to the matter of fishways, which he thinks should be in every dam, to allow the fish to ascend to their favorite spawning grounds.

Overseer Terry, Queensville, reports that during last winter the Whitefish furnished good sport for the residents along the east shore. In past years very few of these

fish have been caught, as it was generally believed that they could be taken only with a net or spear, and these implements of capture were prohibited. Now it has been discovered that these fish take baited hooks readily if they are lying on the bottom. The fish are plentiful, and many were caught in this way. Larger Lake Trout have been caught by trolling this season than formerly. The Bass fishing was not so good, but some fine catches were made. The fish taken were somewhat smaller than usual.

The number of summer residents and tourists are becoming greater each year; all available places in boarding houses and cottages were taken, many finding comfortable quarters in the farm houses near the water. The number of summer visitors seemed limited only by the accommodation to be had. The beauty of the lake, good fishing, pure air, proximity to Toronto, and easy railway communication, account fully for the great numbers seeking rest and recreation here.

More cottages are being built and more room provided in boarding houses. How the fishing will hold out against this ever-increasing number of lines remains to be seen. Artificial preservation of the spawn of some of the best game fish seems to be the great remedy.

The trolling for Maskinonge has afforded excellent sport this year, some very large fish having been taken, while many lost baits and broken lines attesting the heavy tugs of these lusty fellows. Some of the fish taken weighed over thirty pounds. The great number of large fish is a very pleasing indication.

There are comparatively few streams flowing into Lake Simcoe that afford any fishing for Speckled Trout. Near the sources of some of those streams flowing south from the Ridges few fish are now found where years ago they were plentiful. Two mill ponds on these streams have been stocked by companies, and the fish have afforded good sport. There are several streams in the Township of Whitechurch which by a small expenditure could be made into excellent preserves for Trout. It is only in the upper portions of these waters that these fish can live.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the sportsmen of this vicinity see that the wild rice is re-appearing in different parts of Cook's Bay. An unusual number of ducks found here a resting place on their way south this fall. If the growth of rice continues to improve, there will no doubt be as good shooting here as formerly.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, reports that the season just closed has been a poor one, in fact, the worst he has seen in years. The lake opened early, but the weather was so rough and stormy until the middle of July that the tourists did not care to venture out. This, he thinks, accounts for the shortage in the catch. The catch of Maskinonge is estimated at 10,000 pounds, of Bass at 5,000 pounds. A great many tourists from the United States and Canada visited the district during the season, and say there would be a great many more if there was better hotel accommodation. Twenty-eight men were engaged by the tourists as guides. We call attention to the need of a proper fish slide in the Government dam, the present one being practically of no use, as the fish from the lower lake cannot make the ascent. The laws and regulations have been well observed.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that it has been a prosperous and profitable year for the fishermen; that there is an increase in the catch of Whitefish, and that Trout and other fish will about compare with last season's catch, except Sturgeon, which shows a decided decrease, owing to the change in the close season. Nearly all the fish are exported to the United States; very few are sold in Canada. There were a few illegal nets in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Island. He thinks about three trap nets were set there. He seized one, and destroyed it, but could not locate the other nets or the offending parties. They were taken to the American side. No other abuses of the regulations came to his notice, and the several close seasons were well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and he is not aware of any injury being done by millowners allowing sawdust and other refuse to be dumped into the waters.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, reports that the laws and regulations have been well observed. There has been a falling off in the catch by anglers, owing, he thinks, to the Carp becoming so numerous in the waters heretofore frequented by game fish.

Overseer Walsh, Carleton Place, reports that the year just ended has been a successful one for good fishing in his locality. The Pike, which are the most numerous, have been caught in large quantities, one man alone having caught 25 good-sized fish in one day. The Bass do not seem to propagate as fast in the Mississippi Lake as he thinks desirable. The only reason given for this is that a few years ago a dam at Innisville, about one mile from the head of the lake, broke away in the spring at the time the Bass would be looking up stream, and it is supposed that hundreds of them took advantage of the opening and went farther up and out of the lake. The fact that Bass became more numerous up above about that time strengthens this supposition. Another reason is that the Catfish have increased right near the mouth of the river not far from where some of the best catches of Bass occur. He is also of the opinion that they destroy the spawn and small fry. For this reason he granted a license to four hoop nets, and intended the fisherman to push his trade vigorously this winter against the Catfish, which he is doing, in the hope that it will lessen the destruction. He has killed quite a few Suckers, but he does not know if they affect the Bass.

The close season is very well observed. As he is on the lake more or less nearly every day canoeing, he is in a position to know. The fisherman states that he has seen very few Pike, and only two small Bass, so it is evident that Catfish abound where the others spawn. About nine miles down the river from the lake there are falls, and he does not think it possible for fish to mount them. Pickerel come up from the Ottawa, and have been caught right up to the falls, but he has never heard of one being caught above the falls.

An inspection of the place will be made in the spring to see if it is possible to build slides to assist the fish, as it would be quite an addition to the lakes here if the Pickerel could get into them, as he is certain they would do well.

This lake is quite a resort, a large four-storied hotel being built within three miles of the town; there are also about a dozen cottages in the same vicinity. The hotel has been fully occupied every season since it was built, and hundreds visit the park, which is one of the finest natural resorts he has ever seen. A perfect half-mile race track is built around the hotel, where the speedy ones from the town try themselves. The Northern Division meet of the American Canoe Association was held in front of the park in 1902. You can catch a Pike any time you wish within 100 yards of the hotel. On one side of the lake for six or seven miles the wild rice grows very thick, and hundreds of duck of different species fly here to breed and feed. Owing to the fact that there is no one here to look after them, they are shot at as soon as they arrive. In this way the shooting is spoiled for the opening of the season. Still, hundreds of them are shot. A more vigorous enforcement of the game law would make this one of the finest duck resorts in the country. Whitefish and Trout have been planted in the lake at different times, but were never heard of afterwards. There were some fish placed in the river near Almonte last year, but as it was done without the knowledge of the overseer he is not in a position to say anything about them. One net was seized in the lake last fall, and as it is not a safe place to set them, there is not much of it done.

Overseer Waddell, Leith, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch, owing to the very rough weather that prevailed during a great part of the season. The fish were as plentiful as in former years, but the fishermen in many cases were not able to get out to lift their nets. There were a great many nets lost on that account. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed. He reports that the trolling at Point William was all that could be desired. One party from Owen Sound caught seventy-one Trout in one day, and there were

many others who caught over sixty in one day. About 50 per cent. of the entire catch is shipped to the United States market, the remainder being used for home consumption.

There were quite a number of tourists who spent the summer or a portion of it at King's Park and Leith, and he is pleased to say the number is increasing from year to year.

Overseer Wensley, Wensley P.O., Addington, reports that the catch of fish in his division was about the same as last year, and that all were used for home consumption. He would recommend that licenses for domestic purposes be granted in all the lakes in his division, and that the fee be raised from \$1 to \$2. He also recommends that the close season for Salmon Trout be changed to commence on the 15th of October and close on the 15th of November. The several close seasons were well observed. Only one case of illegal fishing came to his notice, for which the offender was fined \$5 and costs. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, reports that the season was scarcely as good as last year, owing chiefly to the high winds and rough weather that prevailed early in the fall, very little fishing being done after September the first. The size of the fish taken was better than last year, especially Herring and what are called Cross Whitefish.

There were no violations of the laws, and the close seasons were well observed. The angling in Whitby and Pickering harbors was never better, both Pike and Perch being caught in large numbers. The fish were all sold locally or shipped to Toronto.

He strongly recommends that the present custom of giving any license holder the exclusive right to fish on any particular ground be discontinued, and that all licenses should be issued to fish in the front of the township in which they are held, as all the fishermen use one of the harbors, viz., Pickering, Whitby or Oshawa.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, reports that during the past season angling has proved about equal to that of previous seasons. He has noticed that in many instances the run of Bass taken in the Muskoka waters has been longer than for many years past.

The past season was again a most successful one in the planting of adult Bass, which were brought from Lake Erie, a very small loss having been sustained whilst the fish were in transit.

He is of the opinion that many fish planted in the waters in the vicinity of Huntsville have found their way down stream, as Bass have been caught in places along the river (North Branch) where they were never previously known to exist. This also applies to the Madawaska River, where Bass have been caught, and which no doubt have found their way from lakes in the Algonquin Park, in which Bass have been planted. The Muskoka lakes are teeming with small Bass, which, had they an opportunity of growing after reaching the lawful limit, would in a few years give as good angling results as those of many years ago.

Settlers claim that they should have the privilege of netting Herring in the month of November. He sees no objection to this, as these fish would then be in such portions of the lake as to preclude the probability of catching other classes of fish.

Many hotel proprietors have written him requesting him to forward them abstracts from the Fisheries Act. He would respectfully suggest the advisability of having curtailed extracts of the most important sections printed on good, strong cardboard, and copies sent to each postoffice and railway station. It is only right to keep the public informed of the Act as it now is, and also of any changes which may be made.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that there is not much change from the situation last year. In all probability the catch would have been much larger had not adverse winds and stormy weather prevailed during a good part of the season. He is pleased to be able to report the appearance again of the Ciscoe Herring, and some of the best informed of the fishermen are of the opinion that this valuable fish will soon be taken in large numbers in the waters.

The close season was well observed during the year. In one instance a fine was imposed, and two small nets placed in prohibited waters were seized.

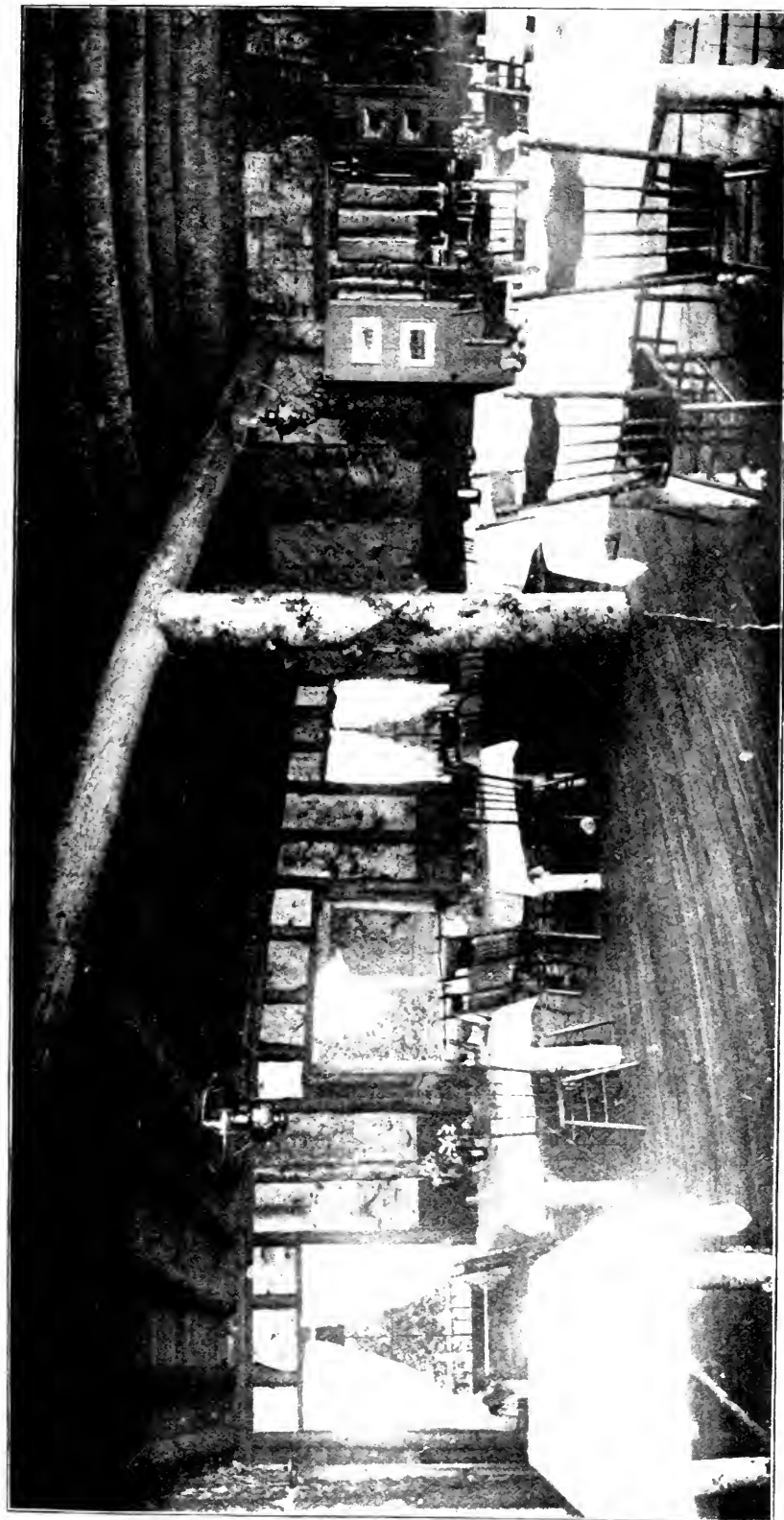
He frequently examined packages of fish received by the express companies, but never found any illegal shipments, and in all cases where protected fish were exposed for sale satisfactory explanations could be shown by the vendors that the fish were legally obtained.

Overseer Yates, Goderich, reports that the catch for the season was fairly good. He cannot say that there was much improvement over last year. The close season was well observed, and for that reason there was same good Bass fishing at Goderich at the mouth of the River Maitland, and up the river from Goderich to Wingham. There was a new fishway put in the dam at Auburn this season. The catch of Perch and Herring by hook and line fishing at Goderich, Bayfield, and Port Albert was large. He has had no complaints as to sawdust, and on the whole he thinks the law has been well observed, no report having reached him to the contrary.

Overseer Yelland, Peterboro', reports that the angling was exceptionally good during the past season, the catch being equal to, if not greater than, the previous year. Two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the parties were fined in each case, which was a warning to others to refrain from breaking the law. He confiscated several nets, which were destroyed.

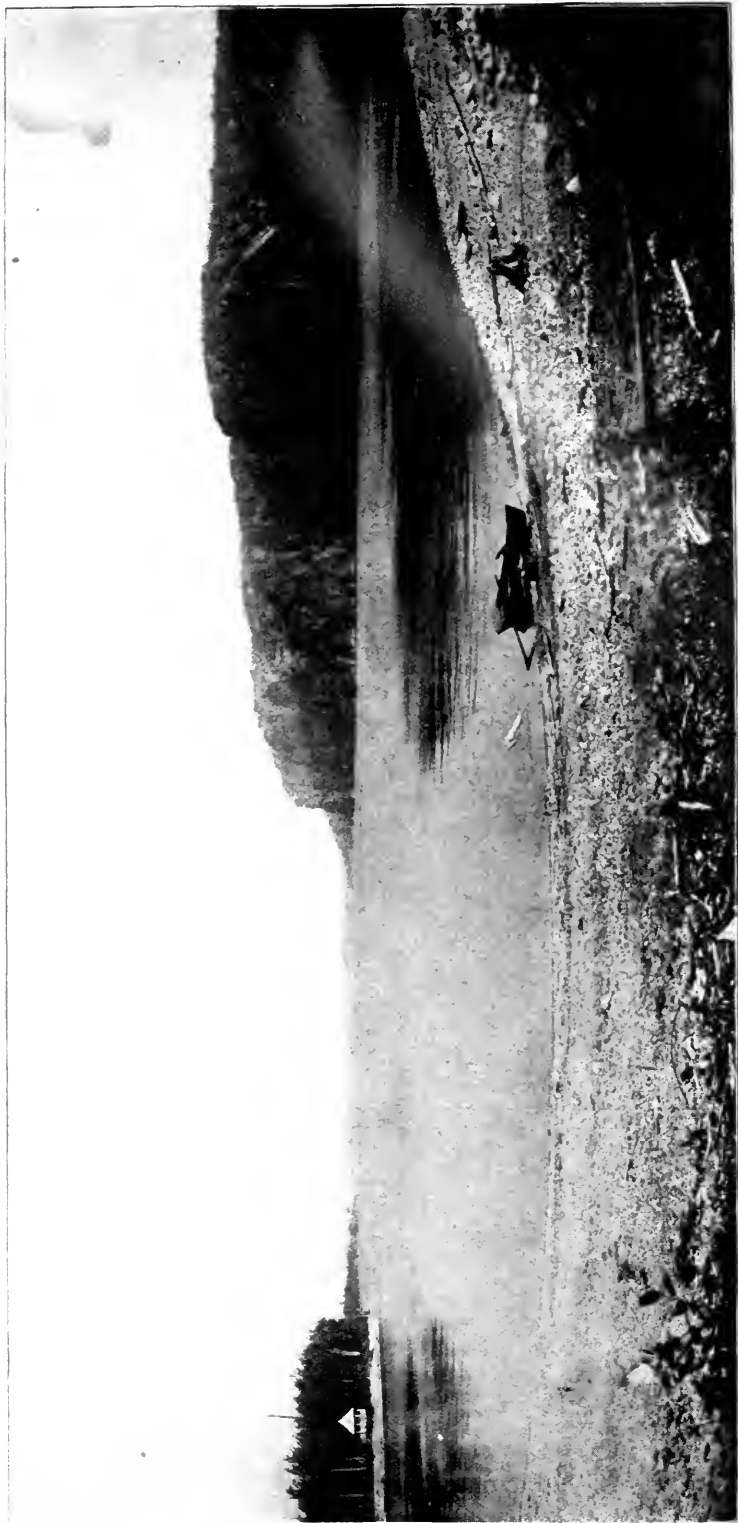
He is of the opinion that if the water could be regulated so that it would not rise and fall during the spawning season there would be no need of re-stocking the waters, as the spawn deposited would hatch and mature, which would give ample fishing for all who cared to fish. He recommends that steps be taken to exterminate the Catfish that are becoming so plentiful, and are so destructive on the spawn of Bass and Ma's-kinonge, and suggests that hoop net licenses be granted to be fished under the surveillance of an overseer.

The law regarding the running of sawdust in the streams has been well observed.



Dining Room, Bon Echo Inn, (Lake Massawogee.)





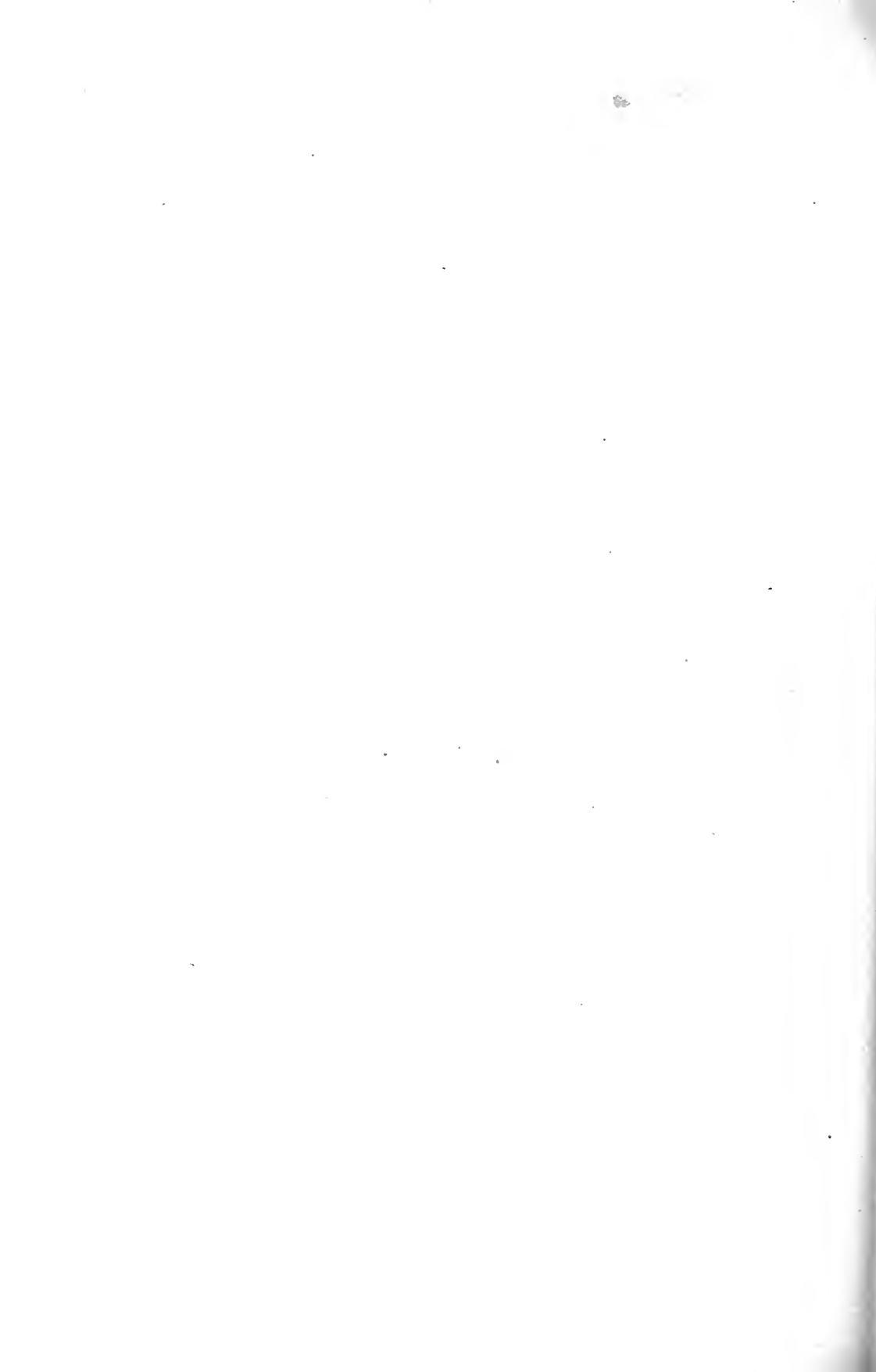
Lake Massawogga—Frontenac Co.



On Lake Opinicon. (Rideau.)



A Morning's Catch. (Rideau.)





Lords of the Big Rideau.



ANGLING WATERS.

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON—Overseer, P. J. Wensley, Wensley.

Weslamacoon, Otter, Thirty Island, Wolf, Michanog, White, Brule, Fortune, McKay, Schooner, and Buckshot Lakes—Speckled and Salmon Trout.

Loon Lake—Speckled Trout.

C.P.R. to Levant Station, then by team along Government road to Eagle Hill, about two miles from Weslamacoon Lake. Camp out.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Overseer, R. M. VanNorman, Sault Ste. Marie.

Blind River—Bass.

Thessalon River—Speckled Trout.

Echo River—Maskinonge, Pickerel, Bass and Trout.

C.P.R. or steamboat. Camp.

Goulais, Batchewana, Montreal, Agawa, Michipicoten, Dog, and Sand Rivers, and Michipicoten Island—Speckled Trout.

Steamboat. Good hotels.

District of Algoma—Overseer, J. Whalen, Port Arthur.

Silver Lake, Mackenzie River, Loon Lake, Blend River, Corbit River, Carp River, and Six Mile Creek—Speckled Trout.

C.P.R. to Port Arthur. Hotels.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Overseer, A. McComber, Port Arthur.

Steele River—Speckled Trout.

C.P.R. to Jackfish Station. Camp.

Loon Lake—Speckled Trout and Bass.

C.P.R. Camp.

BROCKVILLE—Henry Mathen, District Overseer.

St. Lawrence River—Bass and Maskinonge.

G.T.R. or steamboat to Brockville. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF BRANT—Overseer, Henry Johnson, Brantford.

Grand River—Black Bass and Pickerel.

G.T.R. and T.H. & B. to Brantford.

Scotland and Mount Pleasant Ponds—Speckled Trout.

G.T.R. and T.H. & B. Hotel accommodation.

County of Bruce—Overseer, M. A. Macaulay, Southampton.

Saugeen River—Bass.

G.T.R. to Southampton.

Ghegheto's Islands—Bass.

G.T.R. to Wiarton, and stage from there. Camp.

Pike Bay, Stokes Bay, and Greenough's Harbor—Bass.

G.T.R. to Southampton, and stage from there. Camping.

County of Bruce—Overseer, B. B. Miller, Wiarton.

Miller, Emmet, Cameron, and Cyprus Lakes—Good Bass fishing.

G.T.R. to Wiarton. Farmhouses or camp.

COUNTY OF CARLETON—Overseer, E. T. Doveady, Ottawa.

Ottawa River and Rideau River—Bass, Maskinonge, and Pickerel.

C.P.R. to Ottawa, then by steamer. Hotels or farmhouses, or camping out.

COUNTIES DURHAM AND VICTORIA—Overseer, N. Brady, Lindsay.

Seugog Lake and River, and Pigeon Lake, and Pigeon Creek—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Port Perry. Excellent hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, John Driscoll, Howe Island.

St. Lawrence River—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.
G.T.R. to Kingston. Hotels and boarding houses.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, D. Cattenach, Wolfe Island.

St. Lawrence River—Black Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Kingston. Hotels.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, William Craig, Glenburnie.

Grow Lake, Bob's Lake, and Green Bay—Bass, Pickerel, Pike, and Lake Trout.
K. & P. Railway,
Long Lake and Fourteen Island Lake—Bass, Pickerel, and Pike.
K. & P. Railway.
Desert, Birch, Canoe, Knowlton, Gould, Devil, Clear, and Buck Lakes—Bass and
Salmon Trout,
K. & P. Railway.
Sydenham, Long, Eel, Cronk, and Bass Lakes—Bass and Pike.
K. & P. Railway. Cottages and summer hotels. Camp.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—Overseer, George Clyde, Cataragui.

Dog Lake—Salmon Trout and Black Bass.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Hotels.
Cranberry Lake—Bass.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Farmhouses.
Buck Lake—Salmon Trout.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Farmhouses.
Loughboro' Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Good hotel at Battersea.
River St. Lawrence—Black Bass.
Hotels at Kingston, and farmhouses.
Upper and Lower Rock Lakes—Speckled Trout.
Boat through Rideau Canal. Hotels.

COUNTY OF GREY—Overseer, Adam Waddell, Leith.

Owen Sound Bay—Salmon Trout.
C. P. R. to Owen Sound. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Overseer, A. Couper, Dunnville.

The outlet of the Grand River, and Lake Erie—Black Bass, Pike, Yellow Pickerel
and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Dunnville, Port Maitland and Cayuga. Hotels and farmhouses.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND—Overseer, John Farrell, Cayuga.

Grand River and Lake Erie—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. and Michigan Central. Hotels.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—District Overseer, J. K. McCargar, Belleville.

Trent River—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Campbellford. Hotels.
Crow Bay—Pickerel and Maskinonge.
Reached from Campbellford. Hotels and camp.
Trent Bridge to Hastings, and west to Rice Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. Hotels at Hastings. Camp.
Crow Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.
C.O. Railway to Marmora Village. Hotels.
Trout, Devil, and Dark Lakes—Lake Trout.
C.O. Railway to Stola Station. Hotel. Camp.
Wes'amacoom, and Eagle Lakes—Speckled and Lake Trout.
G.T.R. to Bancroft, and by stage. Hotel. Camp.
Eagun Creek—Speckled Trout.
A few miles from Bancroft.
Papineau River, and Lake St. Peter—Speckled Trout.
Seven miles north of Maynooth.* Stage.
Springbrook, near Stirling—Speckled Trout.
C.O. Railway. Hotel.

COUNTY OF HALTON—Overseer, William Sargent, Bronte.

Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek—Black Bass.
G.T.R. to Bronte. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF HURON—Overseer, James Yates, Goderich.

Nine Mile River and Maitland River—Perch and Black Bass.
G.T.R. to Goderich. Good hotel and cottage accommodation.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Overseer, James Steed, Sarnia.

Aux Sauble River at Port Frank—Bass, Perch, Pike and Maskinonge.
G.T.R. to Forest or Thedford, then stage. Hotel accommodation.
St. Clair River—Pickerel.
G.T.R. to Sarnia and Port Lambton. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Overseer, W. J. Welsh, Carleton Place.

Mississippi Lake and River—Black Bass, Pike, and Perch.
C.P.R. to Carleton Place. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Overseer, D. Mair, Lanark.

Mississippi River, Clyde River and Trout Lake—Bass.
Cameron Lake and Trout Lake—Bass.
C. P. R. to Perth. Hotels and Camp.

COUNTY OF LANARK—Overseer, T. B. Norris, Bolingbroke.

Christie's Lake—Bass and Pickerel.
C. P. R. to Perth. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON—Overseer, Orlando Allan, Wallaceburg.

Syne River—Black Bass, Silver Bass, Pickerel, Pike, and Perch.
G.T.R. to Wallaceburg. Good Hotels.

COUNTY OF LENNOX—Overseer, W. D. Roblin, Adolphustown.

Bay of Quinte—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Belleville, Kingston and Picton. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LENNOX—Overseer, John Rennie, Napanee.

Hay Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. from Napanee or Deseronto. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, Chas. O'Connor, Long Point.

Singleton, Long, Higgleton and Lively Lakes—Bass and Salmon.

G.T.R. and Brockville & Westport Railway to Lyndhurst. Farmhouses.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, J. R. Gibson, Mallorytown.

St. Lawrence River—Bass, Pike and Maskinonge.

G. T. R., C. P. R., Vermont Central, N. Y. Central & Hudson River Hotels.

Charleston Lake—Bass and Trout.

B. & W. from Brockville. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—O. V. Goulette, Gananoque.

St. Lawrence River—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G. T. R. Hotels.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, Geo. Bilton, Newboro'.

Upper Rideau, Wolf, Sand, Mud, Loon, Mosquito, Benson, Clear, Indian, and Opinicon Lakes—Bass, large and small mouthed.

Beverley, Hard, Rock and Devil Lakes—Bass.

G. T. R. and Brockville & Westport Railway, and by steamers "Rideau Queen" and "Rideau King" from Kingston, or C.P.R. to Smith's Falls. Hotels at Portland, Westport, Jones Falls, Chaffey's Locks and Newboro. Camp.

COUNTY OF LEEDS—Overseer, J. B. Smith, Charleston.

Charleston Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.

G. T. R. to Brockville, and Westport Railway to Athens, then by stage to Charleston. Good hotel accommodation. Camp.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—Overseer, R. W. Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie.

Niagara River—Pickerel and Perch.

From Toronto by boat, or G. T. R. at Niagara Falls. Hotels.

Lake Ontario, at Port Dalhousie—Perch.

By boat or G. T. R. to Port Dalhousie. Hotels.

MANITOULIN ISLAND—Overseer, Richard Oliver, Little Current.

North Shore of the North Channel of Georgian Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.

C. P. R. to Killarney, and steamer.

LaCloche Island Lake—Bass

Stage from Little Current.

Nellie Lake, Long Lake and Charlton Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.

There is good fishing all the way up the north shore, but no hotel accommodation until Algoma Mills is reached, 40 miles west of Little Current. Camp.

Manitou Lake on Manitoulin Island—Good Bass fishing, and Speckled Trout fishing in Blue Jay River.

C. P. R. to Killarney, and steamer.

MANITOULIN ISLAND—Overseer, T. Norquay, Manitowaning.

Hiawatha, Manitou and Lily Lakes—Trout, Bass and Pike.

Manitou River and Blue Jay River—Speckled Trout.

Drive from Manitowaning. Camp.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA—Overseer, H. Moore, Huntsville.

Lakes Mary, Fairy, Vernon, Peninsular, Hollow and Lake of Bays; also Muskoka River and East River—Black Bass fishing.

G. T. R. to Huntsville, then by steamboat.

Trout fishing in Lake of Bays and Hollow Lake and tributaries.

Salmon Trout fishing in season.

Hotel and farmhouse accommodation. Camp.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA—Overseer, J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.

Sparrow Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Severn River. Hotels and boarding houses.

Lakes in the Township of Wood—Bass principally.

Steamboat from Gravenhurst or Bracebridge to Bala. Camp.

Moon River—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Steamboat from Gravenhurst or Bracebridge to Bala. Camp.

Musquosh River—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Steamboat. Camp.

Big Wind Lake—Speckled Trout.

Drive from Bracebridge. Settlers' houses or camp.

Pine Lake—Large Speckled Trout.

Drive from Bracebridge. Settlers' houses or camp.

Trading Lake—Lake Trout and Speckled Trout

G. T. R. to Huntsville. Hotels.

Lake of Bays—Speckled Trout and Lake Trout.

G.T.R. to Huntsville. Hotels, settlers' houses, or camp.

Lakes in Tp. of Freeman—Bass principally.

From Footes' Bay or Georgian Bay. Camp.

Three Mile Lake—Pickerel.

From Windermere. Camp.

Skeleton Lake—Lake Trout.

From Windermere or Rosseau. Hotels.

Leonard Lake—Bass, Pickerel and Lake Trout

From Beaumaris. Hotel.

Muskoka Lake—Bass, Pickerel and Lake Trout.

G. T. R. to Gravenhurst or Bracebridge; thence steamboat. Hotels.

Lake Rosseau (same).

Lake Joseph (same).

Vernon Lake—Lake Trout.

G. T. R. to Huntsville. Hotels, farm houses.

Peninsula Lake. G.T.R. to Huntsville. Hotel.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, H. M. Legault, Sturgeon Falls.

Lakes Tomico, Cheboygan, Clear, Turner, Cache, Muskesuigue, Pike, and Lost—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

C. P. R. to Sturgeon Falls, then drive. Camping.

Wahnipitae Lake—Salmon Trout.

C. P. R. to Wahnipitae. Hotel accommodation.

Lake Nipissing and French River—Bass, Maskinonge, and Salmon Trout.

C. P. R. to Sturgeon Falls. Hotel accommodation. Camp.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, S. A. Huntington, North Bay.

Nipissing, Trout, Pine, Nosbonsing and Nagle Lakes—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Amable du Fond, Le Vase, Little Sturgeon, Sturgeon, Sand, French, Wolesley and Widow Rivers—Bass, Pickerel and Maskinonge.

Upper Amable du Fond and branches, Chippewa, Duchesne and Blue Sea Creeks and Jocko Waters—Speckled Trout.

Four Mile, Otter, Anderson, Mud, Moose, Red Pine, Elbow and Rib Lakes—Speckled and Grey Trout.

These lakes can all be reached by G.T.R. and C.P.R. and Temiscamingue Railways. Camp.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, F. Baechler, Nipissing.

Lake Nipissing—Maskinonge, Bass, and Pickerel.

Perch, Sand, and Shoal Lakes—Black Bass.

G. T. R. to Calendar or North Bay.

C. P. R. to North Bay or Sturgeon Falls. Hotels and Camp.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—Overseer, John Armstrong, New Liskeard.

Tomagami Lake and River, and small lakes adjoining—Bass, Maskinonge and Speckled Trout.

Casaganique Lake—Pickerel, Speckled Trout and Bass.

Twin Lakes—Speckled and Grey Trout, Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

Temiscamingue R. R. to New Liskeard. Hotels.

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND HASTINGS—Overseer, C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.

Trent River and Crow River—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. from Brockville or Peterboro. Good hotels.

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND PETERBORO'—Overseer, A. Skeen, Harwood.

Rice Lake—Maskinonge and Black Bass.

G. T. R. to Cobourg, and stage, and C. P. R. to Peterboro', and boat. Hotel.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—Overseer, G. D. McCall, Vittoria.

Long Point Bay—Black Bass.

G. T. R. to Port Rowan, and St. Williams. Hotels.

M. THWAITE, Oshawa, District Overseer.

Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching—Bass, and Maskinonge.

G.T.R. Hotels at Barrie and Orillia.

Stony Lake—Bass, and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. Hotels and summer cottages. Camp.

Rice Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Hastings. Hotel accommodation.
 Scugog Lake—Bass and Maskinonge.
 G. T. R. to Port Perry. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTIES OF ONTARIO AND DURHAM—Overseer, John Bowerman, Port Perry.

Lake Scugog—Maskinonge and Black Bass.
 G. T. R. Hotels.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND—Overseer, John Paul, Loring.

Pickerel River and Wilson Lake—Black Bass, Pickerel, Maskinonge and Lake Trout.
 G. T. R. to Trout Creek Station, then stage. Hotel and farmhouses; camp.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND—Overseer, J. A. Johnson, Parry Sound.

Mill Lake—Bass and Pickerel. Drive from Parry Sound.
 Otter Lake—Bass and Pickerel. Drive from Parry Sound.
 McCoy, Spider, Six Mile and Trout Lake—Bass and Pickerel.
 C. A. R. or steamboat to Parry Sound. Camp.
 Georgian Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.
 The Canada Atlantic to Parry Sound. Hotel or camp.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND—Overseer, R. Menzies, Burk's Falls.

Cebebe, Ahmic, and Lakes of Many Islands—Bass and Pickerel.
 G. T. R. to Burk's Falls. Camp.
 Magnetewan River, Loon, Grass, Duck, Long, Buck, East and Raven Lakes—Bass and Pickerel.
 G. T. R. to Burk's Falls. Camp.
 Island, Crooked, Blue and North Lakes—Bass and Pickerel.
 G. T. R. to Burk's Falls. Camp.

PELEE ISLAND—Overseer, William Stewart, Pelee Island.

Lake Erie—Bass in large quantities.
 G. T. R. to Windsor or Amherstburg, and Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway to Kingsville or Leamington, then by steamer. Hotels.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, John Brown, Rockdale.

Lakes Crow, Belmont, Round and Kashbogni—Bass and Maskinonge.
 Crow River, North River and Deer River—Bass and Maskinonge.
 C. P. R. Hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, Thos. Nicholls, Hall's Bridge.

Lakes Ball, Chemong, Big Buckhorn, Little Buckhorn, Deer, and Deer Bay—Bass and Maskinonge.
 G. T. R. to Lakefield or Lindsay. Good hotel accommodation.
 Lakes Sandy, Gull, Ketchum, Eagle, Gold, and Coal—Mountain or Lake Trout.
 Stage from Buckhorn. Summer hotel accommodation.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, P. W. C. Shewen, Apsley.

Eagle Lake—Salmon Trout.
 Loon Lake—Black Bass.

Long, Trout, Bass, Cadge, and Dinner Lakes—Bass and Salmon Trout.
 G. T. R. to Lakefield, and per steamboat to Mt. Julian. Camp
 Jack's Lake—Black Bass and Salmon Trout.
 G. T. R. to Lakefield and per steamboat to Mt. Julian. Camp.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, J. W. McIntyre, Keene.

Rice Lake and Indian River—Black Bass and Maskinonge
 G. T. R. to Keene or Hastings. C. P. R. to Havelock, stage two miles. Hotels;
 camp.

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'—Overseer, F. J. Moore, Lakefield.

Cachewamuck, Clear, Lovesick, Stoney, and White Lakes—Bass, Trout and Mas-
 kinonge.
 G. T. R. to Lakefield. Hotels.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD—Overseer, M. Clark, Picton.

Consecon Lake, East and West Lake, and Bay of Quinte—Bass, Pickerel and Mas-
 kinonge.
 G. T. R. to Deseronto, Belleville and Kingston. Hotels
 Rainy River District—Overseer, John Nash, Rat Portage.
 Cameron Lake, Brooks Lake, Summit Lake, and Cross Lake—Black Bass..
 Otter Lake—Trout and Bass.
 Little Pine Lake—Maskinonge.
 Big Pine Lake—Maskinonge and Trout.
 Dog Tooth Lake—Trout.
 South of Rat Portage by steamer through Lake of the Woods. Camping out.
 Pickerel Lake—Speckled Trout.
 Buzzard Lake—Lake Trout.
 East of Rat Portage, via C.P.R., to Gilbert Station. Camping out.
 Lakes Silver, Favel, Delancy and Boulder—Speckled Trout.
 Canyon Lake—Maskinonge.
 Linklater Lake—Brook Trout.
 North and north-east of Rat Portage, C. P. R. to Margach Station.
 There are many other lakes abounding in Trout and other fish. All these waters are
 practically virgin ground. Camping out.

RIDEAU WATERS—Overseer, J. C. Judd, Morton.

Sydenham Lake—Pike.
 K. & P. Railway from Kingston to Harrowsmith. Hotels.
 Long Lake—Bass, Salmon, Trout and Pickerel.
 Canoe Lake—Bass, Pike and Salmon Trout.
 Rock, 13 Island, Desert, White, Cole and St. Andrew's Lakes—Bass and Pike.
 K. & P. to Vernon Station. Hotels.
 Sand and Wolf Lake—Bass, Pike, Salmon Trout and Pickerel.
 B. & W. to Westport. Hotels.
 Bob's Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.
 Eagle Lake—Bass, Salmon Trout and Pickerel.
 Duncan Lake and Crow Lake—Bass.
 K. & P. to Tichborne Station. Boarding houses.
 Long, Sharbot, St George, White and Silver Lakes—Bass and Salmon Trout.
 K. & P. to Sharbot Lake Junction. Hotels.

Cross Lake and Crutch Lake—Bass and Salmon Trout.

K. & P. to Clarendon Station. Hotels.

Front Lake—Salmon Trout and Bass.

K. & P. to Levant Station. Hotels.

Round Lake and Clyde Lake—Bass and Pike.

Calabogie Lake—Bass, Pike and Maskinonge.

K. & P. to Clyde Forks Station. Hotels.

Bruie, Fortune, Schooner, McKay and Burl Lakes—Bass, Salmon Trout and Speckled Trout.

K & P. to Levant Station, and stage to Plevna. Farmhouses.

Cranberry, Dog and Loughboro Lakes—Bass, Pike and Salmon Trout.

Rideau Navigation Company from Kingston. Hotels.

Whitefish, Sand, Crow, and Troy Lakes—Bass and Pike.

Rideau Navigation Company from Kingston. Hotels.

Opinicon, Indian, Benson, Rock, Mosquito, Clear and Mud Lakes—Bass and Pike.

Rideau Navigation Company. Hotels.

Oita, Bass and Otter—Bass, Pike and Salmon Trout.

Rideau Navigation Company. Hotels.

Charleston Lakes—Bass and Salmon Trout.

Brockville & Westport Railway to Athens. Hotels.

Beverley Lake—Bass and Pike.

Brockville & Westport Railway to Delta. Hotels.

COUNTY OF STORMONT.—Overseer, Isaac Blondin, Cornwall

St. Lawrence River and Lake St. Francis—Bass, Pike, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Cornwall or Lancaster. Summer hotels.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.—Overseer, A. Trotter, Bobcaygeon.

Sturgeon Lake and Emily Creek—Bass, Maskinonge, Perch and Catfish.

G. T. R. to Lindsay or Fenelon Falls. Hotel accommodation.

Pigeon Lake, Little and Big Ball Lakes and Buckhorn—Bass, Maskinonge, Perch and Catfish. Good hotel accommodation.

COUNTIES OF SIMCOE AND ONTARIO.—Overseer, John Steele, Uptergrove.

Simcoe, Couchiching, St. John and Little Mud Lakes—Bass, Perch, Pickerel, Maskinonge and Lake Trout.

G. T. R. to Sutton, Beaverton, Orillia and Barrie. Hotels; camp.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE —Overseer, F. Terry, Queensville.

Holland River—Black Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Newmarket, then stage.

Lake Simcoe—Bass and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Jackson's Point, Lefroy, etc. Good hotel and summer boarding houses.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, Felix Labatt, Victoria Harbor.

Lakes Gloucesterpool, Six Mile, Crooked, Black, and Burrows, and River Severn; and also along the shore of Georgian Bay, from Port Severn to Moon River—Black Bass, Maskinonge, Pickerel, and Pike.

G. T. R. to Penetang, Midland or Waubaushene, then boat. Hotel and summer boarding houses.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, Wm. Pratt, Penetanguishene.

Hog Creek—Speckled Trout.

G. T. R. to Victoria Harbor. Hotels; camp.

Severn River and Lake—Black Bass, Pike and Maskinonge.

G. T. R. to Wabauskene or Severn Bridge. Hotel; camp.

Honey Harbor—Bass, Pike, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G.T.R. to Midland. Hotel; camp.

McRae's Lake and River—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Midland. Hotel; camp.

Crooked and Six Mile Lake—Bass, Maskinonge and Pickerel.

G.T.R. to Midland. Hotels.

Muskoka River and Black River—Bass and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Midland. Hotels.

Cognashene Lake—Bass and Pickerel.

G. T. R. to Midland. Hotels.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Overseer, Patrick Howard, Collingwood.

Nottawasaga River and Bay—Bass fishing.

Mad, Noisey, Pretty and Beaver Rivers, and Silver Creek—Brook Trout.

G. T. R. Hotel accommodation at Collingwood and Thornbury.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.—Overseer, Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon.

Lake Nepigon, Sand, Wabmosh and Nepigon Rivers, Fraser Creek and Trout Creek—Speckled Trout.

Bass Lake—Bass and Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. to Nepigon Station. Hotels; camp.

Mazokama, Cyprus and Gravel Rivers—Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. Camp.

Steele and Pearl Rivers, Coldwater and Cleg Lakes—Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. to Pearl Station. Camp.

Loon Lake, with some smaller lakes in immediate vicinity—Good Trout and Bass fishing.

C. P. R. to Pearl Station. Camp.

Mackenzie River, east of Port Arthur—Speckled Trout.

C. P. R. to Port Arthur. Camp.

Most of these lakes are literally full of Brook Trout.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. Bastedo, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of the work performed by the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Gilphie" for the season 1903.

We commenced hitting up the boat on the 23rd March, and were all ready for work on the 1st April, but the weather was so bad that we were unable to put to sea before Monday, the 6th. We managed to reach Cape Rich, but had to return as far as Wiarton, where we remained for the night. On the following day we went to Collingwood, calling at Meaford, where we found three tugs waiting for the abatement of the stormy weather before leaving for Point au Baril and the Bustards. We left Collingwood the following morning, and visited Cedar Point and Thunder Bay, where we found a few fishermen preparing for work, and arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m. We learned that the ice had not left the inside channel between Minnecognashene and Moon Island, so we remained at Penetang until Monday, the 13th, when we proceeded to Midland, calling at Present and Beausoliel Islands. On Tuesday we went to Miners' Lake, calling at Minnecognashene and Maxwell Islands, without discovering any illegal fishing; but the following day we succeeded in finding three trap nets at Waubuno Island, which we burned. Again, on each of the following days we captured some nets, one very large trap near the Iron City Club House, and three more near Copper Head. On Monday, the 20th, we left Parry Sound for Point au Baril, where we arrived at 7 p.m., after making a careful search for nets in Shawanga Bay, but did not find any, although there was every evidence of fishing having been recently carried on. We returned again on the following morning, and saw several men running into the bush. We also found fish and the lines off seines, as well as boats; but the weather was very unfavorable, and we were therefore unable to locate the seines, which were no doubt sunk in the water. The following morning we left Shebeshekong, and visited Campbell's Rock and Sandy Islands, but the wind was too strong to admit of using our boats. We then proceeded to Sans Souci, where we placed some channel buoys. On the following day we placed more buoys at Jubilee and Alexander Islands, also at Superior Shoal and Miner Rocks, arriving at Muskoka Mills at 6 p.m. On the following days we made a search of North and South Honey Harbor, and found several pike gill nets. We also saw where several trap nets had been recently removed. We left Penetang on Monday morning, the 27th, for Midland, where we took on coal, returning to Penetang the same evening. On the following day we visited Moon River, and found one trap net near Whistler's Bay while en route. We left again the following morning, calling at Waubuno Island, Copper Head, and Sans Souci, arriving at Depot Harbor at 6 p.m. The next day we left for Point au Baril, after making a thorough search of Shawanaga Bay.

Friday, the 1st May, was too rough for us to leave Point au Baril, but the following day we patrolled as far as Byng Inlet, and on Sunday went to the Bustard Islands. On Monday, the 4th May, one of the boats went over to Bad River, while the other was engaged in searching among the islands, and between them they succeeded in finding 26 trap nets. Tuesday was too rough to do any further work, and on Wednesday we proceeded to Killarney by way of Beaverstone, where we made a diligent search for nets, but without success. On Tuesday, while in McGregor's Bay, we caught several of the Wekwimikong Indians, who had been seining, but as they were unable to pay a fine, and their seines were thrown overboard, we let them go. On Friday and Saturday we had the two boats searching for nets in McGregor's Bay and Whitefish River, and reached Little Current at 7 p.m., where we remained over Sunday. Overseer Oliver and his assistant were helping us.

The following week was spent in patrolling the Badgley Channel, Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshekong, around Campbell Rock, San Souci, Jubilee Islands, Gohome River, and Minnecognashene, arriving at Midland at noon on Saturday, where we took on coal

and then proceeded to Penetang, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we succeeded in finding four trap nets at Giant's Tomb, and on Tuesday at the Watchers' Island we captured four more. On Wednesday we visited the Christian Islands, Meaford and Collingwood, and on Thursday, the 21st, went to Owen Sound, where the boat was placed in the dry-dock to be caulked and repaired.

We left Owen Sound again on Tuesday, the 2nd June, patrolling as far as Tobermory, and the remainder of the week was spent patrolling around the Manitoulin Island. We remained at Little Current over Sunday. On Wednesday, the 10th, we found three trap nets in Manitowaning Bay, and on Friday got three seines at Killarney. On Monday, the 15th, we patrolled from Byng Inlet to Dillon's Point, and on Tuesday, while at Sandy Island, we captured three trap nets, which were full of Whitefish. Again on Thursday, the 18th, we found one trap net near Waubuno Island, and on the following day four more were found, two near Cognashene Point, and the other at Espabekong Island. We left Penetang on Monday, the 22nd, and captured one trap net at Sturgeon Point, and on the following day we got three more in Sturgeon Bay. On Wednesday we patrolled as far as Midland without finding any nets, but on Thursday we captured three trap nets in Matchedash Bay. On Friday got two more in Cognashene Lake, and again on Saturday we succeeded in finding another trap net at Split Rock. The following week was spent patrolling among the islands on the north shore as far as Little Current, where we arrived at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

On Monday, the 6th July, we left Little Current with Overseer Oliver on board, and we spent the whole week in making an inspection of his division, but found nothing irregular. We left Little Current again on Monday, the 13th, and spent the week in patrolling all the waters between there and Penetang. We left Penetang again on the 20th July, calling at Minnecognashene, Maxwell Islands, Go-home, Copperhead, Sans Souci, and Campbell's Rock, and on Tuesday visited Sandy and Umbrella Islands. Wednesday was spent searching through Shebeshekong Channel and Shawanaga Bay, and Thursday Bayfield Harbor, where we found one trap net; and on Friday, while at Limestone Island, we captured another trap net. On Saturday we searched Shebeshekong Channel and Shawanaga Bay, arriving at Parry Sound at 6 p.m. We left Parry Sound on Monday morning, and devoted the whole week to patrolling among the islands and bays, reaching Midland at 2 p.m. and Penetang 6 p.m. on Friday. Saturday was spent in washing out the boiler, and fixing things up generally.

On Monday, the 3rd August, we found two trap nets at Giant's Tomb. We also visited Cedar Point and Christian Island. On Tuesday we patrolled as far as Collingwood, and on Wednesday went to Owen Sound, where we took coal. We went as far as Wiarton on Friday, and spent Saturday in company with Overseer Stephens inspecting the waters of his division. We left Wiarton on Monday morning, and visited the Cape Croker Indian Reserve, arriving at Meaford at 7 p.m., and on Tuesday we tried to reach Christian Islands, but were obliged to put into Thornbury for shelter, where we had to remain until Thursday, owing to rough weather. The remainder of the week was spent patrolling around Christian Island, Cedar Point, Thunder Bay, and Whaleback Channel, arriving at Penetang at 6 p.m. Saturday, after taking on coal at Midland. On Tuesday, the 18th August, we captured two trap nets on the north side of Batteau Channel, and on Thursday got another at Bad River. On Monday, the 24th August, we went to McGregor's Bay, and there succeeded in finding a trap net, and on Wednesday visited Manitowaning Bay, and found another trap net. And again on Thursday, while at Beaverstone, we picked up another net. We continued searching until we reached Parry Sound, on Saturday, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we went to Palestine Islands, and searched with the boats around Sandy and Batteau Islands, and on Tuesday we captured two trap nets at Sandy Island. Wednesday and Thursday were spent in patrolling as far as Maxwell Islands, and on Friday the two boats proceeded to search for nets. One went to Giant's Tomb, and the other searched among the islands, and they succeeded in finding two trap nets, and then proceeded to Penetang. The following week was spent in patrolling the several

harbors and around the islands up to Parry Sound, where we arrived on Saturday at 5 p.m.

On Monday, the 14th September, we left Parry Sound for Penetang, calling at Hope Island, and on Tuesday went to Owen Sound, where we were obliged to remain until Friday, owing to rough weather. We then went to Wiarton, and on Saturday took Overseer Stephens over his district. On Tuesday, the 22nd September, we arrived at Tobermory, where we were storm-bound until Friday, when we proceeded to the Manitoulin Island, arriving at Little Current on Saturday at 2 p.m. We devoted the following week to patrolling around the Manitoulin Island and the North Shore as far as Parry Sound, where we arrived on Saturday at 5 p.m.

We left Parry Sound on Monday, the 5th October, and made diligent search during the week between there and Penetang without coming across any illegal nets. On Tuesday, the 13th October, we found one large trap net off Sawlog Point, and on Wednesday got three more near Sturgeon Point. Thursday was Thanksgiving Day, and we remained in Victoria Harbor. On Friday we found a few pike nets in Honey Harbor, and on Saturday we went to Midland and took on coal, and then proceeded to Penetang. On Monday, the 19th October, we left Penetang, but were unable to get past Moose Deer Point for two days, owing to heavy seas, but got to Point au Baril on Wednesday, where we learned that most of the fishermen left for home, as the weather was bad and the fishing poor. We went to the Bustard Islands on Friday. Wind blowing very hard. On Saturday afternoon we captured one trap net at Bad River, and also caught an Indian fishing illegally, whom I fined \$10. The weather was very bad, and our boat had several narrow escapes from being swamped. We continued our search for nets at the Bustards and vicinity during the following week, and on Wednesday we found another trap net at Bad River. We chased several Indians who were fishing in Black Bay on Friday, and when we reached Grumble Point we caught one of them, and fined him \$10, besides confiscating his fish, which we sold for \$5.

On Tuesday, the 3rd November, we caught a man from Killarney fishing illegally in Black Bay, and imposed a fine of \$10 on him. We saw several other boats, but were unable to get near them. The remainder of the week was too stormy to put out, and we were obliged to go into French River for supplies on Saturday. The following week was also too stormy for anyone to move out, and as no boats were arriving provisions got very scarce. On Sunday, the 15th November, however, the steamer "Jones" arrived, and relieved the situation somewhat, and on Tuesday afternoon the wind abated sufficiently to allow us to go to Point au Baril, where we found that all the fishermen had left. On Wednesday we passed through Shawanaga Bay and Shebeshekong Channel, and on to Campbell's Rock. On Thursday and Friday there was a snowstorm, and it was with difficulty we got our course, but managed to reach Penetang at 5 p.m. on Friday, where we remained until Monday morning, winding up the business for the season.

On Monday, the 23rd November, there were sleet and rain, which turned to snow. We, however, worked our way to Thunder Bay, and Tuesday managed to get to Christian Island, although it still snowed and blew a gale. We started out on Wednesday, but were obliged to return for shelter after gaining five miles. We had to remain until Wednesday, when we managed to reach Wiarton at 5 p.m. On Saturday, the 28th November, we made a tour among the islands, and caught an Indian fishing at Whitecloud Island with a net. I fined him \$10, and then returned to Wiarton.

We spent Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday patrolling around the islands, and reached Owen Sound at 5.30 p.m. Wednesday, the 2nd December. On Thursday I received instructions to lay the boat up for the winter, which we proceeded to do, and on the following Tuesday all the work was completed. The boat was handed over to Messrs. Abbey Bros., and the crew were dismissed.

Your obedient servant,
10th December, 1903.

M. A. McAULAY,
Captain.

NEPIGON TROUT.

A paper by Mr. William McKirdy, Ontario Government Fishery Overseer at Nepigon, read at the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, held at Ottawa on the 21st and 22nd January, 1903 :

So much has been written about the Nepigon and its Trout by much abler writers than I, that I feel some diffidence in preparing this paper, but I have the consolation of knowing that each one handles the subject as it appears to him, and I trust that my paper may present some new colorings and facts that have not appeared to others.

The average size of Nepigon Trout has been for many years two and a half pounds ($2\frac{1}{2}$), the largest accredited fish caught on the river, eight and a quarter pounds ($8\frac{1}{4}$), although some larger have been reported. To the angler used to fishing other streams, these are extraordinary fish. In fact, many visiting the stream for the first time have said it was a salmon proposition in the matter of the size of the fish, and the tackle necessary to hold them, which is really the case. Nor is it to be wondered at, that the Nepigon is the home of these beauties. As the conditions are unique—no more favorable ones could be found in the world—the Brook Trout, in sympathy with these surroundings, have excelled their kind.

Nepigon Lake, the head waters of the St. Lawrence, is some eighty miles long by fifty wide, with a coast line equal to that of Lake Ontario; the water is of the clearest and purest, and studded with bold, rocky islands, capped with the stately spruce and graceful birch. Here the finny tribe thrive, as the lake is filled to overflowing with Whitefish, Lake Trout (some of the latter have been caught weighing forty pounds), and last, but not least in importance, the Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), varying with their surroundings in size and beauty. It is stated by old residents on the lake that Brook Trout weighing from ten to twelve pounds have been caught on the spawning beds, and to give an idea of the quantity of these fish, I have mapped out some twenty miles of spawning beds, and in doing so, have only shown a portion of them. A gentleman traversing the lake during September told me he passed through an extraordinary large school of Brook Trout; this was before the spawning season, which commences on the lake about the 15th of October. Most of the streams emptying into the lake have no trout in them, except in the higher reaches; there is one exception, however, viz., Sand River, a wide, rapid stream on the northwest corner. Here, I understand, the stream is full of these Trout, equal in size and beauty to those of the Nepigon River. Lake Nepigon will, no doubt, become a great tourist resort. Its ideal camping places on the numerous islands and beautiful bays, together with the delightful cool nights in the hottest parts of the season (one can always enjoy a good supply of warm blankets), possessing the charms of nature untrammelled by civilization, yet within easy reach of modern travel.

The Nepigon River is simply an outlet to the lake, three to four hundred feet wide, forced in a great measure through rocky formations, preserving its clearness while leaping over foaming falls, dancing over surging rapids, losing itself in placid lake expansions, repeating itself thus as it dashes through towering precipitous rocks, where its deep green water lends a charm that is not easily forgotten in its forty miles' course to Lake Superior, dropping 315 feet in that distance.

The Government has preserved the stream in its natural beauty, only the necessary camping grounds being cleared for that purpose. An overseer is constantly patrolling the river, whose duties are to see that there is no abuse of the fishing privileges, that all camps are kept clean, and all refuse burned, so that when a camp is left by one party, it is in readiness for the next. His duty is also to facilitate in any way possible, by information and courtesy, the pleasure of the anglers. For some years back it has been found that Pike were on the increase, and threatened to do serious damage to the trout. Last year a raid was made on them in their haunts by netting these places. Thousands of these Pike were caught, of weights

varying from four to twenty-five pounds. I have measured them from four to five feet long.

Your society aims at preserving the game and fish of America ; I think there is a great work for you. I can look back to the time when I was a boy, and remember the splendid fishing in streams about home ; and those days have gone, and so has the fishing, and the work you have undertaken is to produce these conditions as far as possible, and preserve those that are as nature left them. It seems to me that if there could be left a small wooded belt along our streams, even a very narrow one, this would not interfere with the general utility of the land, in fact, would improve it, and would be the means of preserving our streams to a very great extent.

I have noticed that in every lake and every principal stream (and smaller ones emptying into it) where Trout are found that each one has Trout peculiar to itself. Great care is taken by breeders of cattle and other domestic animals to raise only the best; why not so the Trout? And if the Nepigon Trout is the finest and gamest fish in the world, why not stock our depleted lakes and streams with it?

There are no such possibilities for securing spawn known as in Lake Nepigon, with its miles of spawning grounds. Nets could be thrown around them, and spawn could be secured in quantities to stock America, if possible. The Nepigon River is itself one vast spawning bed on all its rapid portions. I passed over half a mile of water at the foot of Pine Portage where the fish fairly covered the whole stream, shining out with their gorgeous fall colorings, a sight long to be remembered.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Angus Macaulay ..	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd.....	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of C. P. R.
Peter Lamarsh ..	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderdon, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield, and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. K. McCargar ..	Belleville.....	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang.....	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Jas. Avery	Dorset	Districts of Muskoka and Haliburton.
J. Armstrong	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Fred Baechler	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Henry Barr	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
George L. Bailey ..	Oallandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
A. W. Bate	St. Catharines....	County of Lincoln.
Geo. Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
I. Blondin.....	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River,
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady....	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale.....	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown ..	Baysville.....	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Elisha Brown....	St. Marys.....	That part of Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
D. Cattanach.....	Wolfe Island.....	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Edw. Charpentier.	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark.....	Picton	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
Geo. Clyde.....	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. of Frontenac.
A. Corsant.....	Masonville	Co. Middlesex, East of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
J. B. Cousineau ..	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tillbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper.....	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig.....	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford Co. Frontenac.
John Crotty.....	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde.	Nepigon.....	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood.....	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
W. J. Donaldson ..	Donaldson Mills ..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll.....	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
W. Drummond.....	Keene.....	County of Peterboro.
H. Duchesne	Treadwell	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said Counties.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
A. J. Flood	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
John Free.....	Byng Inlet	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay in vicinity of Byng Inlet.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Osc, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
S. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner....	McDonald's Corn's	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Chas. M. Gibson..	St. Catherines ...	County of Lincoln.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson.....	Strathroy	Co. of Middlesex.
C. S. Gillespie.	Campbellford.....	Trent River and tributaries,
O. V. Goulette ...	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence, lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham....	Fenelon Falls	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Sommerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft	Port Dalhousie ..	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Andrew Hughson.	Orangeville	County of Dufferin and Tps. of Tossorontio, Adjala, and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
S. A. Huntington.	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in district of Nipissing.
J. A. Johnson....	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson ..	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Onondaga in Maldimid Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. West of the Grand River.
Joseph Kinder ...	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Tp. Brudenell, Co. Renfrew.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour.	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison. in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird	Guilds.....	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
E. T. Loveday....	Ottawa.	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
H. M. Legault....	Sturgeon Falls ...	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
A. B. Messecar ...	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
R. Menzies	Burke's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller.....	Warton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore ...	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
H. Moore.....	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
Jas. Myers.....	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAnlay..	Southampton....	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall.....	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber ...	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Neil McDougall..	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
S. R. McKewen...	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre.....	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
Wm. McKirdy....	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven...	Barrie.....	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia.....	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McKitchie....	Bothwell.....	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
John Nash	Rat Portage.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nichols....	Hall's Bridge.....	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay ...	Manitowaning....	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris...	Bolingbroke.....	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Charles Ogg....	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS. — *Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassic....	Fort William.....	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul.....	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Pater-son, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
John Perry.	Fort Francis.....	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
John Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericks- burg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson..	Hillsburg.. . . .	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown....	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
William Sargent..	Bronte.....	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
P. W. C. Shewen.	Apsley.....	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
J. G. Sing	Meaford.	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen	Harwood.....	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston.....	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
P. T. Smith.....	Kemptville.....	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville, Carle- ton and Lanark.
N. Stewart.....	Chesley.....	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart.....	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen	Wiarton.....	Co. of Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens ...	Chatham.....	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Jas. Steed.....	Sarnia.. . . .	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele	Uptergrove.....	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor	Westmeath.....	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry	Queensville.....	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter.....	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
H. M. Vanluven..	Yarker.....	Tp. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie..	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Adam Waddell....	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker.....	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welch.....	Carleton Place....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Pakenham, Co. Lanark.
P. J. Wensley...	Wensley.....	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
Jas. Whalen.....	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Willmott....	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Fred. Williams...	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis...	Port Whitby.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. W. nlacott.	Copenhagen	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood.....	Toronto	Tp. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
Frank Warden....	Courtice	County of Durham.
James Yates.....	Goderich.....	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yelland..	Peterboro.:.....	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro, also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1903.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Nepigon	McKirdy, William	1,080 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Dist....	Nash, John	905 50	
	Perry, John	30 00	
Lake Superior	McComber, Alexander	1,235 00	
	Van Norman, R. M.	1,763 00	
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard	3,121 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick	315 00	
	Johnston, J. A.	442 11	
	Labatt, Felix.....	55 00	
	Pratt, William	172 00	
	Stephens, James	241 50	
	Waddell, Adam	476 00	
	Free, John.....	24 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair....	McAuley, M. A.	442 00	
	Stewart, Neil	67 00	
	Yates, James.....	625 00	
	Steed, James.....	3,486 88	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allan, Orlando	344 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.	881 00	
	Stephens, John E.	320 00	
	McRitchie, James	109 00	
	Crotty, John.....	4 50	
	Brown, E. H.	30 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River	Lamarsh, Peter	2,513 60	
	Laird, J. K.	4,825 00	
	Stewart, William.....	1,716 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W.	3,555 00	
	McCall, Geo. D.	1,993 01	
	Farrell, John	679 00	
	Couper, A.	783 00	
Lake Ontario	Ellis, Joseph	352 00	
	Hadgraft, Robert.....	458 50	
	Ogg, Charles	207 00	
	Sargent, William.....	140 00	
	Walker, R. J.	35 00	
	Wood, W. R.	81 00	
	Willis, J. M.	39 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	180 00	
	Clark, Marshall	178 00	
	Cattanach, Donald	225 00	
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.	315 00	
	Roblin, W. D.	107 50	
	Rennie, John	191 00	
Counties :—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	Clyde, George	487 00	
	Craig, William	86 00	
	Flynn, Robert	102 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.	21 00	
	Bilton, George	282 73	
	Norris, Thomas B.	16 00	
	Flood, A. J.	124 50	
	O'Conner, C. J.	7 00	
	Mair, David	20 00	
	Villeneuve, L. P.	2 00	
	Duchesne, Hertel.....	42 50	
	Loveday, E. T.	6 00	
	Barr, Henry	30 00	
	Taylor, Charles.....	11 00	
	Goulette, O. V.	135 00	
	Welsh, W. J.	20 00	
	Smith, P. J.	65 00	
Peteborough, Northumberland, and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas	57 50	
	Dickson, John.....	20 00	
	Gillespie, C. S.	405 00	
	Johnston, Francis	25 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.	160 00	
	Van Luven, H. M.	10 00	
	Carried forward	36,878 33	

Statement of Revenue.—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	36,878 33	\$ c.
	Wensley, P. J.	7 00	
	Yelland, J. H.	25 00	
River St. Lawrence	Driscoll, John	10 00	
Lake Simcoe	McNabb, Duncan	38 00	
	McNiven, D. A.	27 50	
Muskoka	Smith, William	35 00	
Nipissing	Armstrong, John	28 00	
	Legault, H. M.	2,242 10	
Unclassified		70 00	
Lease of Lakes		500 00	
			39,860 93
Refunds on account of Revenue :—			
E. H. Traves, 1900	Muskoka (fine)	10 00	
A. G. McKay, 1902	County Bruce (fine)	5 00	
O. B. Oronwell, 1902	" Norfolk (license fee)	2 00	
D. Jackson, 1902	" " (license fee)	1 00	
			18 00
			39,842 93

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Lake of the Woods	4	100	8,000	10	13	1,350	46	22,000 3,080
2	Shoal Lake					3	400	6	6,000 840
3	Big Sandy Lake					1	50	2	2,000 280
4	Wabigoon "					2	150	4	2,000 280
5	Crow "					1	75	2	2,000 280
6	Canyon "					1	75	2	1,000 140
7	Denmark "					2	200	3	2,000 280
8	Stormy "					1	75	2	2,000 280
9	Rainy " etc					4	300	8	4,700 500
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake.					2	150	4	2,000 300
	Totals	4	100	8,000	10	30	2,825	79	45,700 6,260

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore	Pike.
		ble.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods			148,140	20,780		87,100	44,900
2	Shoal Lake			101,400			22,200	14,050
3	Big Sandy Lake			2,000	10,000			
4	Wabigoon "			4,000			20,000	10,000
5	Crow "			8,000	2,000			
6	Canyon "			1,000	2,600			
7	Denmark "			10,400	3,700		5,400	4,050
8	Stormy "			4,000	6,000			1,000
9	Rainy " etc			53,000	50,000			5,000
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake.			2,000				200
	Totals			330,940	95,080		134,700	79,200
	Values			33,094	9,508		13,470	3,168

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1903.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			12	2,500	21	1,575			3	2,000	1	500	1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
													10
			12	2,500	21	1,575			3	2,000	1	500	

vessels and bouts, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskilonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Pecb.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	bls.	brls.	\$	
.....	31,000	.....	.....	5,200	165,500	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	44,138	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,922	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,286	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200	9
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	10
.....	31,050	.....	.....	13,200	165,500	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	76,464	.....
.....	2,484	.....	.....	792	13,240	.....	708	.....	.....	.....	76,464	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Thunder Bay	10	76	6,800	36	37	2,505	52	200,700 11,560
2	Gros Cap					3	250	6	6,000 500
3	Slate Island					1	100	2	1,000 100
4	Carribou Island					1	100	2	
5	Michipicoten Island					6	1,000	11	5,000 150
6	Point Mamainse	1	10	2,000	6				20,000 1,500
7	Batchewana Bay	1	10	2,000	6	4	325		9,100 725
8	Goulais					6	475	12	6,600 580
9	Otter Head					1	100	2	1,000 100
10	Lizzard Islands	3	30	19,000	36	7	1,060	43	91,000 8,675
11	Gargantua Harbor					1	50	2	650 100
12	Parisian Island					1	50	2	6,000 500
	Totals	15	120	29,800	84	68	6,015	134	347,050 24,490

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.						
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>								
1	Thunder Bay		29,500		294,200	892,800		40,850	3,050
2	Gros Cap				13,500	19,200			
3	Slate Islands					3,700			
4	Carribou Island					13,700			
5	Michipicoten Island				14,000	20,200			
6	Point Mamainse				9,260	76,000			
7	Batchewana Bay				49,700	24,100			
8	Goulais Bay				18,000	22,000		250	100
9	Otter Head					8,400			
10	Lizzard Islands				149,790	559,400		3,700	300
11	Gargantua Harbor				1,000	500			
12	Parisian Island				14,500	1,600		2,600	200
	Totals		29,500		563,950	1,641,600		47,400	3,650
	Values		\$1,180		56,395	164,160		4,740	146

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
.....	12	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,550	.....	.....
.....		
.....		
.....	6	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....
.....	1	1,800	.....	.....
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....
.....		
.....		
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9,500	.....	.....
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....	28	6,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14,350	.....	.....

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Mackinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	.....	193	.....	126,329	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,270	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,420	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,526	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,380	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,029	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	9
.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	75,373	10
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898	12
.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	.....	593	.....	232,955	.....
.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	5,930	.....	232,955	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fisherman, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.							
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel).</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Tenby Bay					1	50	1	1,100 50
2	Marksville					1	400	2	3,000 300
3	Thessalon	1	8	1,500	3	7	580	10	600 75
4	Blind River					3	200	6	4 600
5	Spragg	1	5	1,500	5	1	100		
6	Kagawong	1	12	2,000	4				25,000 1,200
7	Little Current	1	12	1,100	6	2	300		
8	Gore Bay	1	20	1,500	6	1	100	2	
9	Meldrum Bay	1	25	4,000	6	1	150	2	24,000 3,000
10	Cockburn Island	1	23	5,500	6	4	500	8	41,000 3,400
11	Ducks Islands	3	75	10,500	18	4	400	8	93,000 13,200
12	South Bay Mouth	2	40	4,000	12	4	400	8	72,000 2,000
13	Fitzwilliam Island					14	1,500	27	71,000 4,200
14	Squaw "	4	90	12,700	22	3	275	6	96,000 11,000
15	Killarney	3	80	8,000	18	45	6 050	134	294,900 19,740
16	Bustard Islands	2	36	8,000	12	26	2,340	53	187,100 11,905
	Totals	21	426	60,300	118	117	13,345	267	913,300 70,170

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Ba's.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		bls.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron, (Northumberland).</i>								
1	Tenby Bay				70			90	9,150
2	Marksville	20			800	2,000		200	2,000
3	Thessalon				49,150	23,100		30,050	4,700
4	Blind River	76							
5	Spragg		1,000		2,000	8,000		106,800	500
6	Kagawong				20,490	59,150			
7	Little Current				127,300	30,050		25,150	9,500
8	Gore Bay				12,780	8,580		30,590	450
9	Meldrum Bay				10,000	110,000		28,000	
10	Cockburn Island				35,000	152,000		4,600	1,700
11	Ducks Islands		14,000		19,000	404,000			
12	South Bay Mouth				24,300	186,600		6,000	
13	Fitzwilliam Island	200			48,580	112,920			
14	Squaw Island	40			111,460	177,680		6,000	
15	Killarney	359			197,050	243,580		279,670	2,550
16	Bustard Islands	945			152,500	196,000		131,000	39,000
	Totals	1,640	15,000		811,980	1,713,650		648,150	69,550
	Values	\$13,120	600		81,198	171,366		64,815	2,782

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers, and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	11	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	1
.....	8	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	2
.....	15	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....	3
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	600	.....	.....	4
.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	5
.....	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	5	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	7
.....	8
.....	9
.....	10
.....	11
.....	12
.....	13
.....	14
.....	15
.....	16
.....	50	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,550	.....	.....	.....

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—*Continued.*

Mackinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	bls.	bls.	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	1
.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,250	400	.....	.....	.....	540	2
.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,307	3
.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	608	4
.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,100	5
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,964	6
.....	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,199	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,357	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,960	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	20,440	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	44,860	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	22,580	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	31,500	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,884	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	75,414	15
.....	5,200	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	200	.....	.....	3	57,896	16
.....	27,450	.....	.....	.....	4,500	12,450	815	.....	1,689	103	355,095	.....
.....	2,196	.....	.....	.....	360	249	489	.....	16,890	1,030	355,095	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
Georgian Bay Division.										
1	Parry Sound	8	190	\$ 16,400	55	19	\$ 3,050	34	240,250	15,300
2	Waubashene					7	1,000	14	20,000	2,000
3	Victoria Harbour					10	1,870	23	11,650	3,310
4	Midland					14	1,000	20	28,000	2,250
5	Penetanguishene.....					11	900	20	12,000	900
6	Collingwood	3	81	6,000	19	3	2,850	6	101,700	7,000
7	Owen Sound.....	6	112	17,400	31	38	2,595	67	227,500	11,480
8	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory....	2	56	7,000	49	19	1,101	51	1,047,100	7,287
Totals ..		19	439	46,800	154	121	14,366	189	1,688,200	49,527

Georgian Bay.—

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Georgian Bay Division.								
1	Parry Sound .....	...	4,125	263,160	215,920	.....	4,250	8,050
2	Waubashene	32	4,100	4,000	5,070	.....	36,770	18,650
3	Victoria Harbour	1	2,200	31,600	10,000	.....	49,200	11,500
4	Midland	91	...	40,000	45,000	.....	10,000	9'000
5	Penetanguishene	30	2,500	5,000	7,000	.....	1,000	3,000
6	Collingwood	54	57,800	9,100	127,650	.....	.....	.....
7	Owen Sound	3	6,150	111,100	512,930	.....	.....	.....
8	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory....	1	2,100	3,120	289,620	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		212	78,975	467,080	1,213,190	.....	101,220	50,200
Values		1,696	3,159	46,708	121,319	.....	10,122	2,008

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.....	5	139	21,000	5	22	2,395	48	254,700	21,634
2	Southampton to Goderich.....	1	12	3,000	5	5	165	11	47,351	1,930
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division.....	2	46	4,500	12	17	1,665	38	64,500	6,850
4	Bosanquet Township.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	900	12	4,500	500
5	Plympton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	505	14	.....	.....
6	Sarnia.....	1	29	1,500	.....	22	1,525	32	880	20
	Totals.....	9	226	30,000	22	80	7,155	155	371,931	30,934

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	5	1,100	3	900	
.....	3	2,500	.....	.....
.....	2	500	1	150	
.....	2	500	.....	.....
.....	1	150	1	150	
.....	
.....	3	200	.....	.....
.....	
.....	16	4,950	5	1,200	

Continued.

	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	17,350	125	.....	5	.....	48,896	1
.....	1,550	.....	.....	.....	850	24,700	210	.....	7	5	6,484	2
.....	3,750	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,716	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	38	13,090	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	10	2,460	5
.....	17,900	.....	10,000	.....	.....	1,000	4,600	.....	117	12	22,221	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	102	.....	63,697	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	29,586	8
.....	23,200	.....	10,000	.....	3,050	45,850	4,935	.....	520	65	197,140	
.....	1,856	.....	300	.....	244	917	2,961	.....	5,200	650	197,140	

(Proper).

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,100	.....	.....
.....	20	3,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....
.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	435	.....	.....
.....	15	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....
.....	32	7,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....
.....	73	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4,735	.....	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	1,234	20,000	4,000	646,600	.....	.....	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich....	142	3,600	.....	182,100	.....	.....	400
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division .....	.....	48,750	13,380	197,780	.....	50,100	3,000
4	Bosanquet Township.....	.....	4,150	1,500	20,660	.....	29,980	.....
5	Plympton .....	.....	17,350	.....	170	.....	57,540	.....
6	Sarnia.....	5	28,875	750	1,500	.....	103,300	.....
	Totals.....	1,581	122,725	19,630	1,048,810	.....	240,920	3,400
	Values.....	\$11,048	4,909	1,963	104,881	.....	24,092	136

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	390	33	.....	.....
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	319	64	*30	88
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	3	13	1,700	5	85	2,495	161	*2	3
	Totals.....	3	13	1,700	5	116	3,204	258	*32	91

*Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....	138,350	2,100
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,470	2,025
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	.....	650	17,750	.....	.....	56,050	19,650
	Totals.....	.....	3,850	17,750	.....	.....	227,870	23,775
	Values.....	.....	\$154	\$1,775	.....	.....	\$22,787	\$951

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*Proper.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	900	...	345	4	80,202	1
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	23,218	2
.....	3,300	.....	6,000	.....	.....	22,850	15	.....	.....	.....	29,106	3
.....	1,800	.....	2,600	.....	1,000	1,400	.....	.....	3	.....	5,740	4
.....	3,000	.....	100	.....	50	14,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,008	5
.....	15,425	.....	500	.....	200	19,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,402	6
.....	26,525	.....	9,600	.....	1,250	68,400	915	..	718	4	158,676	
.....	\$2,122	.....	288	.....	100	1,368	549	....	7,180	40	158,676	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
12	1,140	783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	.....	.....	1
18	860	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
27	3,180	2,400	8	2,025	95	5,700	6,600	176	28	3,140	3	475	3	
57	5,180	3,733	8	2,025	95	5,700	6,600	176	30	3,540	3	475		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	1,300	.....	2,700	.....	.....	89,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,030	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225	77,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,074	2
.....	41,600	100	41,300	.....	32,450	409,700	2,270	.....	.....	.....	24,917	3
.....	42,900	100	44,000	.....	33,675	577,000	2,270	.....	.....	.....	\$46,021	
.....	\$ 3,432	6	1,320	.....	2,694	11,510	1,362	.....	.....	.....	46,021	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Men.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Peelee Island.....	4	90	12,900	40	13	960	25	.....	22,600	3,300
2	County Essex.....	2	50	9,400	7	49	5,000	64	.....	4,700	410
3	do Kent.....	1	50	12,000	10	67	8,090	101	.....	
4	do Elgin.....	7	50	15,550	13	52	6,690	111	.....	60,040	5,420
5	Houghton and Long Point.....	4	41	13,000	14	25	845	41	.....	81,600	5,995
6	Port Rowan Bay.....					8	250	28	.....	
7	Normandale.....					30	2,455	70	.....	15,260	734
8	East of Port Dover.....	3	18	4,475	14	13	1,022	22	.....	31,200	1,483
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....	4	66	15,500	25	10	255	15	.....	4,600	8,000
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne.....	3	44	5,900	13	17	595	30	.....	16,700	895
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.....					27	1,185	31	.....	16,400	1,475
	Totals.....	28	409	88,725	136	314	27,347	538	.....	253,100	27,712

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	White fish.	Trout.	White Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Peelee Island.....		154,150	24,050	.....	.....	8,900	27,175
2	County Essex.....		93,500	41,700	.....	.....	96,730	256,150
3	do Kent.....		411,250	22,800	.....	1,400	320,770	481,200
4	do Elgin.....		416,650	39,050	.....	.....	345,150	13,560
5	Houghton and Long Point.....		153,000	27,550	60	600	54,510	2,950
6	Port Rowan Bay.....		450	.....	.....	2,150	14,250	2,850
7	Normandale.....		14,750	250	.....	1,750	28,250	5,550
8	East of Port Dover.....		236,825	42,800	1,140	150	126,900	700
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....		171,000	77,500	100	.....	42,950	.....
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne.....		71,200	27,550	1,570	.....	65,850	26,050
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.....		2,650	230	.....	.....	14,120	48,450
	Totals.....		1,725,425	303,280	2,870	6,050	1,118,380	864,625
	Values.....		\$69,017	30,328	287	484	111,838	34,585

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$
1	132	40	20	6,300	2	180	1,000	10	5	1,900			
3	150	100	62	23,400	4	175			20	4,690			
4	1,200	250	93	30,800					48	16,240			
			79	21,800					33	8,700			
6	2,300	625	9	2,950			1,200	12	9	5,015			
7	2,800	870											
10	3,880	1,375							3	65			
			17	4,250					9	1,930			
5	355	210	5	1,300					6	300			
			16	2,800					10	1,600			
			4	120			6,500	39					
36	10,817	3,470	305	93,720	6	355	8,700	61	143	40,440			

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
4,600			13,900		9,175	37,400	320				13,007	1
13,600			87,100		7,900	152,600	1,020				35,826	2
10,600			82,600		1,100	62,350	470	50			75,102	3
11,650			34,000		7,050	52,450	450				59,463	4
650			29,900		10,450	117,400	225				18,766	5
			15,000	2,500	5,100	62,750					3,992	6
			53,900	50	750	144,950					8,381	7
17,200			25,000		100	20,850	500	100			29,528	8
18,450			35,100		50	50,300	300	20			22,610	9
27,900			38,200		200	61,500	1,370				18,833	10
30,800			3,500		250	21,500	2,060	390			8,046	11
134,850			418,200	2,550	42,125	784,050	6,715	560			293,654	
10,788			12,546	153	3,370	15,681	4,029	448			293,554	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Queenston	1	5	1,000	4	13	1,080	25	45,680	1,830
2	Niagara	2	14	15,000	8	18	3,020	40	63,900	2,915
3	Port Dalhousie					16	690	19	6,150	250
4	Louth					5	600	7	7,700	305
5	Clinton					3	1,200	6	1,600	650
6	Grimsby					11	950	20	40,300	1,800
7	Burlington Beach					19	3,080	41	75,000	4,140
8	County of Halton					3	600	5	10,000	840
9	do Peel	1	3	700	2	14	1,605	16	36,000	2,240
10	do York									
11	County of Ontario, exclusive of Township of Reach	1	3	600	2	5	210	10	9,350	335
12	Counties of Durham & Northumber- land					19	1,052	30	24,365	1,457
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					31	339	50		
14	Prince Edward County	1	20	250	3	30	1,150	63	17,600	828
15	Bay of Quinte					19	485	32	2,600	60
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River					17	315	24	60	10
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					31	773	40	18,400	454
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					17	575	29	4,000	175
	Totals	6	45	17,550	19	271	17,724	457	362,705	18,289

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Queenston		100				2,800	
2	Niagara		132,000	5,030			26,810	
3	Port Dalhousie		216,900	60	20		7,850	200
4	Louth		22,200				650	550
5	Clinton		39,100					
6	Grimsby		85,600	2,000	13,200			
7	Burlington Beach		142,600	19,500	2,600		200	7,500
8	County of Halton		148,500		4,000			
9	do Peel		6,000	3,000	5,500			300
10	do York		112,000	6,750	3,300		100	200
11	County of Ontario, exclusive of Township of Reach		16,800	2,200	540			400
12	Counties of Durham & Northumber- land		96,100	4,800	9,800		200	30,000
13	Rice Lake and Trent River							1,500
14	Prince Edward County		55,200	6,440	24,700		12,200	114,800
15	Bay of Quinte		10,000	20,000			8,000	140,000
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River							10,500
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	5	4,900	22,750	4,100		1,200	25,950
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			4,450	2,500		2,000	13,600
	Totals	5	1,087,400	96,980	71,260		61,510	345,500
	Values	\$40	43,496	9,698	7,126		6,151	13,820

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1903.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$	hooks.	\$		\$		\$	
.....	+3	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	1
.....	2
.....	3
.....	4
.....	5
.....	*117	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,625	.....	.....	7
.....	100	50	14	1,005	.....	.....	8
4	400	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	.....	.....	9
.....	10
.....	8	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	12
.....	96	1,807	.....	.....	13	305	.....	.....	13
2	650	310	.....	.....	16	280	.....	.....	3	455	.....	.....	14
.....	49	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	37	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	7	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	34	575	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....	18
6	1,050	435	.....	.....	247	3,987	100	50	43	4,115	.....	.....	.....
† Machines.									* Spears.				

† Machines.

* Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tutibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviars.	Sturgeon bladders	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	1,500	.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	594	1
.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,590	2
.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	100	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,727	3
.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,000	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,122	4
.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,920	6
.....	.....	.....	8,700	.....	3,000	11,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,967	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,740	8
.....	.....	700	500	.....	400	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238	9
.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....	2,000	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,898	10
.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	971	11
.....	.....	.....	5,900	.....	10,500	31,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,175	12
.....	.....	1,150	9,900	.....	54,600	23,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,259	13
.....	4,300	.....	137,300	.....	65,100	168,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,166	14
.....	1,000	30,000	90,000	.....	55,000	95,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,680	15
.....	.....	.....	29,300	.....	58,400	11,359	.....	.....	2	.....	6,218	16
.....	2,700	.....	28,000	.....	7,550	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,832	17
.....	2,000	6,000	25,500	6,500	28,500	13,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,762	18
.....	11,500	37,850	360,100	6,500	286,150	399,100	.....	.....	2	.....	125,609	
.....	920	2,271	10,803	390	22,892	7,982	.....	.....	20	.....	125,609	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
1	Frontenac County					109	1,270	170	....	5,194
2	Leeds and Lanark					39	387	65	....	510
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	10	300	1	29	883	35	....	1,050
4	Renfrew County.....					53	326	58	....	1,580
5	Nipissing District.....	3	10	3,100	11	21	1,000	35	....	14,500
6	Muskoka do					2	31	3	....	600
	Totals.....	4	20	3,400	12	253	3,897	366	....	23,434
										2,113

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.		Whitefish.		Trout.		Bas.		Pickarel or Dore.		Pike.	
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	30½	5,825		10		300	....			170		61,350		
2	Leeds and Lanark		2,750					....					8,800		
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....				50			....			4,070		7,775		
4	Renfrew County				200		150	....			800		6,150		
5	Nipissing District.....		15,950		20,600			....			18,010		15,350		
6	Muskoka do		750		320		390	....			1,340				
	Totals.....	30½	25,275		21 180		840	....			24,390		99,425		
	Values.....	\$244	1,011		2,118		84	....			2,439		3,977		

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	12	20			68	1,477			1	2,500			
					68	1,325			6	214	1	25	
					18	330	1,800	69	15	235			
			12	3,100					2	2,400			
1	12	20	12	3,100	154	3,132	1,800	69	24	5,349	1	25	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903. —Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Car fish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
			18,400		84,750	37,350					11,058	1
			7,200		60,950	7,200					5,698	2
	1,500		1,000		17,825	21,400					2,727	3
	25		200		1,975	1,300					553	4
	191,250					22,600	13,720	150	2		29,237	5
						6,100					357	6
	192,775		26,800		165,500	95,950	13,720	150	2		49,630	
	15,422		804		13,240	1,919	8,232	120	20		49,630	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District...	4	100	8,000	10	30	2,825	79	.....	45,700 6,260
2	Lake Superior.....	15	120	29,800	84	68	6,015	134	.....	347,050 24,490
3	Lake Huron (N. channel).....	21	426	60,300	118	117	13,345	267	.....	913,300 70,170
4	Georgian Bay.....	19	439	46,800	154	121	14,366	189	.....	1,688,200 49,527
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	9	226	30,000	22	80	7,155	155	.....	371,931 30,934
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	3	13	1,700	5	116	3,204	258	\$32	..... \$91
7	Lake Erie and Grand River.....	28	409	88,725	126	314	27,347	538	.....	253,100 27,712
8	Lake Ontario.....	6	45	17,550	19	271	17,724	457	.....	362,705 18,239
9	Frontenac County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	1,270	170	.....	5,194 844
10	Leeds and Lanark County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	387	65	.....	510 54
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	10	300	1	29	883	35	.....	1,050 120
12	Renfrew County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	326	58	.....	1,580 195
13	Nipissing District.....	3	10	3,100	11	21	1,000	35	.....	14,500 900
14	Muskoka District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	3	.....	600
	Totals.....	109	1,798	286,275	560	1,370	95,878	2,443	.....	4,005,420 229,495

§ Dip nets.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	White bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District...	.....	.....	330,940	95,080	.....	134,700	79,200	.....
2	Lake Superior.....	.....	29,500	563,950	1,641,600	.....	47,400	3,650	.....
3	Lake Huron (N. channel).....	1,640	15,000	811,930	1,713,660	.....	648,150	69,550	.....
4	Georgian Bay.....	212	78,975	467,080	1,213,190	.....	101,220	50,200	.....
5	Lake Huron (proper).....	1,381	122,725	19,630	1,048,810	.....	240,920	3,400	.....
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	.....	3,850	17,750	.....	.....	227,870	23,775	.....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River.....	.....	1,725,425	303,280	2,870	6,050	1,118,380	864,625	.....
8	Lake Ontario.....	5	1,087,400	96,980	71,260	.....	61,510	345,500	.....
9	Frontenac County.....	30½	5,825	10	300	.....	170	61,350	.....
10	Leeds and Lanark County.....	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,800	.....
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	4,070	7,775	.....
12	Renfrew County.....	.....	.....	200	150	.....	800	5,150	.....
13	Nipissing District.....	.....	15,950	20,600	.....	.....	18,010	15,350	.....
14	Muskoka District.....	.....	750	320	390	.....	1,340	.....	.....
	Totals.....	3,268½	3,088,150	2,632,770	5,787,310	6,050	2,604,540	1,539,325	.....
	Values.....	\$26,148	123,526	263,277	578,731	484	260,454	61,573	.....

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishiug.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	12	2,500	21	1,575	.....	.....	3	2,000	1	500	1
.....	.....	.....	28	6,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14,350	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	50	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,550	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4,950	5	1,200	4
.....	.....	.....	73	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4,735	.....	.....	5
57	5,180	3,733	8	2,025	95	5,700	6,600	176	30	3,540	3	475	6
36	10,817	3,470	305	93,720	6	355	8,700	61	143	40,440	.....	.....	7
6	1,050	435	*117	*117	247	3,987	100	50	43	4,115	+3	+275	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1,477	.....	.....	1	2,500	.....	.....	9
1	12	20	.....	.....	68	1,325	.....	.....	6	214	1	25	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	330	1,800	69	15	235	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	12	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,400	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
100	17,069	7,658	488	132,245	523	14,749	17,200	356	307	81,029	10	2,200	

* Spears.

+ Machines.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1903.—Continued.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
31,050	.....	.....	13,200	165,500	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	76,464	1
4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	.....	593	.....	232,955	2
27,450	.....	.....	.....	4,500	12,450	815	.....	1,689	103	355,095	3
23,200	.....	10,000	.....	3,050	45,850	4,935	.....	520	65	197,140	4
26,525	.....	9,600	.....	1,250	68,400	915	.....	718	4	158,676	5
42,900	100	44,000	.....	33,675	577,000	2,270	.....	.....	.....	46,021	6
288,850	.....	418,200	2,550	42,125	784,050	6,715	560	.....	.....	305,874	7
11,500	37,850	360,100	6,500	286,150	399,100	.....	.....	2	.....	125,609	8
.....	.....	18,400	.....	84,750	37,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,058	9
.....	.....	7,200	.....	60,950	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,698	10
1,500	.....	1,000	.....	17,825	21,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,727	11
25	.....	200	.....	1,975	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	553	12
191,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,600	13,720	150	2	.....	29,237	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	14
648,250	37,950	868,700	22,250	701,750	1,987,000	30,550	710	3,524	172	1,547,464	
\$51,860	2,277	26,061	1,335	56,140	39,740	18,330	568	35,240	1,720	1,547,464	

Comparative Statement of Yield 1902, 1903, According to Districts.

	1902.	1903	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district:				
Whitefish	263,970	330,940	66,965	.....
Trout	61,504	95,080	33,576	.....
Pickereel	207,174	134,700	.....	72,474
Pike	51,341	79,200	27,859	.....
Maskinonge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon	44,099	31,050	.....	13,049
Perch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tullibee	4,323	13,200	8,877	.....
Catfish	240,739	165,500	.....	75,239
Coarse fish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caviare	1,853	1,180	.....	673
Bladders	128	.....	.....	128
Lake Superior:				
Herring	105,220	29,500	.....	75,720
Whitefish	398,943	563,950	165,007	.....
Trout	1,333,816	1,641,600	307,784	.....
Pickereel	35,205	47,400	12,195	.....
Pike	3,060	3,650	590	.....
Sturgeon	5,860	4,000	.....	1,860
Perch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coarse fish	980	4,200	3,220	.....
Caviare .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout	226½	593	366½	.....
Whitefish	151	.....	.....	151
Lake Huron, N.C.:				
Herring	529	1,640	1,111	.....
Whitefish	25,200	15,000	.....	10,200
Trout	1,149,150	811,980	.....	337,170
Pickereel	1,217,205	1,713,660	496,455	.....
Pike	569,776	648,150	78,374	.....
Sturgeon	71,650	69,550	.....	2,100
Perch	18,180	27,450	9,270	.....
Catfish	295	.....	.....	295
Coarse fish	2,745	4,500	1,755	.....
Caviare	26,430	12,450	.....	13,980
Trout	12,119	815	.....	11,304
Whitefish	20	1,689	1,669	.....
.....	50	103	53	.....
Georgian Bay:				
Herring	1,837	212	.....	1,625
Whitefish	121,200	78,975	.....	42,225
Trout	456,250	467,080	10,790	.....
Pickereel	1,400,470	1,213,190	.....	187,280
Pike	95,850	101,220	5,370	.....
Sturgeon	18,570	50,200	31,630	.....
Perch	28,240	23,200	.....	5,040
Catfish	3,000	10,000	1,000	.....
Coarse fish	2,190	3,050	860	.....
Whitefish	27,600	45,850	18,250	.....
Trout	30	65	35	.....
Caviare	253	520	267	.....
.....	5,600	4,935	.....	665
Lake Huron (proper):				
Herring	940	1,381	441	.....
Whitefish	250,155	122,725	.....	127,430
Trout	16,818	19,630	2,812	.....
Pickereel	1,002,007	1,048,810	46,803	.....
Pike	318,570	240,920	.....	77,650
Sturgeon .....	.....	3,400	3,400	.....
Perch	51,250	26,525	.....	24,725
Catfish	6,358	9,600	3,242	.....
Coarse fish	870	1,250	380	.....
Caviare	119,194	68,400	.....	50,794
Whitefish	886	915	.....	79
Trout	1	4	3	.....
.....	640	718	78	.....

Comparative Statement of Yield 1902, 1903, According to Districts.—*Con.*

		1902.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
River St. Clair:					
Whitefish	lbs.	1,000			1,000
Herring	bbls.		3,200	3,200	
"	lbs.	4,800			4,800
Eels	"				
Pickrel	"	104,350	138,350	34,000	
Pike	"		2,100	2,100	
Sturgeon	"	1,090	1,300	210	
Perch	"	5,000	2,700		2,300
Catfish	"				
Coarse fish	"	53,420	89,900	36,480	
Caviare	"				
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River:					
Herring	lbs.	850	650		200
Whitefish	"	38,000	17,750		20,250
Pickrel	"	52,850	56,050	3,200	
Pike	"	21,250	19,650		1,600
Sturgeon	"	40,650	41,600	950	
Perch	"	44,250	41,300		2,950
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	42,750	32,450		10,300
Coarse fish	"	385,800	409,700	23,900	
Caviare	"	1,382	2,270	888	
Eels	"		100	100	
Thames River:					
Pickrel	lbs.	29,656	33,470	3,814	
Pike	"	886	2,025	1,139	
Sturgeon	"				
Perch	"				
Tullibee	"				
Catfish	"	541	1,225	684	
Coarse fish	"	83,962	77,400		6,562
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	2,517,175	1,725,425		791,750
Whitefish	"	449,886	303,280		146,606
Trout	"	863	2,870	2,007	
Bass (white)	"	3,300	6,050	2,750	
Pickrel	"	1,455,239	1,118,380		336,859
Pike	"	1,073,522	864,625		208,897
Sturgeon	"	145,373	134,850		10,523
Perch	"	566,390	418,200		148,190
Tullibee	"	500	2,550	2,050	
Catfish	"	34,390	42,125	7,735	
Coarse fish	"	674,214	784,050	109,836	
Caviare	"	9,524	6,715		2,809
Sturgeon bladders	"	78	560	482	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	1,000	5		995
"	lbs.	2,032,919	1,087,400		945,519
Whitefish	"	77,071	96,980	19,909	
Trout	"	64,675	71,260	6,585	
Pickrel	"	48,165	61,510	13,345	
Pike	"	366,674	345,500		21,174
Sturgeon	"	13,908	11,500		2,308
Eels	"	65,288	37,850		27,438
Perch	"	546,871	360,100		186,771
Catfish	"	269,282	286,150	16,868	
Coarse fish	"	500,013	399,100		100,913
Caviare	"	448			448
Bladders	"	100			100
Tullibee	"	45,200	6,500		38,700
Trout	"	10	2		8
Nipissing District:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	1,320	15,950	14,630	
Whitefish	"	500	20,600	20,100	
Trout	"				
Pickrel	"	1,725	18,010	16,285	
Pike	"	1,940	15,350	13,410	

Comparative Statement of Yield, 1902-1903, according to Districts.—*Con.*

	1902	1903	Increase.	Decrease.
Nipissing District.—<i>Con.</i>				
Catfish..... lbs.	200			200
Sturgeon..... "	128,600	191,250	62,650	
Perch..... "				
Coarse fish..... "	2,645	22,600	19,955	
Caviare..... "	13,212	13,720	508	
Bladders..... "	62½	150	87½	
Trout..... "		2	2	
Inland waters:				
Herring..... bbls.	15½	13½	2	
"..... lbs.	22,515	9,325		13,190
Whitefish..... "	9,037	580		8,457
Trout..... "	37,028	840		36,188
Pickereel..... "	12,395	6,380		6,015
Pike..... "	111,937	84,075		27,862
Sturgeon..... "	15,334	1,525		13,809
Eels..... "	7,950			7,950
Perch..... "	117,700	26,800		90,900
Catfish..... "	240,640	165,500		75,140
Coarse fish..... "	193,566	67,250		126,316
Caviare..... "				

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1902	1903	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish..... lbs.	2,860,670	2,632,770		227,900
" (salted)..... "	48,500	34,400		14,100
Herring..... "	5,081,354	3,088,150		1,993,204
" (salted)..... "	864,400	653,700		210,700
Trout..... "	5,117,568	5,787,310	669,742	
" (salted)..... "	227,900	704,800	476,900	
Bass*..... "	3,300	6,050	2,750	
Pickereel..... "	2,930,355	2,604,540		325,815
Pike..... "	1,720,830	1,539,325		181,505
Sturgeon..... "	492,484	494,250	1,766	
Caviare..... "	33,436	30,550		2,886
Eels..... "	73,238	37,950		35,288
Perch..... "	1,239,864	868,700		421,164
Catfish..... "	843,721	701,750		141,971
Coarse fish..... "	2,067,814	1,987,000		80,814
Tullibee..... "	58,768	22,250		36,518
Bladders..... "	368	710	342	
Total.....	23,714,570	21,194,205	1,151,500	3,671,865
Total Decrease 1903.....				2,520,365

NOTE.—Black Bass and Maskinonge being taken with hook and line only, no accurate return of the number taken is obtainable.

RECAPITULATION

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1903.

Articles.	Value.
109 tugs, 1,798 tonage, 560 men	\$286,275
1,370 boats, 2,443 men	95,878
4,005,420 yards of gill nets	225,495
100 seines, 17,059 yards	7,658
488 pound nets	132,245
523 hoop-nets	14,749*
32 dip-nets	91
17,200 hooks and set lines	356
307 freezers and ice houses	81,029
10 piers and wharves	2,200
3 machines	275
117 spears	117
Total	\$846,368

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1903.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Whitefish	bbls. 172	\$ c. 10 00	\$ 1,720
"	lbs. 2,632,770	10	263,277
Trout	bbls. 3 524	10 00	35,240
"	lbs. 5 787,310	10	578,731
Herring	bbls. 3,268½	03	26,148
"	lbs. 3,088,150	04	123,525
Bass (white)	" 6,050	08	484
Pickarel	" 2,604,540	10	260,454
Pike	" 1,539,325	04	61,573
Sturgeon	" 494,250	08	39,540
Caviare	" 30,550	60	18,330
Bladders	" 710	80	568
Eels	" 37,950	06	2,277
Perch	" 863,700	03	26,061
Catfish	" 701,750	08	56,140
Coarse fish	" 1,987,000	02	39,740
Tullibee	" 22,250	06	1,335
Total			\$1,535,144

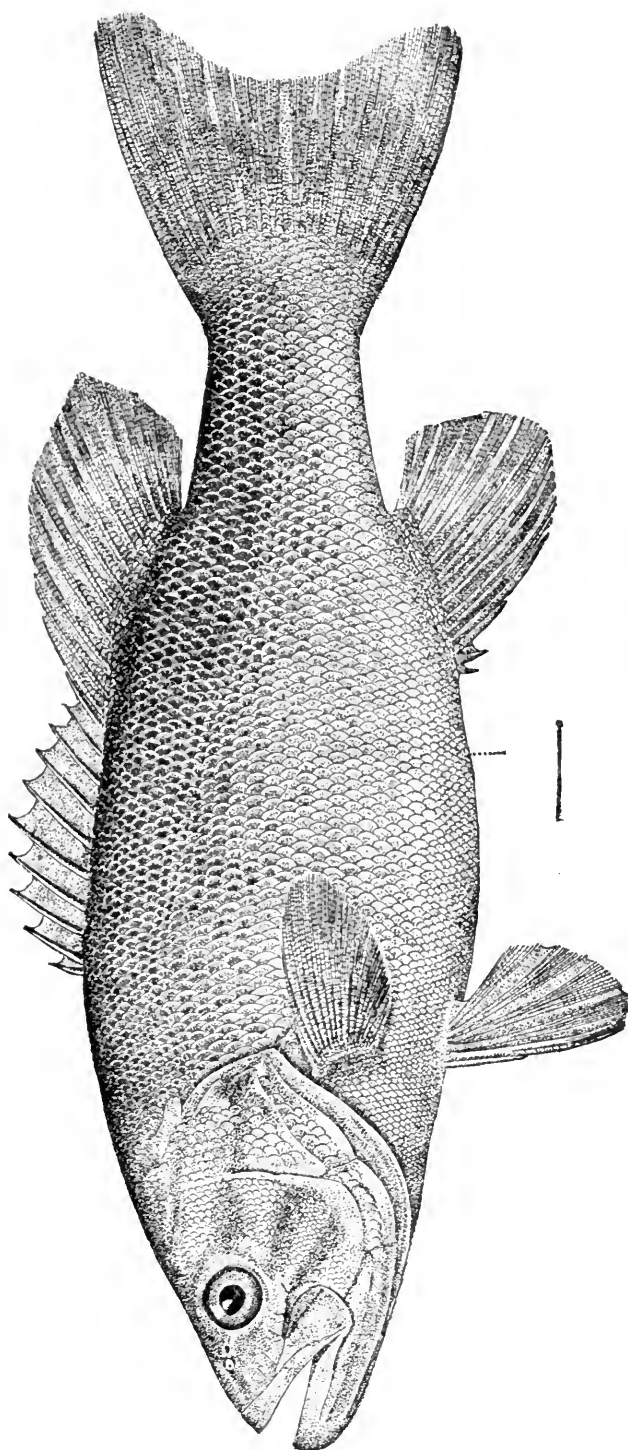
Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1903, inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696
1870.....	\$264,982	1887.....	1,531,850
1871.....	193,524	1888.....	1,839,869
1872.....	267,633	1889.....	1,963,123
1873.....	293,091	1890.....	2,009,637
1874.....	446,267	1891.....	1,806,389
1875.....	453,194	1892.....	2,042,198
1876.....	437,229	1893.....	1,694,930
1877.....	438,223	1894.....	1,659,968
1878.....	348,122	1895.....	1,584,473
1879.....	367,133	1896.....	1,605,674
1880.....	444,491	1897.....	1,289,822
1881.....	509,903	1898.....	1,433,631
1882.....	825,457	1899.....	1,477,815
1883.....	1,027,033	1900.....	1,333,293
1884.....	1,133,724	1901.....	1,428,078
1885.....	1,342,692	1902.....	1,265,705
1886.....	1,435,998	1903.....	1,535,144
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696	<i>Total.....</i>	\$37,730,295

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

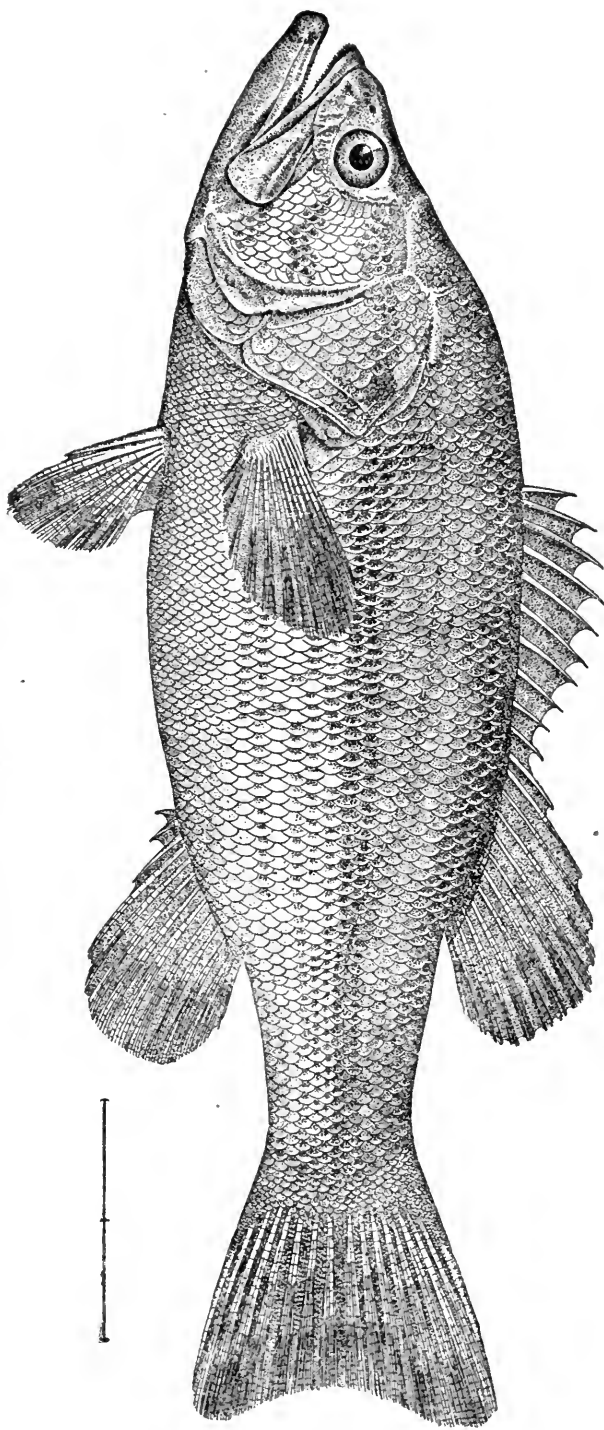
Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	710,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,700	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,776,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,508,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,100,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,070	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,260,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,210,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
Totals.....	139,600,200	1,472,500,000	55,262,500	1,574,862,200

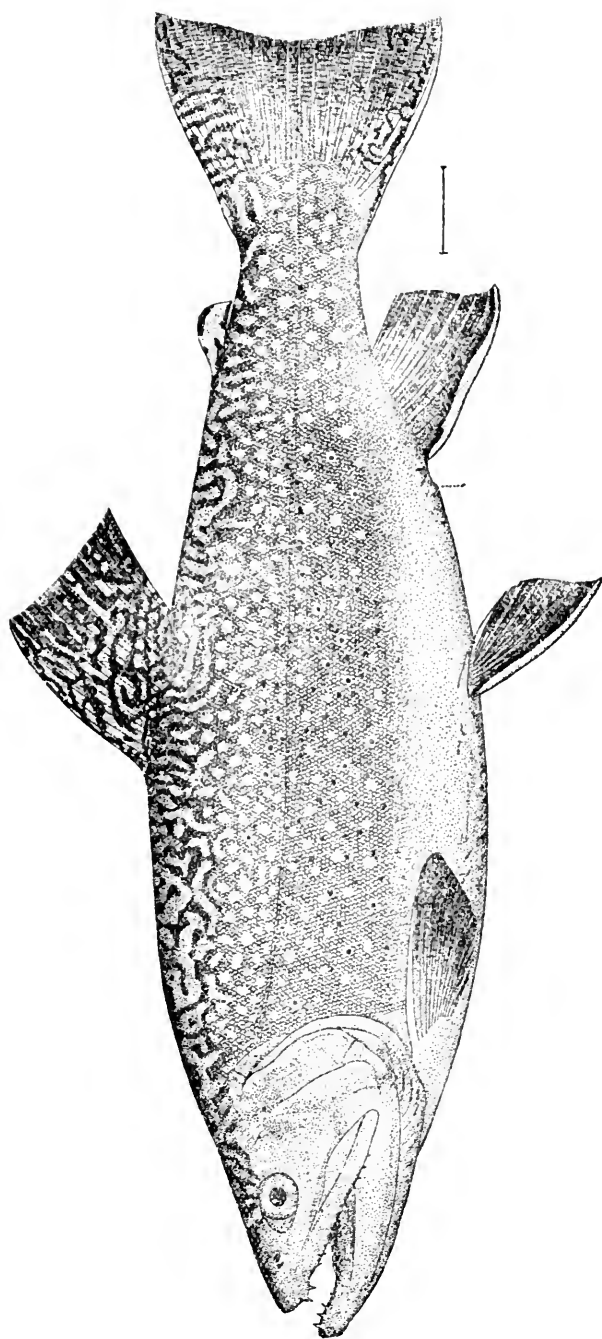
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.



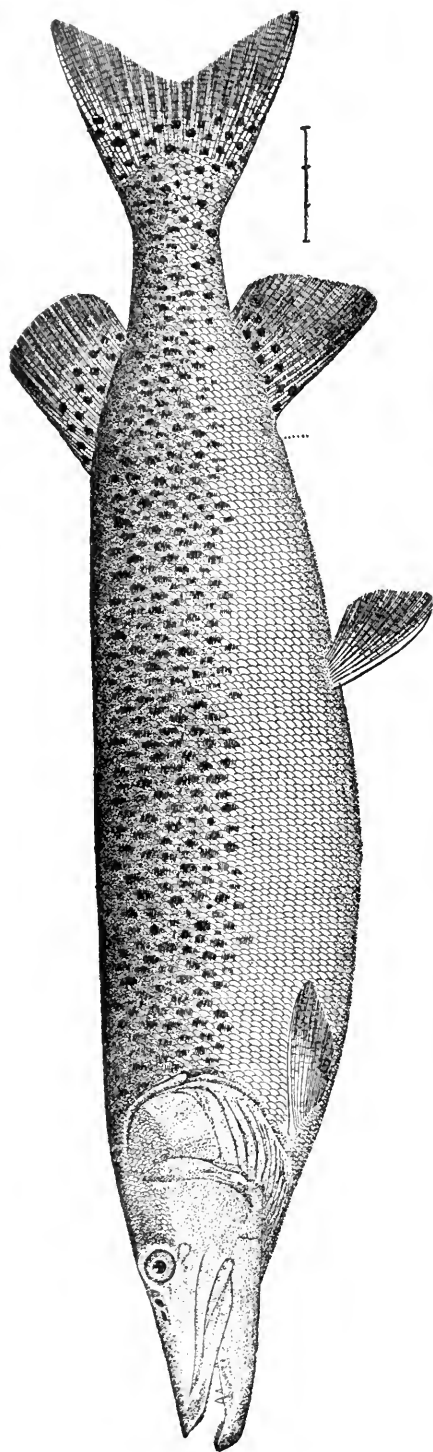
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)

Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides*)

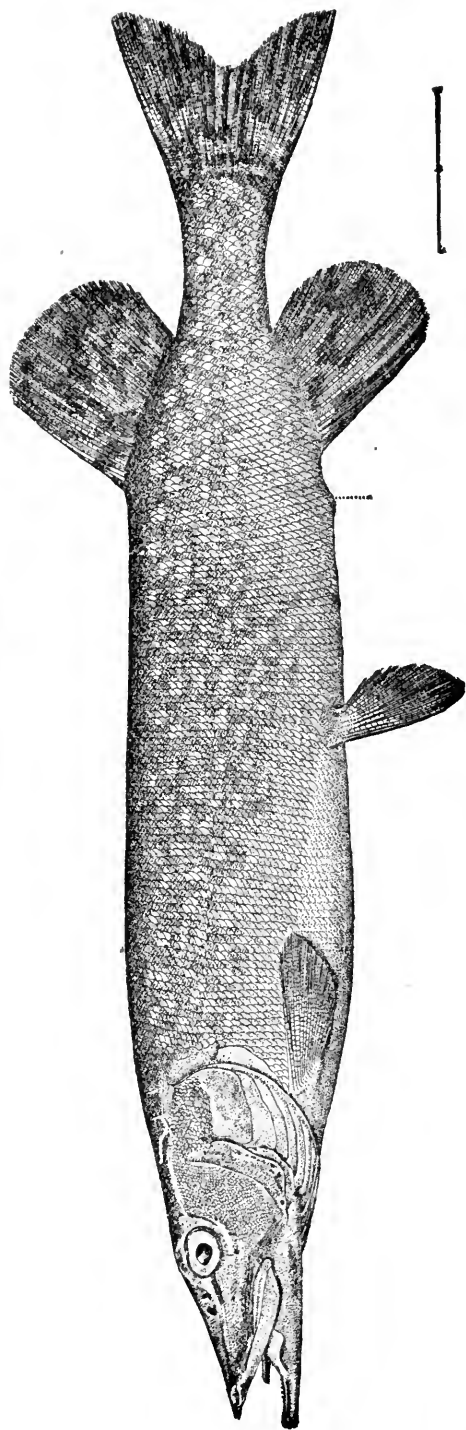




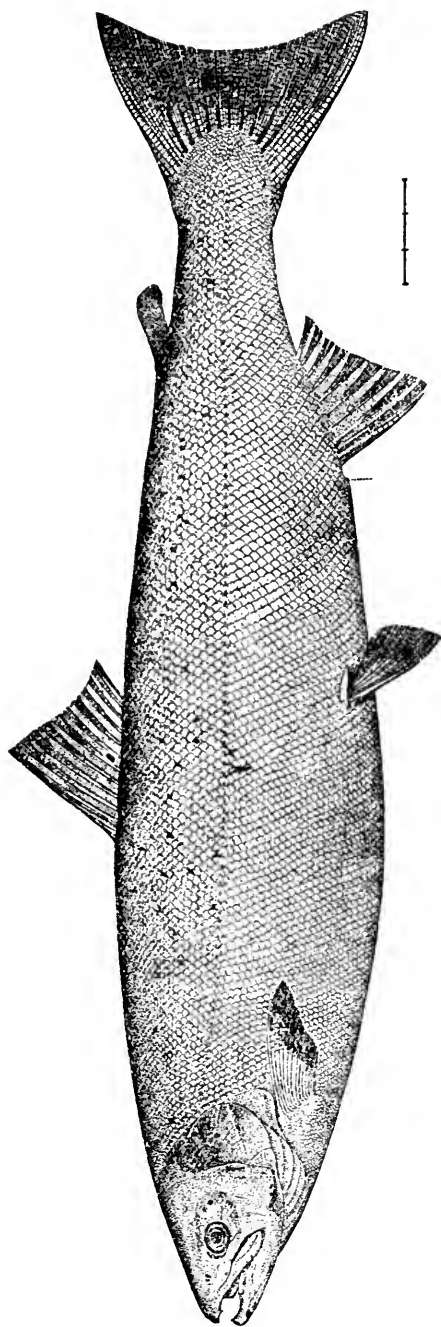
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)



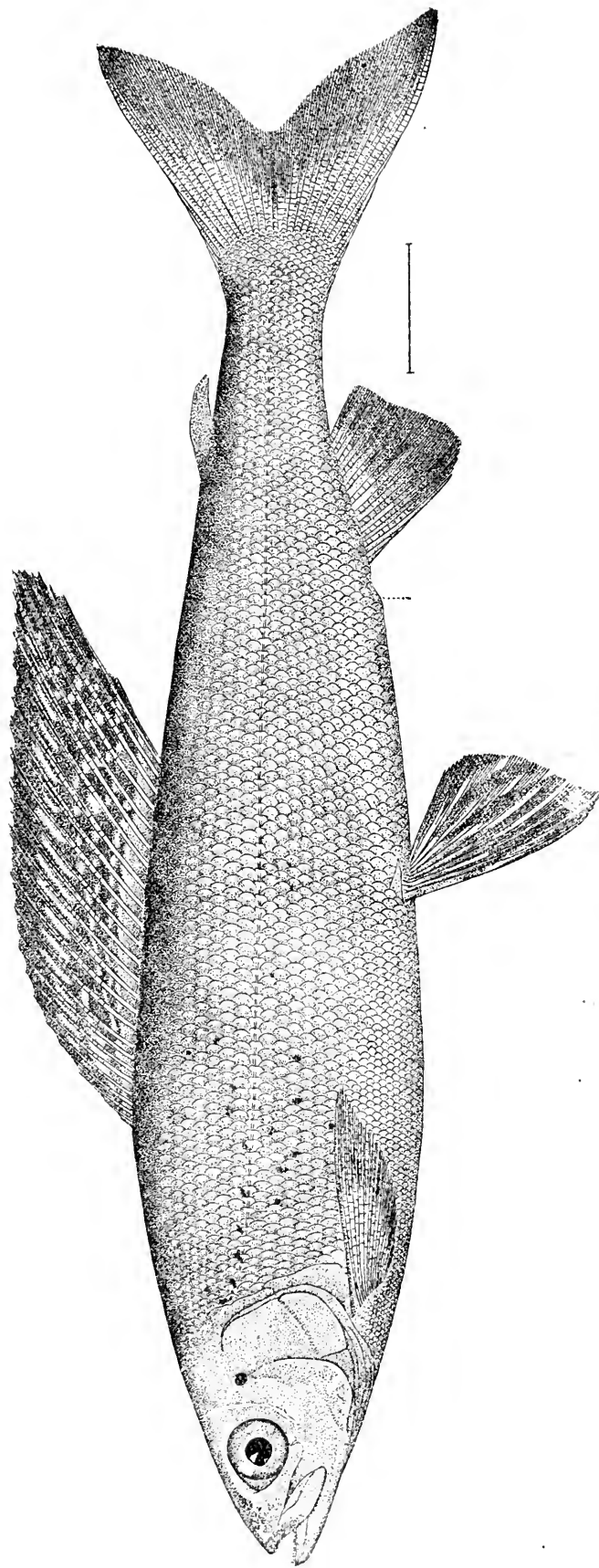
Maskinonge. (*Esox nubilosus*.)



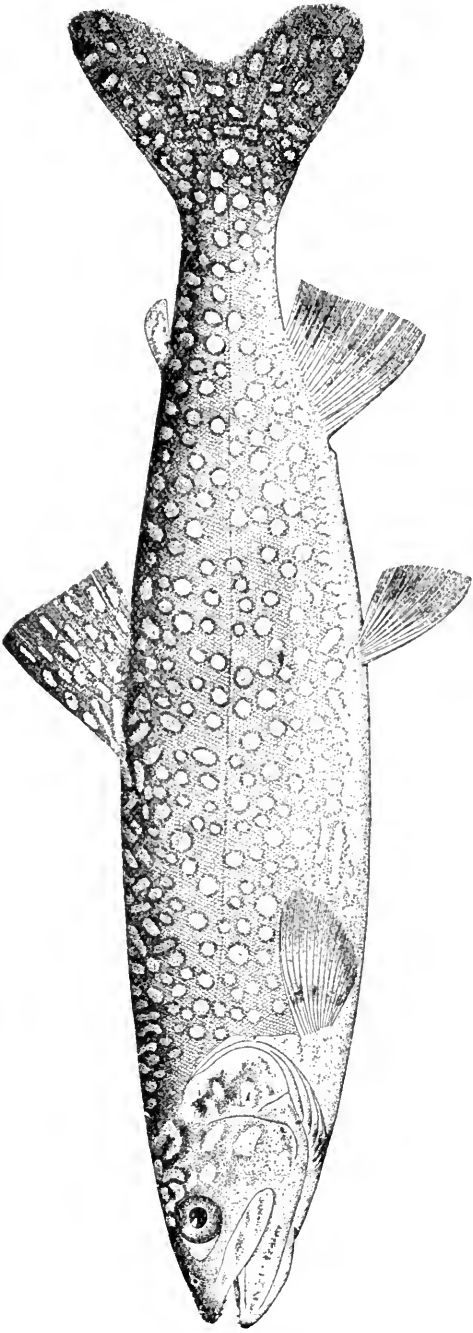
Pike, (*Esox lucius*.)



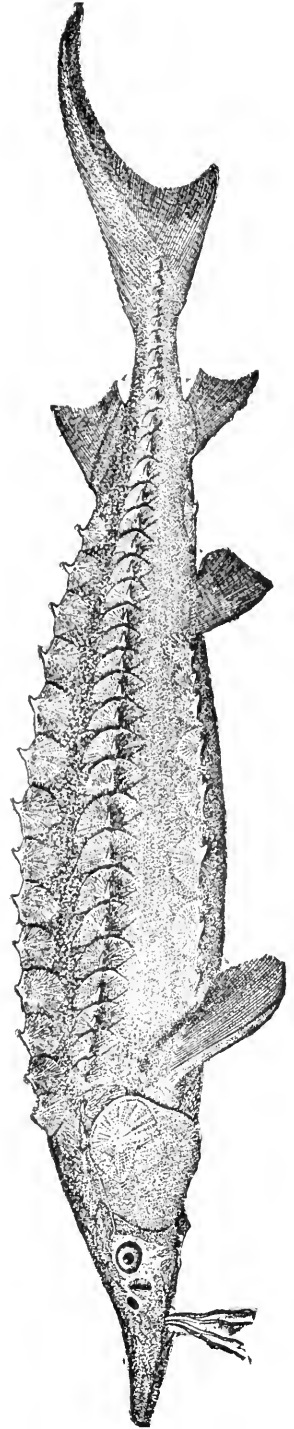
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar*)



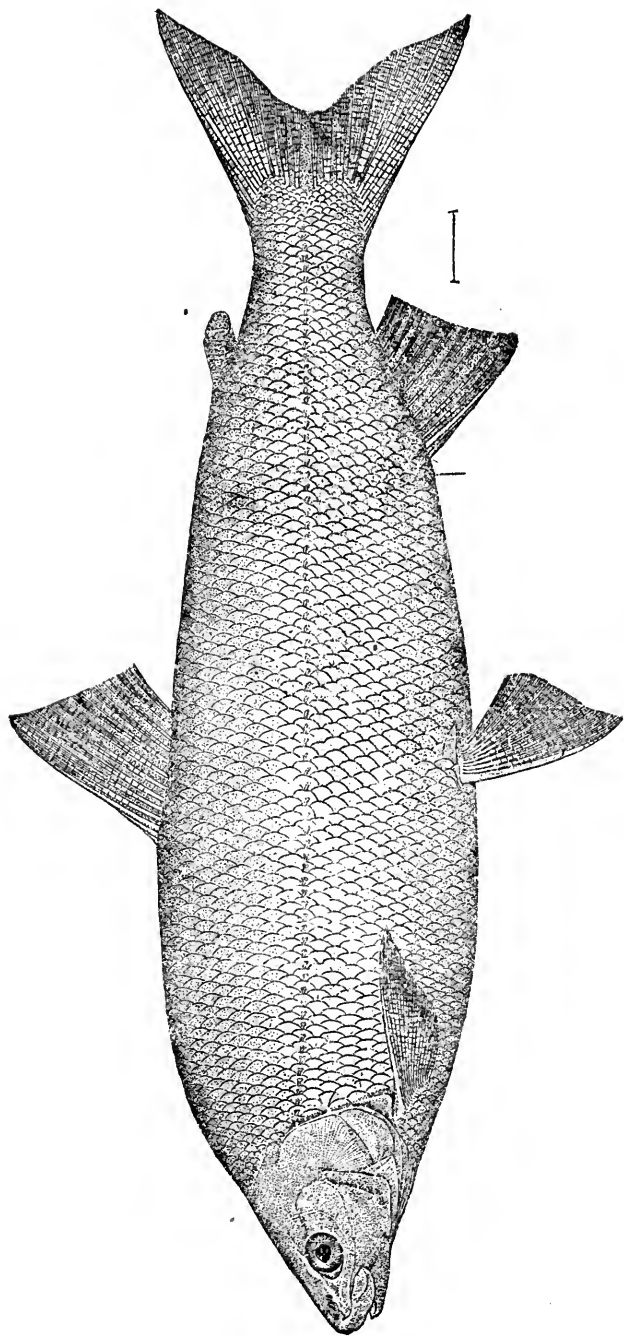
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor*.)



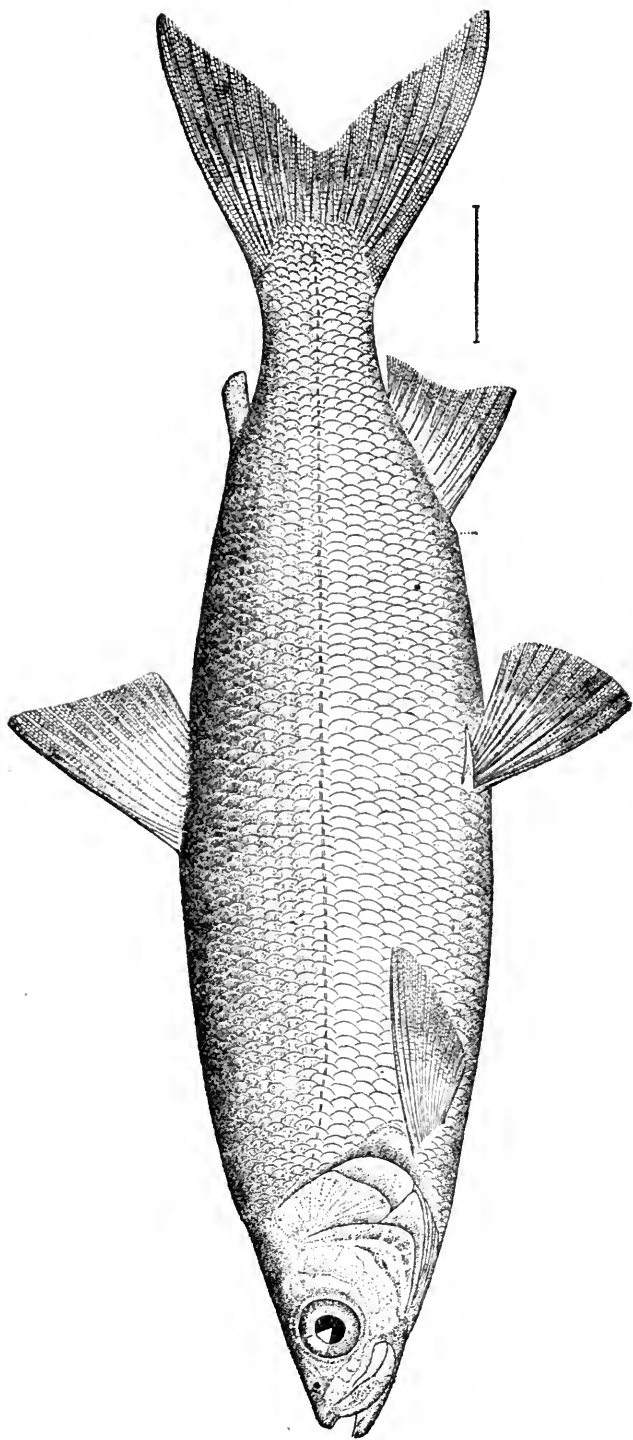
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush*.)



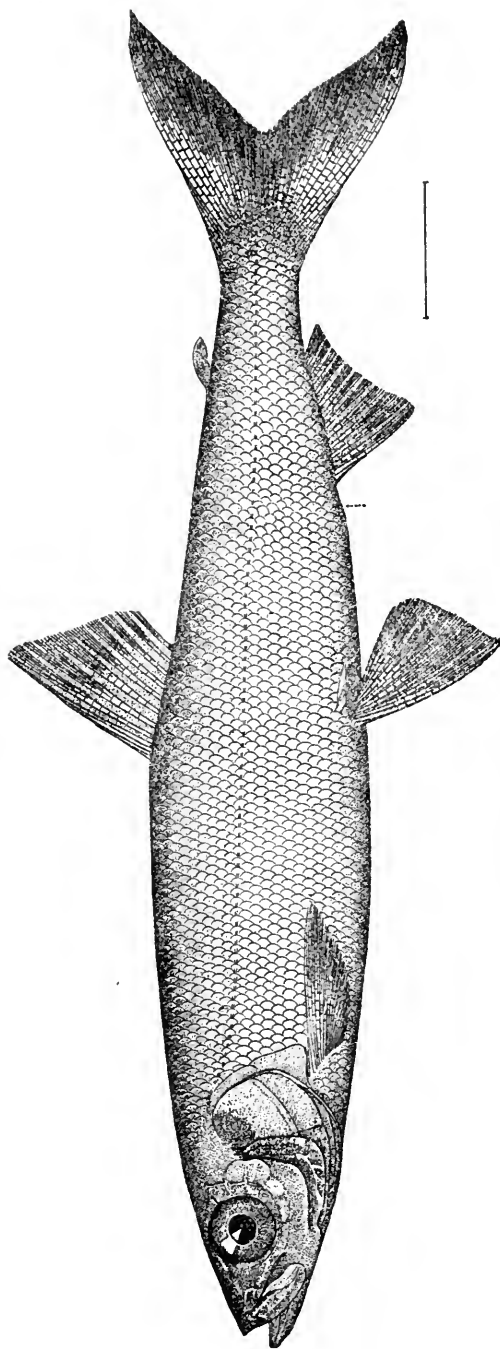
Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubidimanus*.)



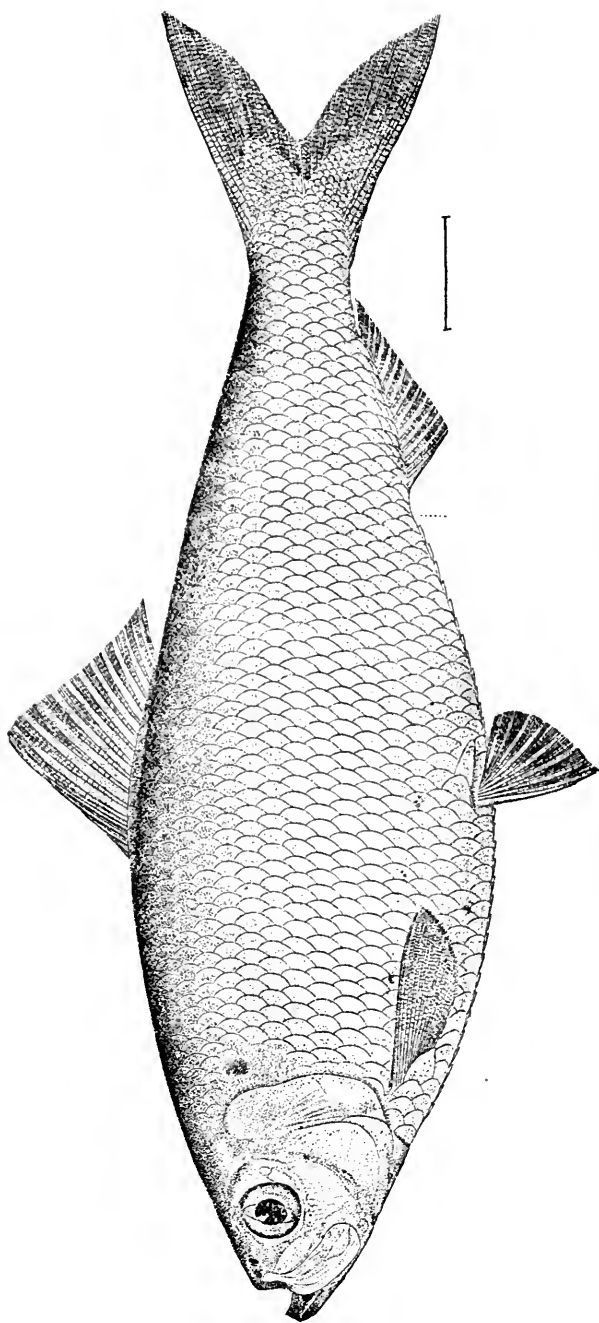
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeaformis*.)



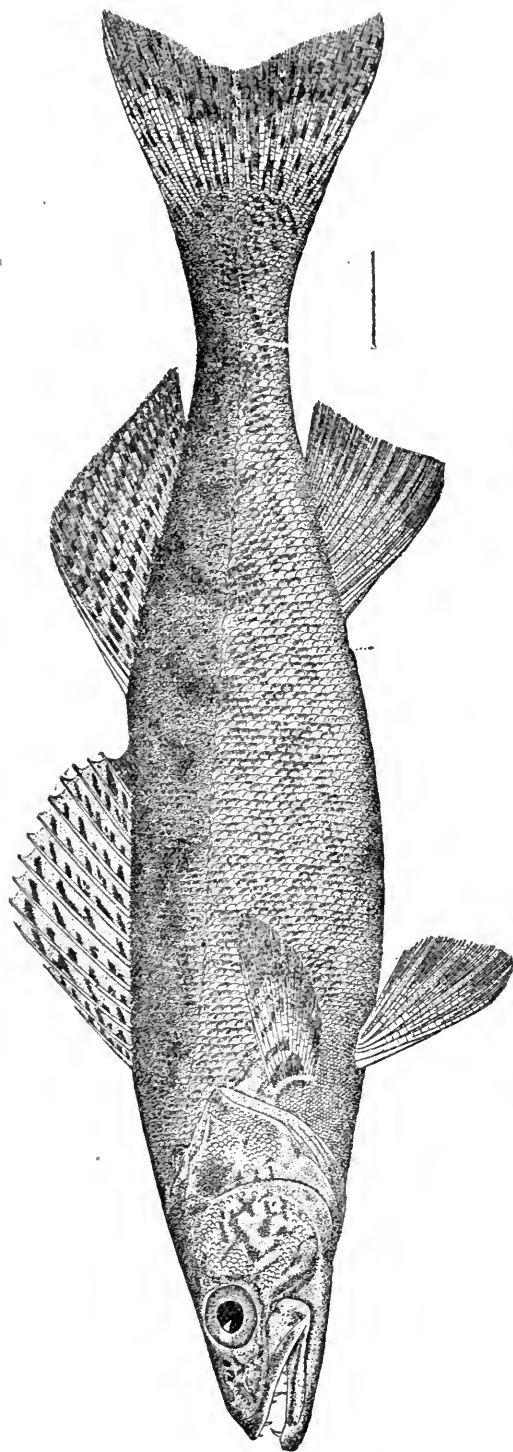
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedii*.)



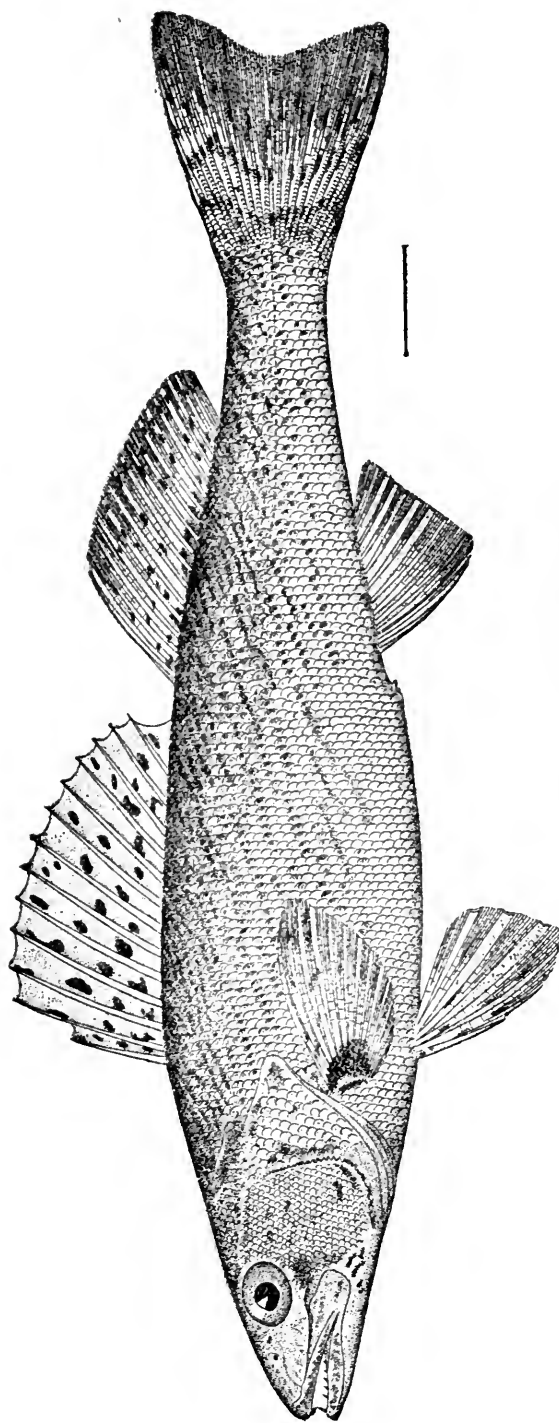
“Longjaw” of Lake Ontario. *Coregonus hoyi*.



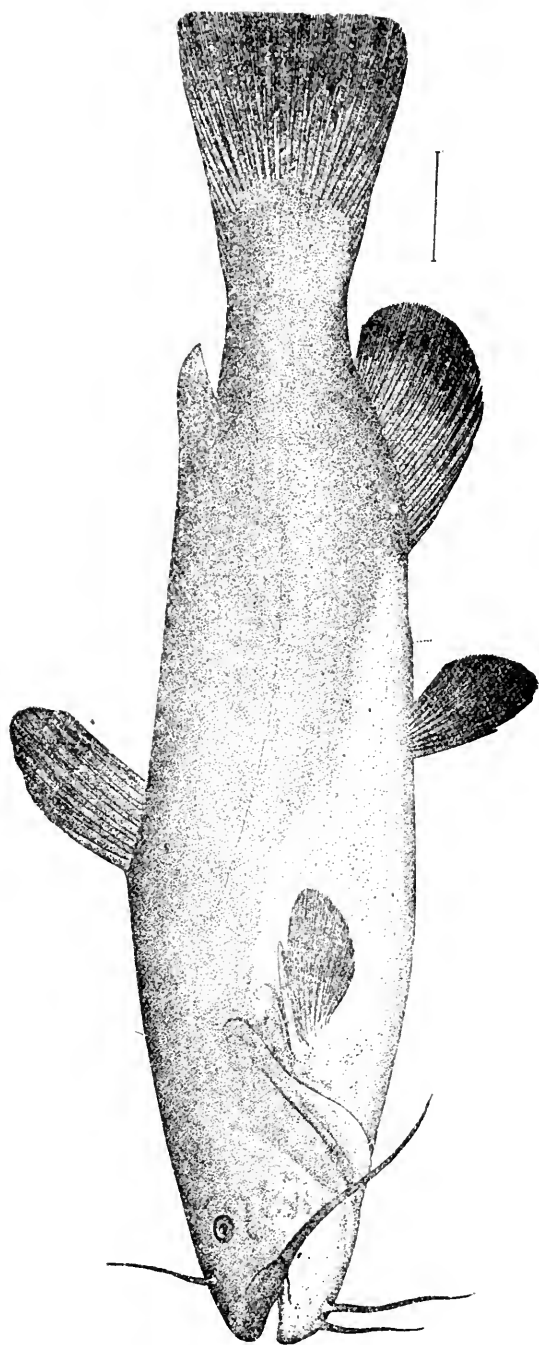
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea parradis.*)



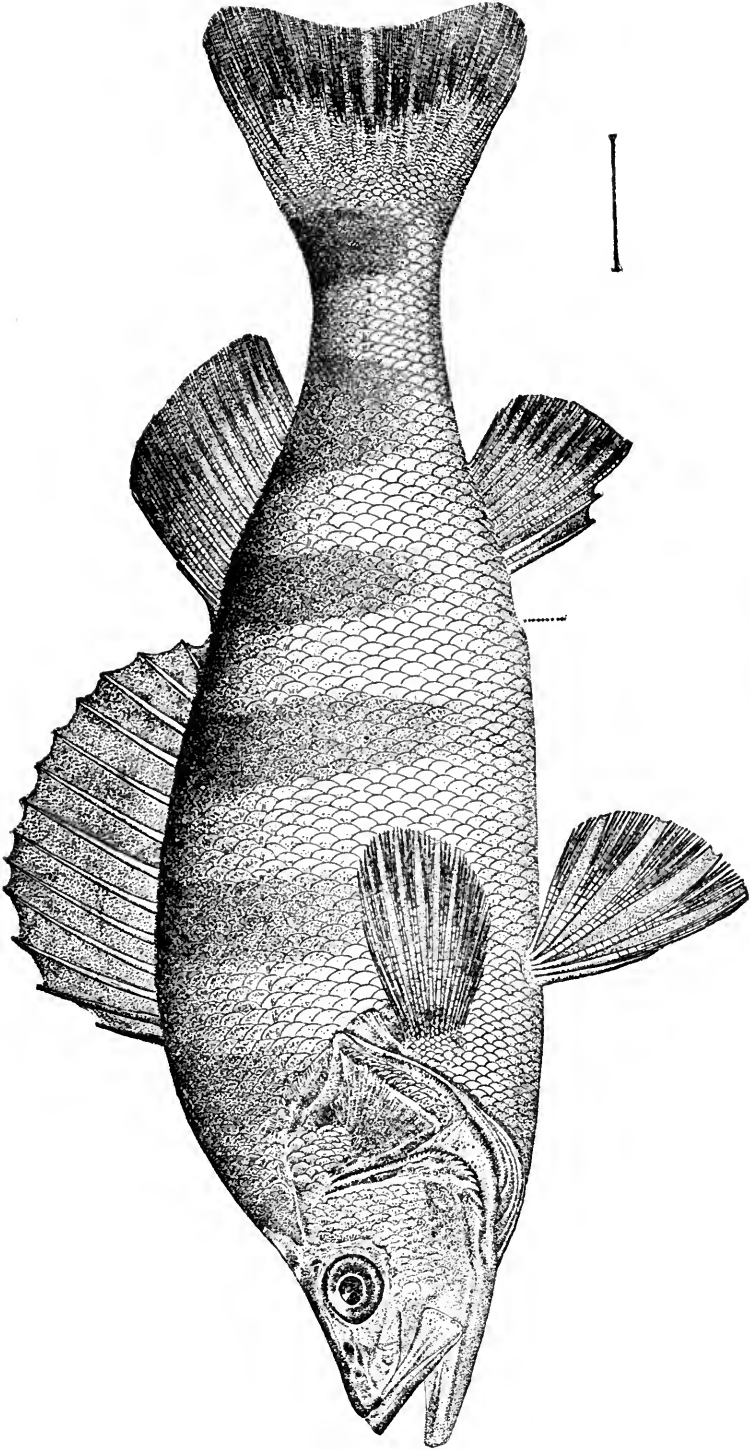
Pickereel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedion vitreum*.)



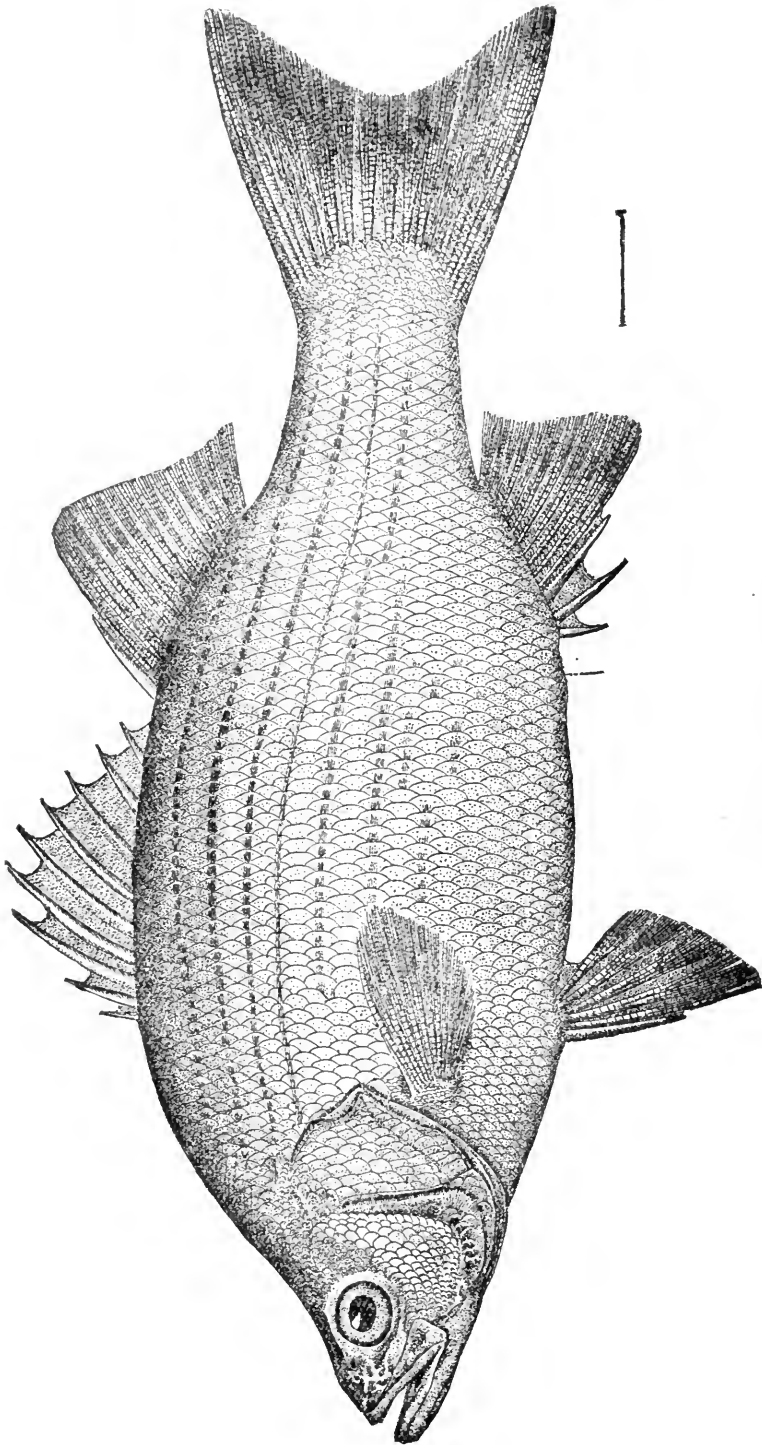
Saugey or Blue Pickerel. (*Stizostedion canadense*.)



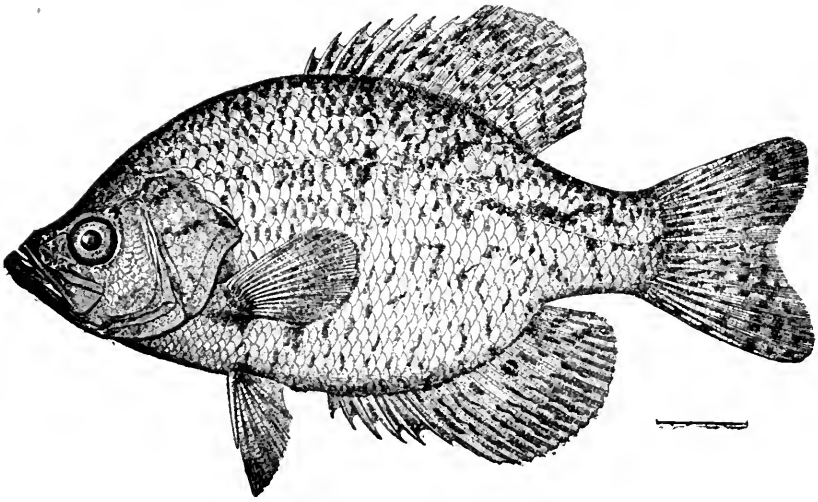
Bullhead. (*Ameiurus vulgaris*.)



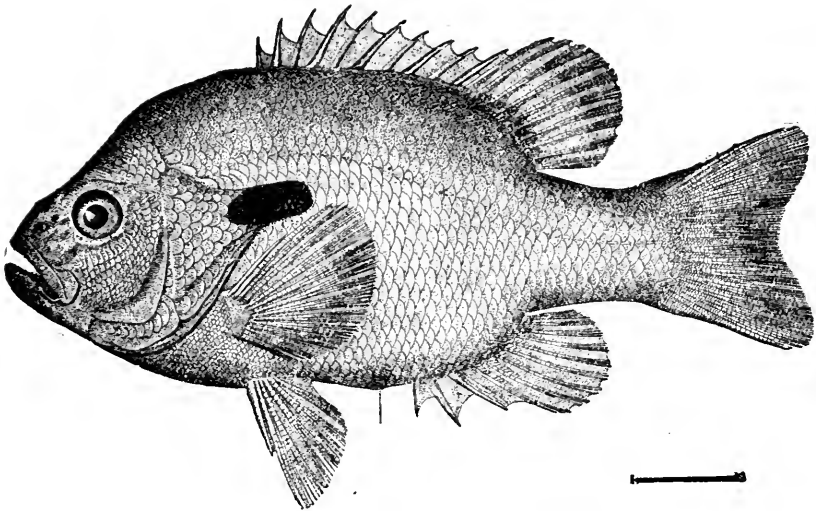
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana*.)



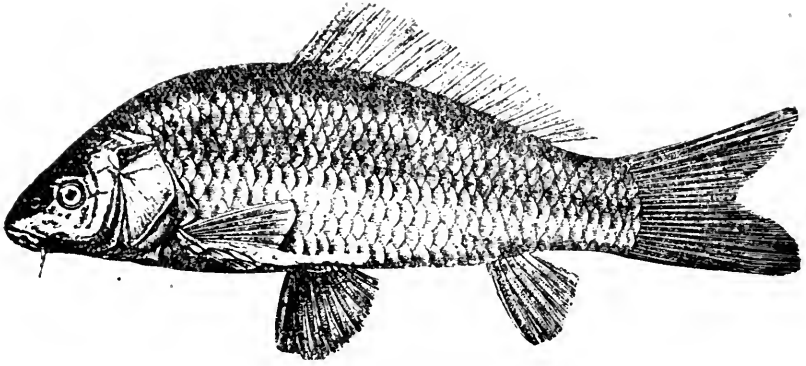
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops*.)



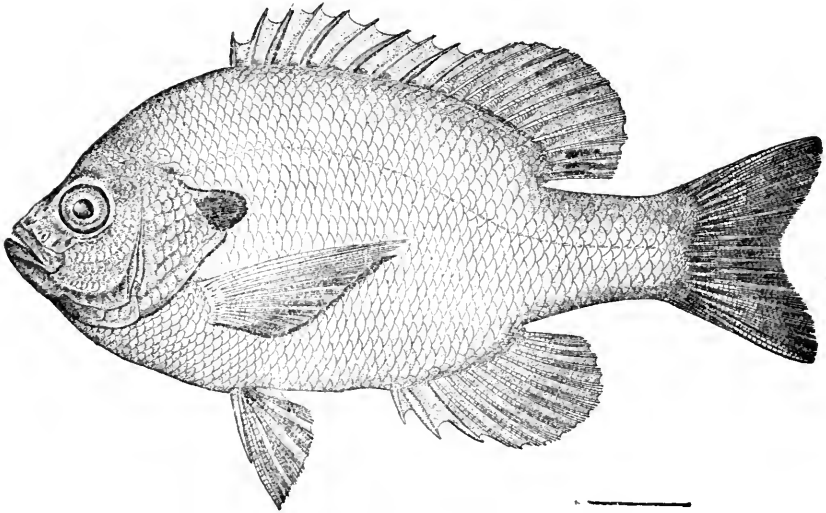
Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides*.)



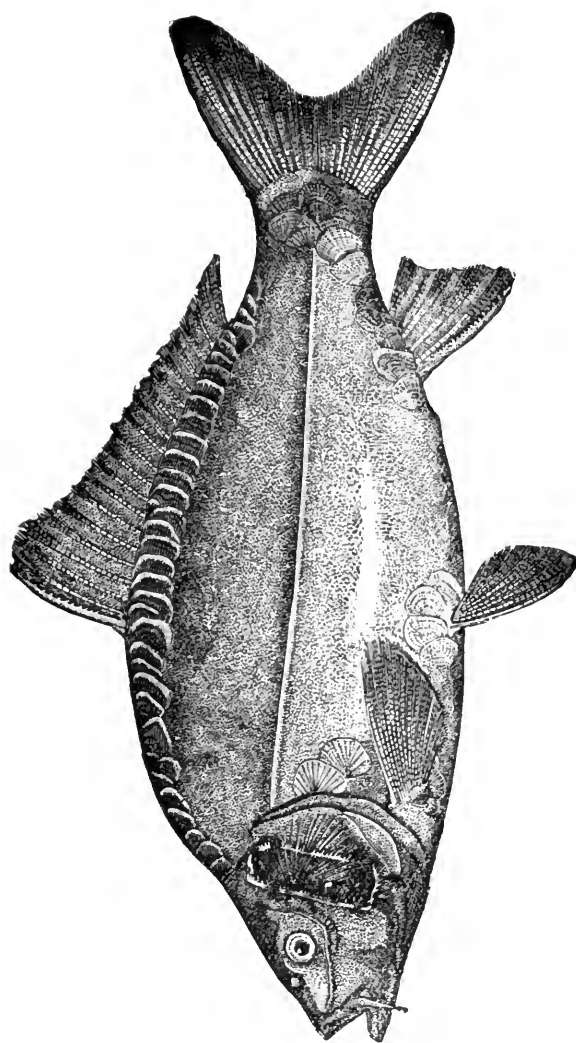
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosus*.)



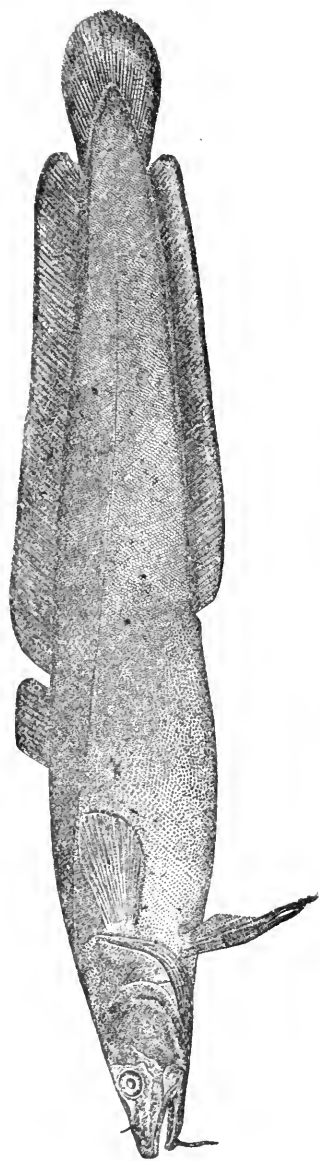
German Carp, (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



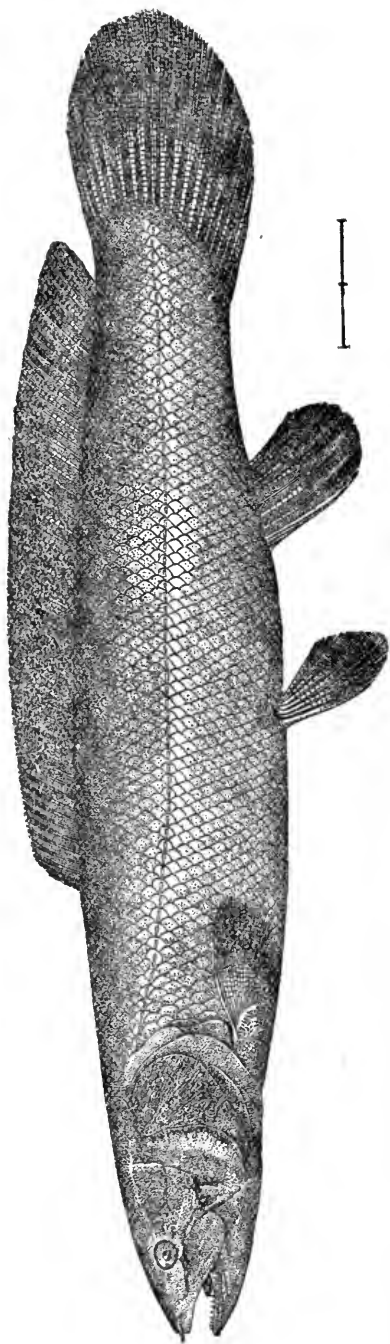
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis aurilus*.)



The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana*.)



Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva*)

Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

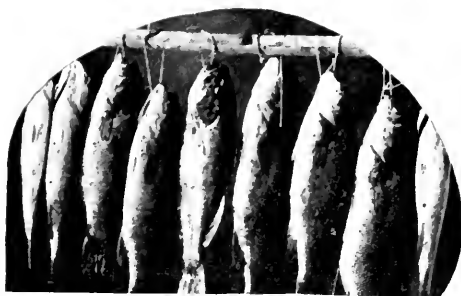


TORONTO :

Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1905



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TORONTO.



Black Bass—Black Stone Lakes. "Highlands of Ontario."

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To His Honour

*The Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 25th March, 1905.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1904

To the Honourable

THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES FOR ONTARIO:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

Notwithstanding that the fishing season was late in opening, being from two weeks to one month later than usual, owing to the long and extremely severe winter of 1903-4, it is gratifying to be able to report that the fishermen have had a very prosperous year, judging from the returns, which show that the catch was 2,815,765 pounds greater than in 1903, and from the prices paid, which for all kinds of fish have ruled high during the whole season.

The total quantity of fish taken was 24,009,970 pounds, the estimated value of which was \$1,793,229. The amounts of the different kinds taken were Lake Trout, 6,275,430; Whitefish, 3,474,300; Herring, 4,252,580; Pickerel (Dore), 2,632,540; Pike (including Blue Pickerel), 1,775,700; Coarse Fish, 2,087,900; Perch, 922,600; Eels, 45,500; Tullibee, 5,800; Catfish, 520,150; Sturgeon, 485,200 pounds; and of caviare, 29,170.

Licenses to fish with 3,490,036 yards of gill net, 514 pound nets, 473 hoop or fyke nets, 120 seines, 75 dip nets, and three machines, besides several thousand hooks, have been issued.

The occupation has given employment to 3,125 men; and 128 tugs and 1,477 other boats have been in use.

An estimated capital of \$931,097 is invested in the industry.

A list of the Overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each will be found at p. 50.

Statements have been prepared showing:

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 58);
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 60-75);
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1903 and 1904, and the increase or decrease (pp. 78-9);
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1903, and the increase or decrease (p. 80);
5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 80);
6. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 80);
7. The value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1904, inclusive, (p. 81); and
8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 81);

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

The appeals of the fishermen for an extension of the fall fishing season urged upon the Federal authorities, who have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, were again successful. No doubt their efforts in this direction, as in former years, have in some localities been justified by the inapplicability of the close season to the respective localities, and so long as this discrepancy exists a renewal of these applications may be expected from year to year. But the improvident habit of taking fish from the spawning beds when congregating for the purpose of performing their natural functions has been too long practised in the waters of our Great Lakes, both in Canada and the United States and a remedy must soon be found. It is about as shortsighted a means of gain as was the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg. The appointment of a commission by the Federal authorities, who, as it has been said, are charged with fixing the close seasons, was early in the year announced, and one of its objects was to take evidence upon the subject, but the naming of dates for the holding of the sessions to suit the convenience of all the commissioners appeared to be a matter of some little difficulty, and the Commission did not meet. The necessity for decisive action has become none the less apparent with delay, and the work of the Commission will probably be undertaken during 1905. Its scope should not, however, be confined to settling the question of close seasons; and it is doubtful whether it can be of any general utility even in this respect unless its personnel should comprise representatives from the neighboring jurisdictions, and conclusions applicable to International waters be arrived at and subsequently adopted, for the old and embarrassing cry that Canadians are being denied privileges which Americans are enjoying would be again raised. But, so far, it does not appear that any steps by the Dominion in the direction of an International Conference have been recently taken, or are contemplated.

The Conference arranged by this Province, and held in Detroit in March last, at which were present representatives of the United States Commission at Washington, and from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario, marked an important era in the movement to establish uniform laws and regulations governing the great international waters, and the work so well inaugurated should not be allowed to lapse. Various resolutions were concurred in, all being contingent upon the whole being approved by the several jurisdictions interested, and all the delegates believed that the approval of their respective Legislatures in the resolutions passed could and would be obtained. It was unanimously agreed that with respect to the great lakes the only mutually satisfactory arrangement could be the adoption of identical laws and a uniform policy as to implements of capture to be authorized, and all felt sure that with the adoption of such laws and policy the benefits would soon be perceived. It was, however, conceded that any scheme of restoration must involve an increase in the artificial supply, and greater protection for natural production by limiting the period during which fishing may be carried on, and by the establishment of appropriate close seasons.

(With regard to black bass and maskinonge, a close season from 1st January to 15th June was considered absolutely necessary, if the destruction of these fish while in a gravid condition is to be prevented.)

If a sufficient number of fry are not annually planted, and a sufficient number of fish are not allowed to reach the spawning age, it will be im-

possible to increase from either source, and the depletion will continue. Americans, though well equipped with hatcheries, are experiencing the greatest difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of ova, and for some years have been obtaining large quantities from Canadian fishermen, our law that no trout or whitefish under two pounds in weight shall be taken allowing a greater number of these fish to mature and reproduce.

It was, however, made clear at the Conference that this Province could not longer justify limiting the number of licenses issued or the maintenance or enforcement of more stringent or even the present restrictions so long as indiscriminate fishing was permitted in adjacent waters, and under practically no restriction whatever; that there must, therefore, be no occasion for surprise if, in view of the fact that nearly the whole burden of restraint has heretofore fallen upon Canadian fishermen, they should be relieved from the observance of some of the restrictions which had hitherto been enforced; and that if the decline in the Great Lake fisheries was due to excessive fishing, the censure for it must rest principally, if not wholly, upon the American fishermen or authorities, as the failure to provide effective and protective measures and to regulate the fishing carried on had certainly been indefensible and unjustifiable. With the increasing number of fishermen operating in the lakes, and with the improved means of handling the nets which have of recent years been introduced, it is more than evident that if something is not immediately done to meet the effect of this increased attack, our lakes will soon be exhausted of their riches. But no sane people can expect that Canadians will enforce measures to prevent such a calamity which are not adopted or enforced by the Americans.

DOMESTIC LICENSES.

These licenses continue to be issued for some of the interior lakes, particularly in the eastern part of the Province, the Department being of the opinion that where game fish do not abound, it will be advantageous to resient settlers to receive licenses at a nominal fee for small quantities of game net to take fish for their own consumption, but not for barter or sale.

HOOP NET LICENSES.

It has also been considered advisable to grant hoop net licenses in certain lakes in which fishing has not heretofore been carried on, where it has been reported that the coarse fish were multiplying at the expense of the better classes. It is impossible to restore or increase the game fish unless the worthless kinds are first exterminated; and the hoop net is the only implement of capture with which this can be done effectively without injury to the better classes. As an illustration of this, it may be mentioned that an Overseer reports that a fisherman in his division caught and destroyed 2,700 dog fish during the season in his hoop nets. In some places where these nets have been fished for a number of years, it might be advisable to discontinue them for a period.

SPEARING LICENSES.

The privilege to spear coarse fish, carp, suckers and pike has been granted for a number of years to residents in the vicinity of Burlington Bay, and every year some 100 huts in which the spearing is done may be seen upon the ice. The fee charged for a license to spear has been but \$1.00, suffi-

cient only to pay for the expense of issuing and delivering the same. An extension of the privilege to other sections of the Province during the same period may properly be considered.

NEW ONTARIO.

Many applications have been received for fishing privileges in the lakes of New Ontario, but the Department has been afforded no sufficient reason for reconsidering its policy that no licenses for commercial fishing should be granted within the agricultural belt. Intelligent settlers are not slow to investigate the natural resources of the locality in which they purpose settling, and they fully appreciate the fact that of these resources the waters in their vicinity must for many years be relied upon as an important source from which much of their food is to be derived. Indeed, for a considerable period this consideration will be of far greater importance than even the educational or social opportunities which the country may offer. Therefore, nothing should be permitted that is calculated to deprive these pioneers of such advantages, but rather that every practicable means should be adopted for their preservation and perpetuation. There is no doubt however that there may be many lakes in the vicinity of which the land is not suitable for tillage, and which do not contain game fish, in which licenses might be issued and a revenue derived therefrom.

STURGEON.

The gradual decline in the catch of sturgeon has been referred to in former reports, and a comparison of the catch this year with that of last year is a further indication that there is no abatement in this decline, for the increase shown in some places can be attributed to more extensive operations having been carried on and not to an increase in supply, and if the destruction continues without regard to age or spawning season for a few years longer, its complete annihilation must, of course, follow. So alarmed at the prospect have Americans become that they have already been attempting artificial propagation, and though it has been demonstrated that this can be successfully done, yet the expense with which it is attended and the difficulty of obtaining the fish in proper condition would seem to indicate that its restoration can be accomplished more effectively by natural increase. Therefore, the resolution presented at the Detroit Conference that in its opinion the time had come when the taking of these fish in any manner for commercial purposes should be prohibited for a period of five years was unanimously adopted. A regulation was passed by the Dominion Government in 1903 that none should be taken during the month of May and June, and none under four feet in length, but this regulation has not been enforced until such time as the border States may pass similar legislation. This Province has been asked to do something towards stocking depleted waters, but under existing conditions expenditure on this account would be practically wasted.

TRAP NETS.

These nets are prohibited in Ontario by Dominion Act, 49 Vict. chap. 95, sec. 14, s.s. 7, but are extensively used in the Georgian Bay and in the North Channel of Lake Huron, and notwithstanding that thousands have

been destroyed during the years in which a patrol service has been maintained by both the Federal and Provincial Governments for the purpose of their suppression. Their use is permitted in American waters, and no doubt much can be said in favor of their being legalized in Ontario. If a size limit is established for all kinds of fish, as there should be, it does not appear to the undersigned why any implements with which this may be observed should not be authorized. There are objectionable features in the trap net as at present constructed and fished, but these could be modified, or wholly removed and a net approved which would be quite satisfactory to the fishermen. Conditions for its identification could be imposed, and the locations where it should be set specified in the license as in the case of other nets. It is believed that less objection could be urged to the nets under license than under existing conditions, as those who would pay for a license would not permit others to fish without a license, and the Province would receive an annual revenue of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 per annum if all were to take out licenses, it having been estimated that there are from 600 to 1,000 nets fished, and the fishermen have manifested a willingness to pay a license fee of \$25 for each net used.

BLUE FINS.

The Blue Fin, a species of white fish, has been taken in considerable numbers in the lower end of Lake Superior, and has a ready sale in the home market, and especially in the rural districts where peddlers find a great demand for it. Its flavor and quality are said to be somewhat better than the lake herring. It is caught in very deep water.

CARP.

The privilege of taking these fish has been granted wherever it appeared that this could be done without injury to the better species, and the subject whether the privilege might be further extended with profit to the fishermen and with advantage to the fisheries should receive every consideration. With so many finer varieties of fish to be had, it is not strange that the carp is regarded in Canada with disfavor as an edible fish; but in some localities it has already become an important fish of commerce, meeting the demand of the poorer classes. By making provision for retaining them during the summer months, when the catch exceeds the immediate demand, much higher prices may be obtained. During the fall, nine cents per pound was paid for carp in the wholesale markets of New York City and Chicago; and the carp weighs well. In portions of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair it has become very abundant; and it is being taken almost everywhere in the open waters of Ontario in greater or lesser quantities, even as far north as the Manitoulin Island. It is said that 200,000 pounds were recently shipped from New York to Germany, the country of its nativity, and where it is still the most highly esteemed of the food fishes. Whether the product of this country will be held in as high esteem as that of the Old Land remains to be seen.

AMERICAN HATCHERIES.

The request of the United States Fish Commission, and of some of the State Commissioners that permission be granted their representatives to arrange with Ontario fishermen for a supply of herring eggs, there being

no close season for herring in Ontario, has been again granted, it being stipulated and agreed that the fry therefrom should be deposited near the International boundary line. It is reported that 44,000,000 eggs were collected, and that over 23,300,000 fry were planted near or in Canadian waters. As herring are not propagated artificially in Ontario, the fry so deposited were a clear gain to the Province.

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

STOCKING.

Soon after the establishment of a Department of Fisheries for this Province, the attention of the undersigned was drawn to the fact that our beautiful lakes and rivers were fast becoming depleted of their finny inhabitants. The wide-spread popularity of Ontario as a summer resort had induced thousands from a distance to come here year after year for many seasons, to enjoy our exquisite scenery, salubrious climate, and phenomenal trout and bass fishing. Many American clubs, mostly composed of men of wealth, men of leisure, men who enjoy out-door life and sport, men who are in particular fond of fishing, had come, and many had brought with them their families and their servants, and all were very welcome. They spent their money freely and liberally. And while it is a matter of gratification that they did come, and are still coming, the enormous drain upon our game fish by these visitors in conjunction with our own people, which day after day and week after week had continued for these many years, and with little, if any, regard to size or number of fish taken, has been the undoubted cause of the result above indicated—the gradual disappearance of these fish; and the Department was enforced to recognize that if the fishing was not soon to be completely ruined, and the country deprived of the benefits arising out of the tourist trade, heroic measures would have to be adopted for their restoration. And this led to the consideration of the question how could this best be accomplished? Finding that the bass could be obtained in sufficient numbers, their transportation long distances appeared to be the most formidable difficulty to overcome. The use of teams for the purpose had but to be mentioned to demonstrate its impracticability, and it was at once perceived that if the work was to be entered upon with any degree of success or magnitude, the railway companies must be approached and interested in the matter, with a view to their co-operation. All of the railways communicated with quickly recognized the pecuniary benefits to themselves, as well as the immense public benefits which were to be conferred by such a work. But the Grand Trunk Railway, whose lines ran more closely to the waters considered of first importance to be stocked, entered most actively into the proposition. They equipped a car for the purpose of carrying the fish, and have in addition each year borne some share of the expense of the undertaking. During the first year (1901) 9,481 adult bass were deposited at some eighteen different points, a greater number than had theretofore been distributed in the whole history of the Province by all Governments; and the close of last season saw nearly 32,367 deposited in some forty different lakes and rivers. It is needless to say that it would have been absolutely impossible to have carried on the work with the same success without the aid of the car. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also fitted up a car with a view to similar work being done along its lines. The past year was in point of number of fish deposited the most successful since the work was begun, 12,955 bass having been distributed. With the greater

experience gained from year to year in handling and caring for the fish, the loss in transit has been considerably less than in former years, 98 per cent. of the whole having been successfully transported, one carload of 5,000 fingerlings from three to six inches in length, though eleven hours on the road, having been carried a distance of over 200 miles, with a loss of but five fish. The Department desires here to acknowledge its obligations to the railway companies for the assistance at all times promptly rendered by their employees, where water had to be changed, ice provided, and connections made with a minimum of delay. Notice of the arrival of the car is given by telegram as long ahead as possible, and, where conveyance by wagon from the car to the water has to be made, full instructions by letter are previously given as to the best means to be adopted for handling and caring for the fish in order to prevent injury and loss. Several points are sometimes reached with the one load. Applicants, in their desire for fish, should bear in mind, in order that results may be mutually satisfactory, that deposits should only be made in waters where the conditions are suitable for their reception. The small-mouthed bass require a large food range, cold water, and water deep enough that it will not freeze to the bottom in the coldest weather. Applications have come from many sections for bass to be put into rivers which some years ago were noted trout waters, but in which from increased temperature trout will not now thrive, and for this reason any effort to restock with trout has been discouraged. Trout may live for years in such water, but they will not reproduce in anything like the same ratio as formerly.

REARING PONDS FOR BASS.

If, however, it is considered of sufficient importance that the work of restoring and establishing bass fishing in the rivers and small lakes of the Province, as well as in the larger bodies of water, should be proceeded with in a manner that will enable this to be accomplished more speedily, other means for obtaining stock may have to be adopted; the erection of ponds for breeding and rearing bass is a subject which may profitably receive consideration. There are many waters which it may be desirable to stock to which a few cans of fry or fingerlings could be sent, but under existing circumstances there is no certain means, except for a limited period, of obtaining these. Another advantage of rearing ponds is that the young fish may be kept until of a size that when liberated in the waters to be their future home they will be able to a greater extent to escape their natural enemies than they would be if deposited in the fry state. The cost of construction would be inconsiderable, and should not be an obstacle in the way if on the whole it is thought the necessity for such ponds exists, and that it is advisable they should be erected. The parent fish as at present taken can only be secured for a short time; but it is believed that the period might be extended with the adoption of other, though perhaps more expensive, means of capture, namely, by hook and line. This is the method used by some of the States, enabling the work to be carried on late into the fall.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

It is pleasing to record that in the work of protection the Overseers are receiving greater assistance and co-operation from the general public, particularly in the inland counties, where the immense benefits which good

fishing brings to the locality, are beginning to be appreciated. Of course, to do their work successfully, overseers should be on the alert at all times, not necessarily in patrolling their divisions, but by keeping their ears and eyes open for information.

On the Georgian Bay the "Gilphie" has kept up a constant and well directed patrol, and the sailing crafts have also done good work. The "Eva Bell" on the Rideau chain of lakes has commanded respect for the law in that part of the Province; and on the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Amherst Island, where two launches were employed during the summer months, the benefits were demonstrated by a better observance of the law, and by an increased revenue from American rod fishermen.

The Department has co-operated with the Minnesota authorities in the protection of the sturgeon fisheries upon the Rainy River with good results. A number of nets and lines were lifted, and a large quantity of caviare confiscated in American territory. A camp which was carrying on operations with the Indians was broken up. The patrol covered about eighty miles of territory. The overseer was provided with a steam launch.

Fishermen, it is feared, are inclined to disregard the provisions of their licenses that no seines shall be operated or pound nets set within 500 yards of the mouth of a river or stream, which provision was, of course, inserted that the fish might have free access to these tributaries at all times, but more particularly during the spawning period. It is also important that residents along the course of the streams and rivers should not be deprived of the opportunity of getting fish which they would be if the mouth of the stream were obstructed. Overseers in sending in applications are expected to see that this provision of the license is kept in mind and, subsequently, is strictly observed.

The Departmental instructions have been that the laws are made for all classes alike, and that where these are violated offenders must pay the penalty; and while it is not the desire of the Department to impose harsh or unnecessary restrictions upon fishermen, yet such protective regulations and restraints must be insisted upon as are requisite to prevent the serious impairment of so important an industry as is the fishing industry, and the fishermen themselves, who have so much at stake, and the security of whose investments depends so vitally upon the insistence of such protective regulations and restraints as above indicated, should for their own protection, if for no other reason, be the very first to propose and vigilantly to enforce whatever is necessary to that end.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.

The number of prosecutions have been somewhat fewer than during last year, there having been but 48 as compared with 105 in 1903, the principal offences being for illegal fishing, and the fines imposed amounting to only \$518 as compared with \$813 in 1903. Eighty-six trap nets, 115 gill nets, 10 jacklights, 5 dip nets, 29 night lines, about 10,000 hooks, 23 spears, 10 hoop nets, 4 boats, 7 seines, illegally used, and several hundred pounds of fish, were confiscated.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The organization of Anglers' Associations has been encouraged. These Associations are capable of rendering invaluable aid to the Department, and every town and village in a county at least in which there is rod fishing should have a live association to aid in moulding public sentiment; the

support of which is absolutely essential to a proper enforcement and observance of the law.

SHIPPING AND ANGLING PERMITS.

The regulation requiring that foreigners desirous of taking home a sample of their catch should first obtain a shipping permit (the fee for which is \$1.00), with coupon to be attached to the box or package containing the fish has, it is believed, demonstrated that it was a step in the right direction. Only the legal catch of two days' angling can now be taken away, and when accompanied by the person to whom the fish belongs. It was believed that the effect of this regulation, if generally enforced, would soon be manifested by better fishing. Before the enactment of the law, tons of bass and other game fish were taken or sent out of the Province, and sold, a handsome return being realized therefor. Indeed, not a few visitors boasted that the expense of their outing was fully made up in this way. There does not, however, seem to have been a very general desire to comply with the regulation, as the fees from such permits only amounted to \$158, and, indeed, one or two deliberate attempts were made to evade the obligation. It is, therefore, a matter of consideration whether, in view of these facts, and of the large amounts which the Province is annually expending for the protection of its angling waters, and in the work of restocking, permits to angle should not be required from all foreigners on entering the Province irrespective of the fact that they employ Canadian guides or stop at Canadian hotels, which has relieved them from this obligation hitherto.

SALE OF GAME FISH.

The law prohibiting the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge has been made to apply to these fish wheresoever caught, and it is now illegal to sell or have them in possession for sale at any time. It was believed that the old proviso, that they could be sold so long as evidence was produced that they had been obtained outside of the Province, was frequently violated, and that trout and bass alleged to have been caught in other Provinces, and even in the States, but really caught in this Province, sent to Buffalo or some other place and returned here, were from time to time exposed for sale; and, therefore, the prohibition was made absolute. The penalty for a violation of the law is so severe that the risk of apprehension is too great to be hazarded, and no violations have, therefore, been brought to the attention of the Department this year.

EXPORTATION OF FISH.

Owing to the frequent complaints of the scarcity of fish in the local market a circular letter was sent to every fisherman engaged in commercial fishing instructing him that he must make arrangements for supplying local needs and at the market price at the point of shipment, and that if such provision was not immediately made the Department would be compelled to insert in his license a condition that such provision must be made, and that the license would be subject to cancellation where the obligation was not fulfilled. The hope was expressed that this would not be necessary, and that no further cause would be given for the complaint that the people of our own province were not able to procure fish when ready and willing to pay the market price therefor; and the fishermen were enjoined to en-

deavor to retain the friendship rather than incur the hostility of their fellow countrymen. No complaints have since been received, and it is, therefore, hoped that the letter has accomplished the object for which it was written.

REGULATIONS.

Another step in the direction of better preservation has been the passing of more stringent regulations, as follows :

FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, 11th June, 1904:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of May, 1904.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of *The Fisheries Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

9. No one shall fish for, catch or kill in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than eight small or large-mouthed black bass, four maskinonge, twelve pickerel (*doré*), or four lake trout.

10. No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled trout or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than ten pounds, and no greater number than thirty speckled trout or brook trout, though said number weigh less than ten pounds.

No small or large-mouthed black bass less than ten inches in length; no speckled trout less than six inches in length; no pickerel (*doré*) less than fifteen inches in length; or no maskinonge less than thirty inches in length, shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but anyone who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named,—which measurement shall be from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail,—shall immediately return such fish to the water from which it was taken, alive and uninjured.

12. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge, is hereby prohibited for a period of five years from the date of this Order in Council, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, and applying and paying for an angler's permit, may, upon leaving the Province, when the same are accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order that any previous Orders in Council which are in conflict with these regulations, be rescinded in so far as the Province of Ontario is affected.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

MORTALITY IN LAKE SCUGOG.

The severe winter of 1903-4 was disastrous to the fish in Lake Scugog, thousands being suffocated by the freezing of the water in some places to the bottom of the lake, which was several feet lower than in previous years. Timely instructions were given this year to have airholes made at a number of points as a precaution against a recurrence of such a loss.

COARSE FISH IN THE NIPIGON.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nipigon was again carried on and 375 pike, 100 pickerel, and 380 suckers were caught.

POLLUTIONS FROM SAWDUST AND OTHER CAUSES.

A number of complaints have been received of the pollution of waters from various causes, no fewer than twelve being with sawdust. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the practice had not been carried on to any great extent, and was at once stopped when attention was directed to the fact that it was illegal. One or two canning and sugar factories have also been warned that some other disposition of their refuse must be made, and they have acted accordingly.

BLACK BASS IN FRANCE.

We gather from the English Fishing Gazette that the experiment of introducing the "American Black Bass" into French waters has been such as to warrant further enterprise in the same direction. In December of 1902, Mr. E. Roger received from the Max. v.d. Borne fish-breeding establishment at Berneuchen, near Custrin, Germany, a consignment of 200 large-mouthed black bass fry, which were put into a pond at his country home near Paris. The fry were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length when put out. In March of 1903 he received and deposited in the same pond 22 fish which were about seven inches in length. The bass thrived in their new home, and this year in June it was discovered that they had spawned, "myriads" of fry being observed. In July a fish of nine inches was caught, and is said to have been "the first black bass ever served on a French breakfast table."

FISHWAYS.

The Department has been advised by the Dominion that instructions for the erection of fishways in several dams had been given. The subject being one coming under the head of regulations, applications made to this Department have been transferred to Ottawa for whatever action might be considered proper or necessary. The prevailing opinion seems to be that if fishways were erected in all the dams of the Province, thus affording a roadway from one water to another, fish would soon be plentiful; but this would be far from desirable, as admitting into waters at present free therefrom fish of undesirable kinds. As has been recommended in former reports, it would be much better to stock the waters where suitable with the kinds desired and dispense with the fishways. The public should give the matter very thoughtful consideration.

THE GEORGIAN BAY BIOLOGICAL STATION.

This is one of three stations established in Canada (the others being located in Quebec and British Columbia, respectively), in which to conduct biological investigations as to the habits of the larger fishes, but more particularly those of food and game value, the artificial rearing of their young, embryonic development, their natural food, and the microscopic life of the

water upon which the adults of some fishes and the young of all are dependent. The subject is one of practical utility and of growing public interest, and the results of the investigations as they are from time to time published will be read with peculiar interest. The station is attached to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and the expense of its maintenance is borne by the Dominion Government. Its only relation to this Department is in connection with the privilege which it obtains for the use of nets to facilitate the capture of needed specimens, which privilege has, of course, always been promptly and gladly extended.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue from all sources has been \$47,883.14, and the expenditure \$34,352.17, leaving a balance on the right side of \$13,530.97. Details of the expenditure, including Departmental salaries, as well as those of overseers, are to be found in the Public Accounts, and it has, therefore, been considered unnecessary to reprint them here.

REPORTS.

The report of the captain of the "Gilphie," containing an account of the work done during the year, will be found at p. 47. The steamer sailed out of winter quarters on the 5th May, and was tied up on the 9th December.

The reports of the overseers deal with the condition of the fisheries in their respective divisions, state what disposition was made of the catch, whether the laws were observed, assign reasons for an increase or diminution in the quantity of fish taken, as the case may be, and, generally, contain much information not to be found in the statistical tables. They will well repay a careful perusal.

STATISTICS.

The tables which follow have been compiled with the utmost care, and it has been the endeavor of the Department that the data furnished shall be as complete and reliable as it was possible to make it with the means for its collection at the Department's command.

There having been no plan available by which the quantity of game fish—bass, speckled trout, and maskinonge, caught by tourists and other anglers throughout the whole Province, could be even estimated, the tables contain nothing upon the subject. Figures, of course, are meaningless and of no practical value unless arrived at upon a basis which will insure reasonably accurate results. It may be said, however, that angling nearly everywhere has been good, and that anglers have had no difficulty in securing the lawful number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Several fine specimens have been received, for which the Department is under great obligation to the donors, a 54 lb. maskinonge from near Killarney, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, a steel head salmon from Nipigon Bay, and an almost hitherto unknown visitor to Canadian waters, a paddle or spoonbill catfish 5 ft. in length taken near the mouth of the Spanish River, being perhaps the most prized. All have been mounted, and



A Pretty Vista—Lake Temagami.



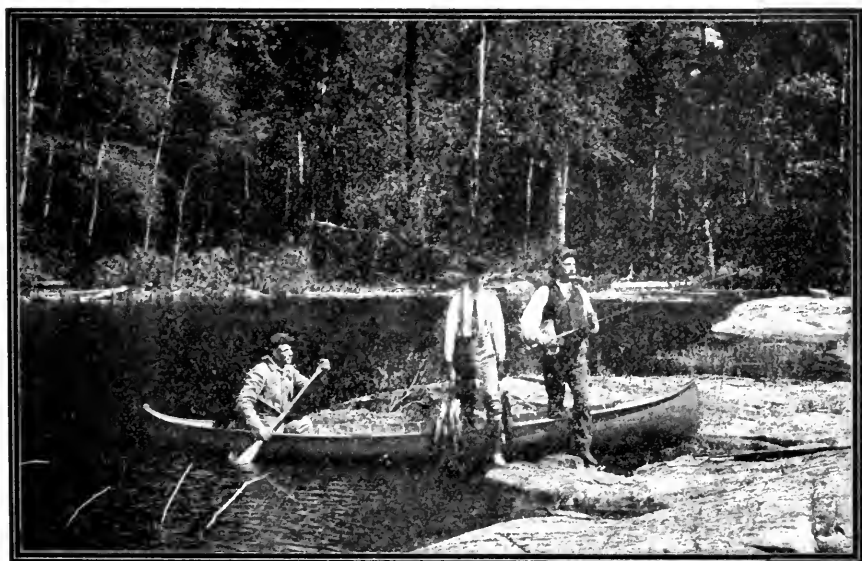
The Lake of Bays—near Baysville. "Highlands of Ontario."



"The Narrows," Golden Lake. (Stocked Waters).



A Day's Fishing—Parry Sound.



On the French River.



Bocage Lake—near Desbarats (New Ontario.)

may be seen at the Department. The spoonbill catfish is common to the Mississippi waters, where it is taken in considerable numbers. A record of its lonely journey to the north, probably occupying many years, would be interesting.

The Department also desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of a second set in four volumes of Jordan and Evermann's Bulletin of the United States National Museum, the first set having been lost in the fire which last year destroyed the building of the Government printers where the volumes had been sent for binding; and the loan from the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Canada Atlantic Railway Companies, and from Mr. A. J. Henderson of Toronto, of most of the photo engravings with which this report is illuminated, and which materially enhance its value and interest.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Fisheries, Toronto, 31st December, 1903.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1904 WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	596
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempfenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,491

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stoney Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	253
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500

7,927

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Srell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400

12,955

WATERS SET APART FOR PROPAGATION PURPOSES.

Fishing in the following waters, which have been stocked, has been prohibited for short periods, that the fish may become established, namely :

The Grand River, in the Township of East Luther, East and West Garafraxa; Nicol, Pilkington, South Dumfries, Brantford, Onondaga, and Tuscarora; also the canal at Brantford, and Lovejoy's Pond; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Wilcox Lake, in the County of York; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Long Lake, near Rat Portage; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

River Thames, between the City of London and J. D. Moore's dam, Iredale's Dam, and the rapids opposite Dawson's farm; for two years from 1st August, 1903.

Green (or McArthur's) Lake, in the Township of Caledon, in the County of Peel; for two years from 1st June, 1904.

Bear Creek, in the vicinity of Strathroy; for two years from the 1st August, 1903.

Suttons, Smith's, Brooks' and Edmunds' Pond, on the River Lynn, in the County of Norfolk; for two years from the 1st August, 1903.

The Credit River, from lot 5, Township of Caledon, to the Village of Cheltenham, in the Township of Chinguacousy; for two years from 1st June, 1904.

Bass Lake, in the Townships of Oro and Orillia, in the County of Simcoe; for two years from 8th July, 1904.

Beaver River, at Cannington, in the Township of Brock, in the County of Ontario; for two years from 26th July, 1904.

FACTS REGARDING FISH AND FISH EGGS, NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, USEFUL AND INTERESTING TO KNOW.

The first attempt to hatch fish anywhere is said to have been in France in the 15th century.

Little is known of the diseases that attack mature fish, the fungoid disease being perhaps the most common.

Eggs of fish are fertilized after being deposited.

Partially incubated eggs can be transported hundreds of miles without injury if properly packed.

The chief propelling power of a fish is not by means of its fins, their chief function being for balancing and steering the fish, but by the sinuous motions of its body.

All fish do not possess the same number of fins, the number depending upon the species. The names of the fins of a trout or whitefish are, the pectoral, near the head, the ventral on each side near the centre of the body, the dorsal or back fin, the caudal or tail, the adipose, and the anal.

The purpose of gills in fishes is to separate the air used by them in breathing, the water being taken by way of the mouth, and expelled through the gills.

Some fish build nests and deposit their eggs therein; others deposit them on stones, brush, and plants, the eggs adhering thereto by a glutinous substance; and others again merely expel them as they swim through the water.

The sunfish, bass, and catfish, are nest builders, and guard their nests and their eggs for some time after they are hatched; fish that do not build nests desert their eggs as soon as deposited.

About one per cent. of the eggs deposited in the natural way are hatched; about ninety-five per cent. artificially hatched produce young fish.

Bass cannot be profitably propagated artificially, but a few pairs in a rearing pond will produce many thousands of fry in a season, and a small number transplanted into waters into which they had not previously existed will in the course of a very few years thoroughly establish themselves.

The young of all game fish are cannibals; fry of the bass and trout a few weeks old will attack and devour their young and weaker companions. The brook trout has been known to devour its own eggs as soon as spawned, and

at some hatcheries attendants are frequently employed to guard the spawn at night in order that it may not be destroyed in this way.

Bass, pickerel, maskinonge, pike, catfish, sturgeon, rainbow trout, and steelhead salmon (which are now being taken along the north shore of Lake Superior), are spring spawners; brook and lake trout, whitefish and herring spawn in the fall.

Bass spawn in from ten days to two weeks in water of a temperature of 60 deg., F.; brook trout in from fifty to a hundred and twenty-five days in water from 37 to 50 deg.; pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike) in from 17 to 20 days in water of 45 deg.; maskinonge in two weeks in water of 55 deg.; sturgeon in six days, in water of 65 deg.; rainbow trout and steelhead salmon, in from 42 to 50 days in water of 50 deg.; lake trout in from 75 to 90 days in water of 40 to 50 deg.; lake herring in 130 days in water of 35 deg.; and whitefish in 150 days in water of 34 deg.

A black bass will deposit from 3,000 to 10,000 eggs a season; a brook trout from 500 to 2,500; a maskinonge from 100,000 to 265,000; a pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike), from 45,000 to 125,000; a sturgeon from 500,000 to 1,500,000; a rainbow trout,—a three-year-old trout will produce from 500 to 800 eggs, and one six years old from 2,500 to 3,000; a steelhead salmon from 3,000 to 5,000; a lake trout from 5,000 to 15,000; a lake herring an average of 3,500 (but 12,000 have been taken from a 1½ pound fish); a whitefish 35,000; and a carp 500,000.

Herring and whitefish eggs are known as "semi-buoyant," their specific gravity being slightly heavier than water; trout eggs as "heavy," and both as "non-adhesive."

There are estimated to be 70,000 herring, 74,000 maskinonge, 6,400 lake trout, 36,000 whitefish, 150,000 pickerel (Dore or wall-eyed pike), and 14,400 brook trout eggs to the fluid quart.

The egg of a brook trout is 1-6 of an inch in diameter, of a lake herring 1-10, of a lake trout 1-4, of a maskinonge 1-11, of a rainbow trout or steelhead salmon 1-5, of a sturgeon, 1-9, and of a whitefish 1-8.

(The above information is gathered from the Manual on Fish Culture issued by the United States Commission at Washington, and other sources.—S. T. B.)



Returning with the Spoil.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer Allan, Wallaceburg, Lake St. Clair, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish was about the same as in previous years. The whole catch is exported to the United States markets. The close seasons and other regulations of the Department were well observed. There are no saw mills in his district. The law regarding the pollution of streams is strictly observed. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Barr, Douglas, Co. Renfrew, reports that there has been somewhat of a decrease in the quantity of fish caught as compared with last year, not owing to the scarcity of fish, for they have greatly increased, but from a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing caused by a scarcity of help on the farm and the consequent want of time on the part of the farmer to go fishing.

No fish are exported from his district.

There has been no violation of the close season, to his knowledge.

Several cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge where the nets were confiscated and destroyed, but the perpetrators were not caught.

No notice of the law against sawdust being allowed to go into the river is being taken by mill owners.

There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Beecher, Brockville, the St. Lawrence, reports that the fishing among the Thousand Islands this season has not been as good as usual, the bass as a rule have been small, and the pike were very scarce, the exception being the maskinonge of which a fair number were caught in October, trolling with copper wire, line and spoon from a gasoline launch. He thinks if the Department could procure a quantity of maskinonge fry in the spring, and have them placed in the river in this vicinity, it would be well worth the trouble. As there has never been any fry of any kind placed in the river here, he thinks it is deserving of some consideration.

There have been very few complaints of illegal fishing this season, the minnow seining almost entirely ceasing.

Overseer Bilton, Newboro, Rideau Waters, reports that there was a decrease of about one-third of the herring catch from last year, owing to fewer licenses being taken out, and also owing to the season for herring being late and short. Also there was a slight decrease in the hoop-net catch of catfish, owing to the waters being lowered on the Rideau Canal by the Canal Department for the purpose of repairing locks, etc.

There was an increase of summer tourists. They seem to increase each year, and are chiefly Americans who find plenty of bass and salmon to give them their day's catch; and as there is good hotel accommodation at Newboro, Westport, Portland and Jones Falls, this, together with the good fishing and fine scenery will in a short time become one of the best summer resorts in the Province, provided the fish are properly looked after and the supply kept up.

The close seasons were well observed, in fact so well that he did not have one case of violation of the fishery laws during the year.

Ling are so numerous in Little Rideau and Wolfe Lakes that he thinks greater inducement should be offered for their extermination, even if the license fees for hoop nets should be reduced.

Overseer Brady, Lindsay, Scugog Lake and River, reports that there were many complaints in the early part of the year about the absence of fish; maskinonge and bass were said to be scarce, but later on he found that there was no reason for any such complaints, there being not only plenty of fish taken but there were larger maskinonge taken he had seen for some years. The catch of bass was not so good.

The water in Scugog Lake was unusually low during the winter, and no means of supplying either fresh water or air, and an enormous number of dead fish was the result. The shore of the lake and the banks of Scugog River were lined with dead fish in the spring, and coupled with this there was a big catch of bass through the ice during the months of January and February. He would strongly urge that this should be stopped, and the close season made to include the whole winter. It is exceedingly difficult to watch men on the ice, and the means they adopt to catch fish are more frequently unlawful than otherwise. The laws and regulations were fairly well observed.

Overseer Clark, Picton, Lake Ontario, reports that the catch of fish during the season has decreased considerably, noticeably herring, pike, perch, catfish, mixed and coarse fish. He attributes this to several causes, viz., (1) High winds prevailed to a great degree, rendering it difficult to reach the fish; (2) the laws were closely observed after several seizures early in the season, and a close watch where there was likely to be any illegal fishing; and (3) a more nearly correct statement of catch, and perhaps a scarcity by being driven away by high winds. There was an increase in the catch of whitefish, which appear to be more numerous than in many years past.

Fully 80 per cent. of the catch, he says, is exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

His warning to the fishermen to keep the close season and other regulations was not in vain, as all the regulations were well observed.

Several cases of illegal fishing, of nets being illegally set were discovered. He seized in April 6 gill nets, in August 2, and in September 2, making in all 10 nets seized.

There is no mill refuse to do injury dumped in the water.

There are no fishways in his district.

He is pleased to report that the replenishing of the several waters in his district by the depositing of salmon and whitefish fry is very highly appreciated by fishermen and all lovers of the finny tribe, and the consensus of opinion is that the waters will be greatly repleted thereby.

Overseer Couper, Dunnville, Lake Erie, reports that the fishermen in his division had a good season's catch, and the prices obtained were high. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

Overseer Cousineau, Windsor, Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, reports that the catch of fish for the past season has been fairly remunerative. There have been but three complaints of infringement of the fishery laws—all three for illegal fishing, and in each case a conviction was obtained and the parties fined. The catch of German carp was not as large as that for the previous season; that fish apparently frequented United States waters in much larger numbers, as the catch of carp across the border was very large.

The abolition of the close season for whitefish in these waters materially benefited our fishermen. Whitefish did not reach the waters of the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair until the middle of November.

He is at times annoyed by foreign poachers, but it is almost impossible to reach them with a row boat. He thinks there should be at that point a power boat of some kind at the disposal of the officer, to be used in patrolling the waters of his district.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie, Rideau River, reports that the catch of fish in his division on the Rideau Canal for the year 1904 was fully up to the average. Prices were good, and the fishermen were well satisfied with their catch. Exports are much larger than formerly, and the quan-

tities used for home consumption is also increasing. Fishermen inform him that all kinds of coarse fish are increasing very fast; dog fish in particular are multiplying rapidly, although many hundreds are being destroyed by hoop nets. G. Simmons caught and killed 2,700 dog fish during 1904, some of which were very large. The whitefish received at Glenburnie from the upper lakes are increasing in size, and becoming more numerous yearly.

The number of tourists is also increasing each season on the Rideau waters. The bass fishing last summer was good, and the sportsmen were well satisfied with their catch. Some very fine cottages are being built on the islands and shores of the lake, but a great many camp out during the summer months. With steamers, tugs and private yachts going between Kingston and Ottawa, the Rideau Canal is now a fine summer resort.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, River Thames, reports that no illegal practice has come to his notice.

The close season has been well observed.

There are no dams or mills in his division, therefore no sawdust or refuse.

The fishing season was very short on account of the long severe winter, and prices were high in consequence. All the fish caught were used for home consumption.

The catch was about as usual.

Overseer John Driscoll, Howe Island, St. Lawrence River, reports that the fishing has not been as good in his division this year as formerly; he thinks the cold rainy weather and high waters that prevailed throughout the season was the cause of the poor success of the anglers. He found the laws and regulations well observed. The fish that were caught were larger and of a very fine quality.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson Mills, County of Addington, reports that during the past year seven licenses were issued for domestic and local purposes only. The fishery laws were fairly well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice. Trout Lake, in the township of Palmerston, was stocked some years ago with lake trout, and the lake is now teeming with these fish and affords excellent sport for tourists. Quite a number avail themselves of its advantages for this purpose, and express themselves well satisfied with the result of their visits. There are many other lakes in his district well adapted for the propagation of game fish of various kinds, but unfortunately there is no fish of value in them. Many people in the neighborhood have endeavored to stock these lakes by transporting fish from other lakes, but owing to the great distance in moving them their efforts have not been generally successful.

Overseer Duchesne, Treadwell, Ottawa River, reports that there has been very little change in his division, except that there has been an increase in the catch of bass and maskinonge by anglers and sportsmen, who have strictly observed the laws.

Many tourists camp along the Ottawa River during the summer months and enjoyed great sport in successful fishing.

Regarding the licensed fishermen, he had not noticed any illegal fishing among them; as he particularly warned them to observe the laws and regulations.

The fish caught in his division are all sold in Canada, about 25 per cent. being used for home consumption.

There are no fishways in his division, and none are needed. There was no mill refuse allowed to pass into the streams, all being used for fuel.

He finds that the fishermen and anglers are willing to obey the law, as they consider it much to their interest to do so.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove, County of Addington, reports that the spring and summer catch of fish exceeded any prior year, both in quantity and quality. The tourists were in greatly increased numbers, seeking private boarding houses, also farm houses, as well as public houses, for accommodation, and were pleased in all. He found they approved of the new fishing regulations, and thankfully received a copy which he supplied to each party. They also expressed great pleasure with their catch of fish. He gave special attention to the cisco herring fishing in Eagle Lake in the townships of Olden and Hinchinbrook, and found it mattered little what part of the lake a net was set—it was full of cisco in the morning. All the lakes of note in his division are good for ciscoe herring, which vary a little in size in different lakes. He strongly recommends that cisco herring net licenses be issued for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh extension measure for 100 yards of net and that a fee of \$10 be charged; and for a domestic license 30 yards of net and a fee of \$3; and that hoop net licenses be granted for all lakes where ling are numerous.

Nearly all the fish caught by the fishermen were sold for local consumption. The salmon in Sharbot and Eagle Lakes are on the increase, especially Sharbot Lake, he having seen them in large numbers, to all appearances many of them 18 or 20 lbs. in weight.

He has had four cases of illegal fishing by fish poachers, who belong to the moving population, hence hard to capture. He also has sufficient information to strongly suspect two persons of using explosives in Crow Lake in the townships of Osa and Bedford, which will have his best endeavors to secure a conviction. He seized 15 yards of gill net and a night line with 61 hooks. He would advise the extension of time to six months for the prosecution of illegal fishing.

Overseer Freeman, Brighton, Lake Ontario, reports that the catch of fish in his division was less than in the year previous, but that prices have been higher, and the fishermen have made fully as much. He finds that the fishing apparatus is depreciating in value, on account of the fishermen not getting up any new nets. There are no fishways in his division, and no sawdust has been allowed to go into the water. The law has been well observed as no fines have been imposed, and no seizures made. He thinks it would be advisable to stop all spring fishing, especially in Presque Isle Bay, Bay of Quinte and Wellers Bay, as at that time a great many fish spawn, such as pike, pickerel and bull heads.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that owing to the stream in that vicinity being stocked, and the waters closed for angling for a term of years, there has been no angling done; but the sportsmen are looking forward to the time when they can try their luck again. He does not expect when the season opens that the bass will be easily taken, as the river abounds with food, such as minnows, crawfish, etc.

There were no complaints of pollution of streams by sawdust or other refuse.

The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Gillespie, Campbellford, On the Trent, reports that bass and maskinonge fishing was not so good as in the previous year. From Healey's Falls to the foot of Rice Lake both bass and maskinonge seem to be plentiful, but owing to the great quantity of small fish, such as minnows

and perch, in these waters, they remain in the weed beds where their natural food is plentiful and consequently are slow to take the bait.

From Percy Boom to Chisholm Rapids the water has been lower than usual. Fishing with rod and line has been very good. Hoop net fishing has been poor, owing to the small catfish not being able to get to deep water.

The dam at Chisholm's Rapids is about all taken away, only one-third remaining, which had the effect of draining the breeding grounds before the small fish were able to reach the channel.

The fishing regulations have been well observed. He thinks it would be better if anglers were allowed to keep a 5 lb. maskinonge which would measure from 24 to 27 inches; it would be more satisfactory, and would be greatly appreciated by the fishermen.

Overseer Goulet, Gananoque, Gananoque and St. Lawrence Rivers, reports that the fishing for pike in the St. Lawrence has been good. Black bass are plentiful, but small in size. In Gananoque Lake the bass fishing has been very good, but pike fishing not as good as last year. The fishing with hoop nets for coarse fish in the spring was good, but owing to the overflow of water in the fall the catch was not as good as formerly.

The laws and regulations were well observed, no violations coming under his notice.

He would recommend that two hoop net licenses be granted in South Lake to destroy the bull heads that frequent those waters in great numbers to the detriment of the better class of fish.

Overseer Guérard, Bonheur, Thunder Bay District, reports that the catch was about the same as last year. The fishermen that were engaged in the work did fairly well. The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Hadgraft, Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario, reports that this year has been on the whole more successful for commercial fishermen than last, and prices have been on the average higher than any year since he became overseer. The fall fishing was well within the average, and the weather was more favorable than last year.

The prices obtained were as follows: For herring 2½c per lb. contract for season, perch 3c per lb., pickerel 3c and 4c per lb., trout and whitefish 6 to 8c per lb., the demand being first-class for all kinds of fish.

The angling at Niagara-on-the-Lake has been better than it had been for the last two years, while at Queenston it has been about the same as of late years. The cause of the falling off of angling in Niagara River is caused largely, so he has been given to understand, by the dumping of refuse in the river from factories situated at Niagara Falls, N.Y. He thinks some representations should be made to the N. Y. State fishery officers to abate this pollution of the waters, if it is found on investigation to be correct.

The fishermen of Niagara complain of the restrictions placed on them to the benefit of American fishermen, and he hopes that the Department may be able to induce the Americans to see the benefit of uniform laws on both sides of the line.

The fishing laws on the whole were were observed, with the exception of a seizure of nets in 20 Mile Pond and also in 16 Mile Pond, and an arrest and conviction for interfering with an overseer in the discharge of his duties.

He strongly advises that permits be granted to men that are reliable in all inland waters in his district to catch carp, and that all means possible be used to rid the water of this noxious fish.

He also recommends that the clause on the back of the license that it shall be the duty of every fisherman to make returns to the overseer not later than 31st Jan. be changed to read not latter than 5th Jan., as then it would be possible for overseers to get in their reports earlier.

In regard to circular sent out by the Department to all commercial fishermen in his district with reference to selling fish in Canada, they all declare that responsible buyers in Canada will have the preference if they contract for a year's fishing at ruling prices, and have agents in the district who are responsible for the payment of prices agreed upon. Some of the fishermen have sent fish to Toronto, and have not received any remuneration for them whatever.

All of the fish caught fresh have been sent to the Buffalo markets, with the exception of fish sold to peddlers on the wharf. Geo. Elliott of Port Dalhousie, and Frederick Depew of Jordan Harbor have shipped large quantities of herring smoked in twelve quart baskets to Toronto and Hamilton, and received large profits.

A. J. Hunter, *Rainy River*, Special Guardian appointed to co-operate with the guardian appointed by the State of Minnesota to protect the sturgeon fisheries of the Rainy River, reports that on May 15th they seized a trap net, and on the 17th they confiscated several night lines. On May 16th they broke up a camp on the river, which was dealing largely in caviare and buying sturgeon from the Indians. On May 23rd they caught an Indian fishing illegally and confiscated two gill nets; on May 27th they confiscated 1 keg caviare; on June 17th they seized 75,000 hooks; and on June 14th they seized 4 kegs of caviare—about 600 lbs. This is worth about 75c per lb. The seizure would total \$450, adding the seizure of 1 keg on May 17th it would make a total value of about \$550 of caviare seized. He reports that there was more work to do on the American side, as most of the parties engaged in the curing of caviare resided on the U. S. side of the river. They had about 80 miles of river to cover, and found considerable difficulty in breaking up the illegal fishing, as the Indians were constantly on the watch for them, and the Captain and crew of the American steamboat plying on the river were bribed to watch all their movements and report. He says that from experience gained this year they will be in a better position to carry on the work successfully another year.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, reports that the fishing has been good, and the fishermen have been successful in their operations during the season. The angling has been splendid, and the tourists are well satisfied with the way the regulations are being carried out. The law has been well observed, no poaching in the inland lakes, and less net fishing than usual. The Indians have abandoned the selling of bass and other fish prohibited by law, and the farmers are doing their utmost to protect the fish in the inland lakes. Every person is satisfied with the present regulations for the protection of fish.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, The Grand River, reports that the angling in the waters tributary to the Grand River has been very good, but in the river there has been no angling on account of it being stocked and fishing therein prohibited until the month of August, 1905. The indications are that the fishing will be much improved, as the waters seem to be full of fish, thanks to the attention of the Department Wilkie's dam has now a good

fishway, which was badly needed. Brook trout fishing has not been as good as in former years. The laws and regulations have been well enforced; he had three convictions, which had a good effect upon others. He would recommend that all angling should be prohibited until the opening of the bass season.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge was not as good as last year, the cause of which he says was the continued rough weather. The spawning season was the best they have had for several years, on account of the water being kept at a high line, thus allowing the spawn an opportunity to fully hatch before the water receded leaving the spawn exposed, which has frequently happened in former years.

No illegal fishing came to his notice, the laws and regulations being well observed.

District Overseer Judd, Rideau Waters, reports that the past year has been characteristic of the two previous years in rough and stormy weather, and while it may have been unprofitable to the commercial industry, and unpleasant for anglers, it was a merciful Providence to the finny tribe, as it lessened the onslaught which is rapidly increasing. Although reports from anglers were to the effect that the catch in favorable weather noticeably increased and was correspondingly so in size, yet when one realizes that in addition to an overflow of hotels and boarding houses, almost a continuous avenue of tents for thirty miles on a line of Rideau waters were seen for six weeks, one wonders how long good fishing can hold out without some super-human aid in the preservation and perpetuation of the fisheries in this part of the Province; and he presumes that what is true in this part is equally so in other parts of the Province, and indeed loudly calls for mature consideration in legislation, expenditure and administration.

During the fall, and before the close of navigation, he made a careful inspection of a large part of his territory, of many lakes and places of interest, and obtained all the information he could as to the condition of the lakes, their visitation by tourists and their requirement. It is surprising to realize, he says, the difficulty one experiences in keeping pace with the ever increasing changes in the condition of waters and the movements of the people. Indeed, the fish like the people seem to surge alternately to and from certain localities, according to favorable conditions. For the last two seasons the best bass fishing has been in drowned lands. In certain lakes that have still and only deep water fishing, there is an apparent decrease of game fish, and in consequence applications are being made by anglers' associations and interested residents, by way of experiment, to issue licenses for hoop nets, presuming that the cause for such depletion may be found in an accumulation of coarse and destructive fish. This, however, does not always follow. In one instance where seven sets of hoop nets were experimented with, the coarse fish caught were insufficient to pay the license fees, and the licensee has not renewed his application. He is of the opinion that in many cases where the catch has fallen short, it may be attributed more to the migratory character of the fish than to depletion.

The recommendation for a revision of the close season in certain districts or zones as per report for last year he commends, and says it cannot come too quickly. By way of personal experiment and upon the best information that can be obtained, there is no doubt but what the close season for salmon trout in this district is one month too late. Many of the

lakes are swarming with a fine quality of whitefish, which are of great commercial value, and the applications for licenses, even for local consumption, are surprisingly increasing. This catch can only be had in November during the present close season for salmon. It will therefore be readily understood what an acquisition it would be to the revenue, even where the license fee is but nominal, and to the food supply of the people when the close season for salmon trout is shifted a month earlier. The herring in his district are in great demand. They are in quantity and quality up to the mark, yet rough weather prevents the possibility of a large catch. The bull-head catch for the last season in many Rideau lakes has greatly diminished, while in several other lakes off the line of the Rideau the catch has largely increased, and in certain lakes where they have been fished continuously for many years it is a surprising fact to learn that the supply is correspondingly increasing.

Never were the fishery laws and regulations more carefully observed by natives and tourists than during the past season. At the close of the season of 1903, after the patrol boat "Eva Bell" left for winter quarters, over twenty convictions for illegal fishing were recorded; while at the close of this season, although he had carefully organized certain local means for reliable and quick information as to infractions, he was pleased to learn that the experience of the former fall had a salutary effect, and that infractions were unknown and unheard of. This is encouraging, and proves beyond doubt that once the machinery for protection becomes properly systematized, the control of our fisheries can be made as complete as that of any other department of administration. This leads to what he considers a very important matter along the line of better systematizing the machinery, and having given it considerable thought and experiment, he makes a few brief suggestions without interfering with the ideas or domain of others.

First, he would suggest as in a former report, that the organization of Anglers' Associations be encouraged in every possible way. This can only be done by an officer, such as a district overseer, spending considerable time in organizing, and keeping in touch and encouraging active interest in every association.

Second, that the appointment of local overseers be recommended by the district overseer, and be under his entire supervision. This would have the advantage of getting full information as to his fitness, reliability, and location for duty. The appointee would do duty better by reason of his responsibility to the district overseer, and he could for cause be dismissed without incurring the responsibility and displeasure of Government patronage.

Third, that guidesmen be licensed and amenable for infractions such as excessive catch while on duty. As they would have to be British subjects in order to procure licenses, it would preclude oarsmen from United States being brought into competition with home labor, and at the same time make them quasi fishery officers. He has conversed with many guidesmen on this suggestion, and it seems to meet with their approval.

Fourth, that licenses be granted to bait catchers, specifying the locality for their operations. This would preclude them from catching bait in one locality to supply others, a matter which is beginning to give considerable dissatisfaction, especially at summer resorts where each is desirous of obtaining bait for his guests. This would also be approved of by bait catchers.

Fifth, that certain small lakes known as feeding grounds and well adapted for propagation be reserved from all or any kind of fishing, and

that a guard be placed on such for strict protection and maintenance. On the chain of Rideau lakes, there are three such, well known as the home of bass, and are eminently adapted for such reservation. They lead to other and larger lakes by a small outlet, and by holding them in reserve it will be a continuous growing hatchery, and hence a continuous supply to the other lakes. These three locations situate about equal distance apart would supply, without re-stocking a chain of ten lakes, having a distance of fifty miles. To guard these lakes would cost about \$100 per annum each, and in addition the overseers could be useful in protecting the waters in the immediate vicinity of such reservations. The forest wealth of the Province is being wisely protected by a reservation of millions of acres, and a like policy of reservation of certain lakes for the propagation and preservation of our valuable fish would meet the approval of public sentiment.

Sixth, that no netting be allowed between the 1st April and the fall fishing, as the spring fishing is without a doubt far more destructive to game fish than any other season of the year.

The patrol boat "Eva Bell" did good service last season, and is in excellent condition for the coming season. She made no seizure, for the reason she was always there to do so, and as reported before is indispensable for the stretch of waters she patrols.

The people are becoming more and more interested in the protection of these waters. They never more realized the commercial value of their fisheries and the annual acquisition to their trade. They do not complain of the expenditure in consequence of such protection, but on the contrary will sanction a larger expenditure that better facilities be afforded. They well know that to guard this net work of waterways requires close attention, determination and ample means. To maintain and keep them from depletion, in face of the complex solicitation of trade and the enormous drain by the summer tourists requires determined, well paid, men to enforce the laws and regulations. In the inland fisheries the future has in store the possibility of vast contributions of pleasure and of wealth. It is a heritage worthy of the most energetic and mature consideration.

Overseer Labatt, Victoria Harbor, Georgian Bay, reports that the catch of the different kinds of commercial fish was about the same as 1903. Game fishing though was much better, maskinonge being very good, and are still increasing rapidly. He does not know of any existing abuses. The close seasons were well observed. The Act respecting the protection of navigable waters was also well observed. He does not know of any mill refuse being dumped in the water that would do any injury.

Overseer Laird, Guilds, Lake Erie, reports that, owing to the very severe winter of 1903-4, fishing did not commence as early as in some previous years, not until the 15th May did the fishermen get their nets in the water; but taken as a whole the season was better than that of 1903, both as regards the weather and as to the catch of fish. There were not so many gales as in 1903, and there was a very substantial increase in the catch of herring and whitefish as compared with some former years; in fact, the catch of whitefish came very near to the catch in the year 1901, which was a record year, the catch being 52,562 lbs., while for the past season it was 49,717 lbs. He thinks this was due to the fact that they had a very cool season, free from any heavy gales. The water did not get warm until late in the summer, and it was in the forepart of the season that most of these fish were caught; in fact, there were very few caught in the fall. The prices for all kinds

of fish have ruled very high all season, so taking everything into consideration this has been the most profitable season the fishermen have had for a number of years. The fishermen all say that there should be no gill net fishing allowed in any waters that can be fished with pound nets; indeed, they view with alarm the introduction of gill nets in any part of Lake Erie. They would be all satisfied if the fishing of the gill nets were only abolished for all time to come; they all say that if gill nets are allowed to get a foothold in Lake Erie, they will be compelled to stop fishing with pound nets. He thinks this would be a very serious state of affairs. In the first place there would be a very great decrease in the revenue of the Province, and there would be a large amount of capital that is now invested in the pound net fishing industry that would not be worth ten cents on the dollar, to say nothing about the large number of men that would be thrown out of employment if such a calamity should come to pass. He says there is only one remedy to ward off this fatal day, and that is to license no gill nets, and to have a close season on all kinds of fish from the 15th November to April 1st. He says he would like to say a word about this gill net business. From what he can learn it is mostly carried on with the Booth Co's tugs, and he fails to see why any concession be granted by the Canadian Government to this grasping corporation. Then there is also the fact that during the close season on the American side of Lake Erie, there are scores of American gill net tugs engaged in fishing. At such time it is against the law to bring any fish to the American market caught in American waters, so to evade the law these tugs say that the fish were caught in Canadian waters; and he believes from what he can learn that the fish are caught in Canadian waters, for it is very well known that these American fishermen do not lay up their tugs nearly as soon as out protective cruiser goes into her winter quarters. Some seasons they are out for nearly a month after the cruiser is out of commission. He says this should not be, and thinks that if the two Governments could only come to some understanding and make it against the law to take fish in any waters during this close season, it would put a stop to a large amount of this very destructive business. He says he can call it by no milder term, for surely any one who has given this matter any thought can come to no other conclusion than that it is this wholesale destruction of the fish during the spawning season by these gill nets that is responsible for the large decrease of late years of the whitefish and herring catch in Lake Erie.

About the carp in Rondeau Bay, he says the men who are engaged in the work of catching them have not as yet been very successful in making any very great inroads into this most destructive robber of all kinds of game fish, but he is pleased to state that they are all making preparations to go at this work on a larger scale the coming season. He says these men have all lived up to the very letter of the law. He has been amongst them a good many times during the season and has examined their ponds, and has not at any time found anything in the ponds that should not be there. He thinks there should be some parent bass put in the bay so as to keep up the supply of this game fish. The Eau is a very popular resort for a large number of foreign tourists, and as these people spend a lot of money in that locality, there should be something done to keep them there as long as possible, but if the fishing gets scarce they will most surely go somewhere else.

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, Western Peninsula, reports that he was over the Detroit River and part of Lake St. Clair and Kent shore several times. In June last he found that some American fishermen had

set lines in Canadian waters just west of Bois Blanc Island in the Detroit River. He seized the fishing gear, but took precaution to know that he was on safe grounds in doing so. The owners made protest to the American or U. S. Consul at Amherstburg, who notified him that they claimed seizure was illegal, and made demand for compensation. He was enabled to convince Mr. Martin, the U. S. Consul, that the seizure was legally made, and the matter dropped.

Complaints were made by fishermen on Lake St. Clair that their nets were frequently robbed of fish by fish pirates from across the line. This is a matter which does not come under the scope of a fishery overseer's duty, according to the Book of Instructions to overseers. He made a seizure of some gill nets (8) and fish, which were confiscated, in Lake Erie some two or three miles west and north of Grubb's reef. The fishermen in the different divisions have had varying success. Some have done fairly well, while others have not. The fishermen in Kent have as a whole done better than in 1903. There has been a slight increase in most kinds of fish caught except yellow pickerel. The price received for the fish has compensated in some measure for the small catch, as compared with catches of former years.

He would again draw attention to the necessity of the Dominion Patrol Boat going into commission earlier in the spring, as the waters in Lake Erie generally open from middle to last of March, with the result that American gill net tugs seize the opportunity to get into Canadian waters and enjoy from three to six weeks' good fishing in our waters before the patrol boat gets out. They generally have three weeks' fishing in our waters in the fall after the boat is laid up for the winter. He is still opposed to gill netting in the fall in the shallow waters of Lake Erie. There is nothing more destructive, he thinks, to the herring of Lake Erie than the taking of spawn herring in the fall by gill nets operated by American and Canadian fishermen. Unless the Ontario Fishery Department and American States bordering on Lake Erie secure uniform laws or action in prohibiting all fishing from 20th Nov. to 1st April, the herring of Lake Erie will cease to be a commercial factor in the fishery markets.

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, Lake Erie. reports that while there has been a slight increase in the number of pounds of whitefish, herring, perch, and soft and mixed fish, there has been quite a decrease in the other kinds caught. Herring increased from 93,500 lbs. to 98,192 lbs. The herring would have shown a great decrease but for the use of gill nets in the late fall by some of the fishermen. Whitefish increased 27,408 lbs. over 1903. Perch increased from 87,100 to 149,105 lbs. Soft and mixed fish increased from 152,600 to 214,945 lbs. Pickerel, pike, sturgeon, catfish and caviare show a falling off from last year. The price of the fish has materially aided the fishermen in its financial part of the business. Fully 96 per cent. of all the fish caught in his division is exported fresh to the United States.

The close seasons have been well observed, so far as he could ascertain by examination of shipments, etc.

The fishing season closed in these waters about the 1st December. There was very little loss of fishing gear in fall of 1904 as compared with 1902 and 1903, the fishermen being in that respect in better position than for three years past.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that seven licenses were issued in his division during the year. Visits were made at intervals throughout his district. Four nets were seized, also five night lines. In May he visited Carp River, where he found seven men at work spearing; he seized their

boat, spear, etc., and on one of the party a fine was imposed of \$10 and costs. He also had a person at Fitzroy Harbor before the magistrate for spearing. He was also fined \$10 and costs. He says there seems to be a tendency to observe the fishery laws more and more every year, and the general public are more in favor of protection. As Game Warden, he seized some 3,000 illegally shipped partridges, and fines were imposed in some cases; also some 100 beaver skins, 500 muskrat skins, and otter skins have been seized, and fines collected to the extent of about \$500. Fishing (angling) at times was good, but the rivers and streams seem to be teeming with small minnows, consequently, fish have plenty of food, and it is only occasionally that bass and pickerel are ravenous. He believes there are lots of fish, but they will not bite. Fly fishing was good for a short time. On the whole he considers the laws have been very well observed.

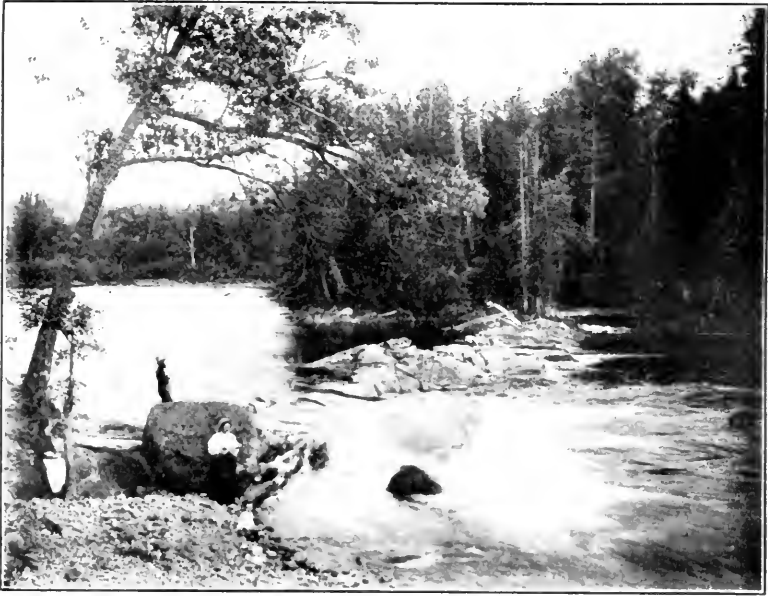
Overseer McCall, Vittoria, Lake Erie, reports a great falling off in the quantity of whitefish taken, which he attributes to the few pound nets now being fished off the County of Norfolk, and to the tug gill net fishermen not fishing for whitefish. The herring fishing during the months of September, October and November, he reports, to have been good; also at Port Dover pickerel were taken in large quantities. On the fishing grounds west of Long Point there seem to have been no blues, herring being on until the close of the season. The fishing in his district up to August was the poorest ever known, and from then on to the close of the season was the best in some years.

The Inner Long Point seine men who fished during the whole season did well, but the great majority do not fish after duck shooting starts.

There were large numbers of Americans visiting Port Rowan in the bass season for angling, and the bass appeared as numerous as ever. On the whole he thinks there is an improvement in the way of observing the laws, and the keeping of the various close seasons.

Overseer McAulay, Southampton, Lake Huron, reports that the fishing was not as good with some of the tug fishermen as in former years, but this can be accounted for in a measure by the fact that some of them did not fish all the season. The herring fishing was good, that species of fish being more numerous than they have been for the past twelve years. The laws and regulations were well observed.

District Overseer McCargar, Belleville, reports that the fishermen who took out licenses this year for the Bay of Quinte had good luck, as all kinds of fish were more plentiful than they have been for some years. The fishermen in Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake had very good luck, but the catch was not quite so large as last year. There is fine angling in Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake, and splendid hotel accommodation within three minutes' walk of the boat. The bass fishing is first-class in Weller's Bay, and east of the hotel to Consecon Lake there is first-class pickerel fishing. He advocates the stocking of the back lakes where there are no game fish, such as salmon trout, bass and makinonge. There are lots of fine lakes in most all of the northern parts of the counties east of Toronto that should be stocked with bass or some other good fish, and there are some places on the Trent River, and some on the Moira River, where fish hatcheries could be started with very small cost. There are, also, a few good places along the Bay of Quinte where there could be a great number of black bass hatched, and put in the bay at a small cost. The Dominion Government put a lot of black bass in the Bay of Quinte last fall, and in eight or ten lakes in the Counties of Hastings and Addington. The Government should assist in starting hatcheries, and stocking those lakes that have no bass in,



Muskoka River—near Baysville. Trout Water.



Trout Fishing on the Muskoka River. "Highlands of Ontario."



Portage on the Petewawa River.



Cache Lake—Algonquin Park. (Stocked Waters.)



Petewawa Falls.

and restocking those that have been fished out. The Government should assist those hatcheries as liberally as it does the Dairymen's Association or the Bridges' Association. He thinks that every acre of those lakes properly stocked will in a very short time be worth as much or more than our land further south. Moira River and Trent River are good rivers to stock, as dog-fish, carp, and such fish cannot get up, there being no fish slides. There are good pike in the Trent River west of Campbellford. In the Trent River up to Campbellford there are bass, maskinonge, pickerel and pike; west of Campbellford to Crow Bay, bass and maskinonge; west of Healey's Falls there is fine bass and lunge fishing, and a good place to stop at Mr. Keller's with good boats and good board. From Mr. Keller's all the way to Rice Lake there is good lunge and bass fishing. There is a good hotel at Trent Bridge; it is about two miles from the C. P. R. station at Havelock. There are good hotels at Hastings, and good men with boats can be had there. Rice Lake can be reached from Peterboro or from Belleville by the G. T. R. Springbrook is about eight miles north of Stirling, where there is good speckled trout fishing; it can be reached by the C. O. R. from Trenton. In Crow Lake there is fine bass and lunge fishing, good hotel accommodation at Marmora, and a great many camps. C. O. R. to Marmora. In Salmon Lake, Devil Lake, and Deep Lake there is fine bass and trout fishing. The fish weigh from six to twenty pounds. C. O. R. to St. Ola boarding house and camp. In Eagle or Coe Hill Lake there is very fine trout fishing, some great catches being made there this year. The C. O. R. goes to Coe Hill, which is within a quarter of a mile of the lake. In Weslamacoun Lake, and Little Weslamacoun there is fine trout fishing, but it is a hard place to get into; it takes a day's hard work from Belleville to get there. You go to L'Amable by C. O. R., then by stage to those lakes, which takes about eight hours. There is good trout fishing in Eagum Creek and Bird's Creek. These creeks are about three or four miles from Bancroft. Lake St. Peter, where there is the finest speckled trout fishing in the country, is about twenty-three miles from Bancroft, to which you go by stage. There are other lakes west of Maynooth, where there is fine trout fishing also. In Papineau Creek and in Papineau Lakes there are fine lake trout. There was one caught there this year that weighed 27 lbs. There is also fine fishing in Baptiste Lake, which is reached by the I. B. & O. railway. There is good bass fishing about three miles below Belleville in the Bay of Quinte, and first-class hotel accommodation and lots of cottages to rent. There is also good bass and lunge fishing near Northport, where there is good hotel accommodation.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, Lake Superior, reports that no cases of infraction of the fishing laws were brought to his attention, and the law seems to have been generally observed. No seizures were made for illegal fishing. During the early part of the season the fishing was very good, but it fell off considerably during the latter part; but on the whole the amount of fish caught was equal to that of 1903. He calls the attention of the Government to the great need of a fish hatchery at Port Arthur or in its vicinity, and points to the fact there is not a single Canadian hatchery on Lake Superior, while there are at least three on the American side. At present the Booth Co., a United States corporation, collects spawn and distributes it every year, and to a certain extent does the work that should be done by a hatchery. If it pays the company to do this for its own benefit it would, no doubt, pay the Government to do it for the benefit of the Province in general, and the fishermen in particular. Even if a hatchery is not erected, he would recommend that, if possible, sturgeon be introduced

into Lake Superior. At present this fish cannot be found in that district, except in the smaller lakes and rivers. It would be a decided advantage to the fishermen if it could be introduced into Lake Superior. He has always considered that the close season, at least in that district, should commence at an earlier date. At present it commences on the 1st November, but he thinks it should commence at least on the 15th October. The Booth Co. collects the spawn before the close season as it exists at present, indicating that the fish from which the spawn is so collected should be protected at that particular time.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon in 1904 was up to the average, there being \$1,075 returns from tourists' permits.

The fishing, while good, was not up to the average of other years; the fish were there, but for some unaccountable reason did not rise to the fly as freely as usual.

The river has been well protected, and perfect sanitary conditions of the camping grounds maintained.

A permanent dock has been built on Lake Helen, adding materially to the comfort of the tourists.

The work of destroying the coarse fish in the river has been continued. The result of the destruction of these fish is quite noticeable, large quantities of small brook trout being seen in the shallow water. He thinks, with this encouragement, more radical measures should be pursued to exterminate these coarse fish from the river.

A shipment of some 500 trout, of sizes varying from three inches up to those weighing four pounds, was made in the C. P. R. fish car (specially constructed) to the waters of the Bow River at Banff. This shipment was very successful, only some four fish being lost during the trip, notwithstanding long distance travelled without change of water.

The retention of the overseer on the river until the 20th October should in his opinion be a permanent thing, as from the 20th September until the 20th October the fish are spawning in all the shallow rapid waters, and during that season people are constantly traversing the river, many of whom would not hesitate to catch these fish; too much care cannot be taken to protect them. Overseer de Laronde says he never saw so many fish, nor such large ones, spawning before.

A new feature may probably develop in the Nepigon fishing. He refers to the steel head salmon, fry of which were a few years ago deposited in Lake Superior and Thunder Bay. One of these fish, 25 lbs. in weight, was caught in Lake Nepigon. The conditions of the Nepigon would be particularly suitable for these fish, and if salmon fishing should be added to the already famous trout stream it would be very desirable.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia, reports that the close season was well observed in his district. Whitefish and salmon trout, herring and bass were plentiful in Lake Simcoe. The law regarding the depositing of sawdust and mill refuse in the waters was well observed. During the year he got a net at Four Mile Point, and had the party fined. No other illegal fishing came to his notice. The car of bass that the Department sent out was distributed between Lake Couchiching and Bass Lake; they were all put in in first-class order, none of them having died. The anglers and tourists of Sparrow Lake said the fish were very plentiful, but they did not seem to bite so well. The maskinonge are on the increase, both in Lake Couchiching and Sparrow Lake. The carp seem to be very plentiful in Lakes Sim-

coe and Couchiching, and they are very destructive to the spawn of the other fish.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, on the Thames. reports that the catch of fish during 1904 was small, owing to the hard winter and the great quantities of ice and snow; the water in the river rose to such a height that fishing could not be carried on with any degree of success till late in the season. The catch was not quite one-third of the catch of last year. Some of the fishermen did not put their nets in the water.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, reports that the fishing in his division was scarcely as good as last year. Some of the fishermen said that if the open season had not been extended, they would not have paid expenses. The fish appeared to have been later in coming in. He also reports that two salmon were caught in Lake Huron near Oliphant; John Walsh caught them in his pound net. They were described as a pair, male and female, about 20 or 22 inches long. The flesh was not so red as the sea salmon, but they were fine and in good condition. These are the only salmon he has known to be caught in these waters.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield, Stony Lake, reports that the catch of bass was about the same as last season; the catch of maskinonge was considerably less, owing to the new regulation that none less than 30 inches could be caught. A good number of tourists visited the waters of his district, principally Lakes Kachawanuck, Clear, Stoney and Lovesick, during the summer. The close season was well observed. He would respectfully suggest and recommend that the regulation as to size of the smallest maskinonge to be caught be changed from 30 to 24 inches, for the reason that a maskinonge 30 inches long in these waters is considered a good-sized fish; that the number of bass that may be caught in a day by any one person be changed to 6, and 2 maskinonge. And as in previous reports, he would again suggest that a foreign tourist should pay a small license fee; most good anglers would be willing and glad to contribute towards restocking and protecting the fish.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, Fairy, Mary, Vernon, Peninsula Lakes, reports that during the year 1904 no violations of the fishing laws have been reported to him, nor has he made any seizure of nets or other illegal appliances, and, in consequence, he apprehends that the laws have been pretty well observed. This is due to a great extent to the notices which were supplied to him and which were carefully posted up at various points where, in his judgment, they would prove most advantageous. He finds also that people are beginning to realize more fully that it is to their own interest not to take under-sized bass out of the water. The black bass planted in the lakes continue to thrive well, as is evidenced by the larger fish which are being caught and the abundance of small ones. On the other hand, he does not think that salmon trout are caught as freely as in past years. He finds that bass are getting quite common in the river below Port Sydney, and he would recommend, if it is considered practicable, that a screen of some kind be placed at the dam at Port Sydney so as to save the fish from leaving the waters where they have been planted. This is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

Except in one small isolated case, which was speedily remedied as soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the owner, no sawdust has been deposited in the waters by sawmill owners. The number of summer tourists visiting this neighborhood continues to increase, and larger numbers than ever are erecting permanent summer residences.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, County of Grey, reports that the chief fish in his division are speckled trout, and that the catches this year were about

the same as last; but there was an improvement in size, one trout caught in Normanby Township weighing 4 lbs. and 2 oz. The Mount Forest Fishing Club caught several nice ones on their reserve at Orchard.

No speckled trout were exported or sold, all being used for home consumption, and caught for sport only.

No abuses came to his notice, and the close seasons were well observed.

He knows of no illegal fishing being done. No fines were imposed, and no confiscations made.

The mill owners are all observing the law in respect to sawdust and rubbish being deposited in the water. He had to call the attention of the Holstein mill owners last winter to a little sawdust leaking into the water through a floor in their mill, and it was stopped at once.

There are three fish slides in his division in fairly good order; one is a new one replacing the old one which was useless. One of the dams at Woodland was let away, therefore, no slide is required there now.

The general wish of the sportsmen and others in his division is for the trout season to close on September 1st.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, reports that this year's business shows a marked increase over that of 1903, the value of the catch being some \$9,600 in excess. The value of the boats, nets and fishing material has also increased and there appears every evidence of contentment amongst the fishermen, which is the best of signs. He has been over his district some time during each season, and is pleased to report that the close seasons have been well observed, and no infringement of the law has come under his notice for the year. The fishermen seem to be quite satisfied with the law as it now stands, and have made no complaints to him. The Dominion Fish Company, the largest license holders in his district, reports a most satisfactory year's business on the Lake of the Woods. He says that our many small lakes close to Rat Portage are fast becoming popular with the ever increasing number of tourists, which is largely owing to the foresight of the Department in stocking many of them.

Overseer Nicholls, Hall's Bridge, Peterboro County, reports that during the past season bass and maskinonge have been fairly plentiful in his district; tourists and their guides report having as a general rule caught their lawful number.

The fishery regulations and close seasons are well observed. A few cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and were dealt with as mentioned in his monthly reports.

There are no fishways in his division, and the mill owners have taken every precaution to prevent the pollution of the waters by mill refuse.

He would suggest that the measurement for maskinonge be twenty-two instead of 30 inches, as at present.

Overseer Norris, Bolingbroke, County Lanark, reports that the past season was a quiet one, very little fishing being done. There was but one set of hoop nets fished during the year, and that only for one month. The run of pickerel was the smallest known for years; he thinks the cause of this was that the spawning season was on before the ice was out of the lake, and the pickerel deposited their spawn on the shoals and in the small swamp creeks and did not come into the rapids at all. The laws and regulations of the Department were well observed, no violations having been brought to his notice. The anglers think it would be a benefit to the angling for game fish in Christie Lake if a license for a hoop net was granted to destroy the ling and other coarse fish that are numerous in those waters; he thinks if the coarse fish are thinned out, the better quality of fish will increase in

numbers. He made application, and got Big Silver Lake stocked with pickerel this season, which pleased the people living round the lake.

Overseer O'Connor, Long Point, Lyndhurst Waters, reports that during the last season he noticed a marked increase in the quantity of game fish taken from the waters under his supervision. The tourist fishermen report that they have no difficulty in securing the limited number of bass, and that they are uniform in size. They report the pike of these waters to be a very game fish. Some anglers from Buffalo and Fort Erie told him they found so much sport in fishing the pike that they gave up bass fishing entirely and devoted all their time to the pike. The number of tourists who visit those waters are increasing from year to year, and those in the northern waters fished fairly in keeping with the law. Those in the southern limits were reported to have abused their privileges. The difficulty can only be overcome, he thinks, by the people of the localities assisting the overseers by reporting immediately any transgression.

He would recommend relative to the whitefish that some provision be made in the regulations for catching them for local use. These fish are very plentiful in the rapids in the fall, but can only be caught by nets or spears, and even then it is difficult to secure many. At no other season can they be caught at all as they go to the deep waters. Hence he thinks the people in that neighborhood should be allowed some chance of taking them in the fall. Certain parties have made repeated and determined attempts at illegal fishing for salmon on the Red Horse waters, but he has put forth strenuous efforts to keep this down, and succeeded in taking a number of gill nets that had been set in that locality. It is on this stretch of water that the best fish are caught, and salmon weighing 20 lbs. and 25 lbs. are frequently taken. Fishermen report a great catch of large fish last season. It is certainly to be regretted that some so-called sports should endeavor to spoil the fishing at that place by illegal fishing. Since last year's report he has taken nine gill nets that had been set mostly for salmon, but some were set for pike and bass. These nets would average about five rods each.

In regard to granting licenses for hoop net fishing he thought it not the proper thing, as he feared too many game fish would be taken. But he believes now, after seeing those nets taken up on different occasions, that it is a benefit in some places, especially where there are marshes and drowned lands.

There is one thing he has noticed, that the increase of tourists to those lakes has been very large, and if it continues there is great danger of their clearing our lakes of game fish in a few years.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, Lake Ontario, reports that he did not find any of the fishermen in his district violating the law as regards Lake Ontario. He had, however, to bring two young men up for setting gill nets in Big Creek, and he also confiscated two small drag nets from some parties who were dragging the creeks for suckers. The first two appeared before him and promised not to repeat the offence. They were fishing for suckers, and he did not impose a fine.

With regard to the extension of the close season for whitefish and trout, a few only of the fishermen in his district fish for them, and those that do had their nets hung up before the first of November, and did not take advantage of the extension granted.

The catch of whitefish for the year was 20,560 lbs., an increase over last year of 6,032 lbs. They were of a fair size, weighing from three to five pounds. Trout show an increase over last year's catch of 4,600 lbs. The catch of herring exceeds that of last year by 65,186 lbs. During

the month of November the herring fishing was better than it has been for a good many years, and the fish caught were large. The fishermen sold their fish in Hamilton and Toronto markets, for which they realized good prices. During last winter 121 spearing licenses were granted, but it is impossible to get returns for the quantities speared, although they have promises to fill the returns attached to their license. Some make the excuse that they lay them away and cannot find them, and some forget about them. He has received about thirty, and has averaged the catch at 140 lbs. each, which would amount to 16,940 lbs. The angling season has been fairly good. There are no angling permits issued in his district, as the angling is done only by summer residents and Hamilton people. The carp and dogfish are getting to be so numerous that they seem to drive other fish out of the inlets, and the angling is not much good after they make their appearance.

As regards Forms B, C, D, F and G, nothing has come under his notice except that some farmers and fruit growers pile their brush on the shore, and when the sea gets high it washes it into the lake, which injures the fishermen's nets, and when he notifies them they claim it is their own property.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, Manitoulin Island, reports that the season has been extraordinarily windy and rough. The catch in the east end of his division, i.e., the Bustard Islands Killarney and Squaw Island, was a little less than last year; in the west it was about the same as last year. The pound net catch in the east end was short, owing to the delay in the issuing of the licenses. The pound net catch west of Spanish River was greater than the previous year. Taking the season's catch as a whole, he thinks it was fully as good as last year. The prices obtained were good, averaging about 4½ cents per lb. About 80 per cent. of the catch was shipped to the United States; the remaining 20 per cent. was sold and used in Ontario. He thinks the granting of pound net licenses in the vicinity of Killarney was a good thing; it not only gave the Government a revenue, but did away with more than 50 per cent. of the illegal fishing that has usually been done in that vicinity. He thinks it would be a good thing if the Department would grant pound net licenses from Killarney east as far as Bad River, also from Cape Smith westward to Owen Channel. There has not been much illegal fishing in his division this past year, excepting between Killarney and Bad River, and Cape Smith and Owen Channel; in that locality he thinks there has been considerable of it done.

The angling for bass, pickerel and maskinonge was very good. There were not nearly as many tourists this summer as the previous summer; he says the reason for the falling off was the Presidential election in the United States, and the St. Louis Exhibition. The tourists that did come were well satisfied with their catch. The fishing grounds are close to the steamboat lines, therefore, there is good hotel accommodation for those who desire it. There were quite a number of large steam and sailing yachts visiting his district during the season, and great numbers of tourists also camped on the numerous islands. The catch of herring was about the same as last year. The laws and regulations were fairly well observed.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports commercial fishing to be falling off very rapidly in the Georgian Bay, almost wholly by reason of the abnormally high wages in almost all other occupations, which, together with a more continuous employment that they give, naturally draw from the ranks of the fishermen, whose calling employs them for the season of navigation only, and is precarious at best. On the other hand, line fishing

by tourists and sportsmen is just as decidedly on the increase, largely due to the remarkable increase in bass and maskinonge.

In his last annual report, he submitted that "catering to the tourist fraternity, especially in providing good fishing for them, is the largest factor to be taken into consideration in making and carrying out fishery regulations," and now another year's experience adds to the force of that contention. But with the changing conditions comes the necessity for changed methods and appliances for successful oversight, and it is now absolutely imperative that fishery officers be equipped with light and speedy craft. The territory to be covered is immense, yet, notwithstanding its immensity, the tourist is to be found in all holes and corners of it for at least two months in the year, and to a certain extent during the whole season of navigation. The tourist class as a whole are inclined to observe the laws, but there is always the sprinkling of the reckless and regardless who have to be kept in check.

A prospective cause of trouble lies in the fact that already a few choice localities are becoming congested with tourists during the season, and as the bulk of them fish in the immediate vicinity, depletion of game fish is a natural consequence. Then, a congestion of tourists in such localities, is followed by the influx of the tourist hanger on, the guide, the caterer, the ne'er-do-weel, some of whom make permanent quarters in the vicinity, greatly to the destruction of fish; and he respectfully submits that the Crown Lands and Fishery Departments work in unison in this matter, so that none but bona fide settlers be allowed to occupy public lands.

Fishermen, as a whole, have not made money, although individually have done well. He does not think that commercial fish are becoming scarcer, but they are changing their feeding grounds. This is borne out by the fact that grounds pronounced worthless a few years ago gave good results this year, while a good many favorite places had to be abandoned after the bulk of the season had passed.

German carp, contrary to expectation, show no perceptible increase, and he is of the opinion that the waters of the Georgian Bay will prove unsuitable for them.

His operations in the sailing cruiser "Maud" were carried on in the usual way during the season of navigation. The Maud is a good boat of her kind, but the changed conditions call for a totally different kind of craft, and he would recommend that she be equipped with power, or else sold and a power launch put in her place.

He reports that illegal practices are largely on the decrease, and while his district furnishes unusual facilities for the would-be law breaker, he is satisfied that continued vigilance with a proper equipment would eventually, if not totally, wipe it out, or at least practically eliminate it as a factor to be dealt with.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, reports that the catch for 1904 was over 25 per cent. of an increase over 1903, and nearly 50 per cent. over 1902, which plainly shows that the fish are increasing.

The fishery laws are very well complied with, and fishermen are well satisfied with the increase of their business.

There is not much change in the angling from that of last year.

The game fish seem to be on the increase.

There has been a large increase over 1903 in the catch of the different kinds of fish. About 90 per cent. were exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses, and his fishermen have mostly observed the close seasons.

There have been three charges of illegal fishing in his district during 1904, which have been reported.

There are no mills in his district, and no fishways.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, Lake Ontario, reports that there is a decrease in the catch of fish as compared with last year. The cause is owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the industry, as most of the fishermen lost a large portion of their nets during the months of January and February, the weather being the roughest and coldest ever experienced by the fishermen. Some of those who had fished two boats in former years were obliged to only fish one, as they had such heavy losses in nets, and it will take some time to ouild them up again.

The ciscoe which they have had in former years, and which he mentioned in his last year's report, are returning; fully fifty per cent. of all the fish which were caught this year were pure ciscoes.

He is of the opinion that if there was a close season adopted for two months in the winter, say during the months of January and February, the fishermen would be hundreds of dollars in pocket, for during those months there are a great number of nets lost, and it must pollute the fishing ground to have the old and decayed fish left in the water. There were thousands of yards of net last year swept away by storms, and no doubt those nets would be full of fish.

He is pleased to report that the trout fishing is improving every year, and some fine specimens were taken this last season, a number weighing twenty pounds. The fishermen use six and seven inch mesh net, finding it pays a great deal better than a smaller mesh.

All fish were disposed of in the home markets.

Angling has been very good, and some very fine specimens of black bass has been taken from the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks.

The laws and regulations are well observed.

Overseer Shewen, Apsley, Peterboro County, reports that he does not think there was any increase in the catch of fish in his district for the past year. About the same number of American and Canadian tourists visited the district as last year. All fish caught were used for home consumption. He visited all the camps that came into his district, and posted up the fishery regulations at all places where they would be of most use. On his last round he found the linen ones that were furnished him by the Department had withstood the weather very satisfactorily.

He finds that there is a tendency for some of the tourists (not all) to exceed the limit in a day's catch, especially in Long Lake district, Township of Burleigh, where they imagine there should be no law. He interviewed a number of the guides, and urged them to assist in seeing that the law was strictly observed in this regard, and he showed them the folly of allowing wholesale catches, that it was against their own interests, for, if allowed, the lakes would be fished out and their occupation gone, no fish, no tourists to guide. He is convinced that his advice bore good fruits in this respect. No fish were wasted, as the settlers who supplied milk, eggs, etc., to the different camps, were always given any fish that were not wanted, to take home with them.

There was no damage done to fish by reason of mill refuse being dumped into the streams.

There are no fishways in his district. He would recommend that certain lakes in his district be stocked with fish, notably Wolf and Crab

lakes in the Township of Anstruther. If the Department could see fit to put aside a small grant for this purpose, it would be a great boon to the settlers, and also extend the tourist traffic, which is a source of great benefit to the settler financially.

He has patrolled his district at different intervals during the year, and found no actual cases of illegal fishing, the close seasons and other regulations being observed.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the season just past on Rice Lake has been like the previous year, somewhat disappointing to lovers of good sport, not he thinks owing to the scarcity of fish, for during the spawning season fish seemed very plentiful, the marshes being literally alive with them. No open violation of the law came under his notice during the close season. He was pleased to note that the water this year was maintained at a higher level than formerly, thus enabling the spawn to hatch before the water fell low enough to cause it to be lost.

There was a larger number of summer visitors this year than the previous year, and though through climatic conditions, either wind or rain, the catch of maskinonge was not what might have been desired, still there were some good fish caught, several to his knowledge ranging between 25 and 30 lbs. The bass fishing was not as good as last year either, through some unaccountable cause. Still the various visitors went away well pleased with the time they had had, expressing their intention of coming again next year.

He would strongly recommend that a change be made in regard to the granting of permits to foreigners; as it is at present they are not required to take one until leaving with their fish. The result has been that a good number have left without taking one, and from what he could hear they got away with their fish without being asked a question about them. He would ask that they be made pay the fee before putting a line in the water, which would save a lot of trouble.

Overseer Smith, Kemptville, on the Rideau, reports that there has been a decrease in catch of fish for the season on account of low water. The Government are repairing the dams and have let the water out, hence the fishermen were unable to use their nets properly.

The catch is all used for home consumption.

There are no abuses that he is aware of.

The close seasons have been fairly well observed.

There was some illegal fishing, for which he fined one party ten dollars and confiscated his fishing implements and fish. He was unable to obtain the names of some other violators of the law, but confiscated their fish and fishing gear in the shape of nets, jacks and spears.

There are no fishways on the Rideau.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, reports that the supply of fish in the waters under his supervision during the past season, owing to the absence of netting, and the care and attention devoted to their protection, has in his opinion greatly improved. There were two cases of violation of the Fisheries Act before him, and a fine of \$10 in each case was imposed. One offence was fishing nets in Lake Joseph, and the other for offering fish for sale contrary to law. He also confiscated a quantity of net.

The efforts to restock the waters with bass and game fish are becoming manifest, and he thinks that during the next season the effects of the work which has been done will be even more apparent.

The close seasons were well observed, and illegal fishing has practically ceased.

Great care has been taken in disposing of all refuse to prevent the pollution of the waters.

Overseer Steed, Sarnia, River St. Clair and Lake Huron, reports that the past season was one of the most severe and disastrous to all engaged in this calling in this part of the Province for years. There is a slight decrease in the catch when compared with last season in the number of pounds taken, but, as this was principally in coarse fish, the others more than made this up, considering that the price paid for all kinds was almost \$4,000 more than the former seasons. Two causes for this decrease might be mentioned, viz., the lateness of the spring owing to the severe winter, and the ice being piled higher than ever on the lake shore with windrow after windrow outside, thus making their start almost a month later. The month of November was a record breaker for northwest gales of wind, when the fishermen had hardly a day to get out nets or stakes before the ice windrows were formed again on the beach. The result was that at least 30 per cent. of the twine, and the most of the stakes, were lost.

In regard to the run of fish, he states that on the lake shore the herring came in such large numbers that the fishermen had to dump them back into the lake, as they could not handle them, and they were small in size.

The close seasons were well observed, owing partly to the restrictions having been less rigid than usual. Cases of illegal fishing were as follows: In March one party had fish in his possession at a time prohibited by the Fishery Act, and a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed; during the month of May Americans came over and fish, from boats on the bay, when he made a raid on them, getting two boats containing two men and a boy, fining the men \$10 and costs each, and dismissing the boy, who was with his grandfather; and in June a party fishing without a license was fined \$10 and costs.

He says the mill owners have not yet learned the art of rafting saw logs, as the fishermen complain sadly of the damage done by logs to their pound nets, and wonder why they do not get the protection asked for.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, River Thames, reports that there has been a small increase in the number of fish taken in his district this last year, owing to the rapid increase in the number of carp in Lake St. Clair; they are the largest source of revenue the fishermen have in that district. Nearly all the fish taken are exported to the United States, only a few being used for home consumption.

The close season was very well observed, no case of illegal fishing having come to his notice.

There is one sawmill on the river. No sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the water.

There are no fishways in this district, and none are necessary.

Overseer Wm. Stewart, Pelee Island, Lake Erie, reports that the statistical return which accompanies his report shows a large increase in the quantity of fish caught as compared with the year 1903. This increase, however, may not, he says, arise from the fish being more plentiful, but from a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing, 23 pound nets being in operation during the fishing seasons, while in 1903 there were 11 pound nets during the spring season, and 20 during the fall season, which commences about the first of September. So that there is an apparent decrease in the quantity of whitefish taken as compared with 1903 and 1902, had the same number of nets been used, but again this may not indicate a decrease of this kind of fish in these waters any more than an incorrectness in return. He has been informed that this kind of fish was very plentiful in the markets. On

the whole the yield of fish is creditable, and an evidence that the waters are not being depleted. Carp were not nearly as plentiful as in former years. The run of herring was very good while it lasted, and the quality good. These fish seem to increase in size each year. He weighed specimens several times, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ each was common, while a fisherman informed him that he had taken one that weighed 5 lbs. Practically all the fish caught were exported, and while the fishermen are willing to accommodate any person who may wish them for home consumption, the demand is small. Prices have ranged about the same as formerly, herring being, however, half a cent per lb. lower. Angling was very good, and some very fine fish were caught. The close seasons were fairly well observed, as were all other regulations; and, while the fishermen do not seem satisfied, the season appears to have been a favorable one. The catch from pound nets amounted to \$6,285.89, employing, say, 13 men would average \$483 per man for, say, eight months.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, the Ottawa, reports that there is probably no finer place on the Ottawa than the famous Pacquets Rapids for scenery and lovely fishing spots. The waters have plenty of bass, pike, pickerel, whitefish, and all kinds of coarse fish, and can be easily fished by boat or from the shores, which are well adapted for fishermen. All those who have visited this part of the Ottawa during the past season are delighted with their fishing, and have stated their desire to return again. The catch probably is about the same as last season's, say 30,000 lbs. of all kinds for local use. There are no fishways in his division, but there should be fishways on all the waters, such as Pembroke, Indian River, the Chalk, Pet-tawa, etc. There are two good hotels there, and fishermen can easily get to good fishing grounds in half an hour and procure boats, etc., on the spot.

District Overseer Thuwaite, Oshawa, reports that the fishing in the different lakes in his district was not so good as in 1903, except in Rice Lake, where from all reports angling has been above the average, and would be much improved if mud cats and other coarse fish were taken out of the water, as there are immense quantities of these coarse fish in the lake. He would strongly recommend that a few hoop net licenses be granted in said lake for a few years. And he also recommends that a modern fishway be put in the dam in Indian River, so that lunge and bass can pass into Stoney Lake.

He regrets to report that nearly all the game fish in Scugog Lake perished last winter on account of the severe weather and the very low water. The principal cause of this is that the dam (68 years old) and locks are in such a bad state of repair that a large quantity of water is wasted. He understands the Dominion Government is taking control of the Trent waters. This, no doubt, will include the Lindsay locks and dam, and he trusts that the Department will be able to induce the Dominion Government to put in new locks and dam, and replace the ancient fishway by a modern one. If this is done, he says, that in a few years Lake Scugog, for a small lake, will be one of the best fishing waters in Ontario. He again urges the Department to make the possession of spears illegal wherever found, as their use is the cause of destroying millions of lunge spawn; in fact, he would make it illegal to manufacture spears in the district. He would also recommend that a fee of \$5 per rod be charged non-residents of Canada. This would produce a considerable revenue to the Department, which would enable it to give better remuneration to the local overseers, who perform their duties on the whole in a very creditable manner.

In regard to a \$5 fee on American tourists, it would only be carrying out a fair trade principle, as they impose a fee on Canadian anglers who

fish in their waters. The only objection against a fee is made by a few hotel men and proprietors of pleasure resorts, who are afraid it might deter parties from patronizing them. This, he thinks, is a poor argument, as Americans will come here anyway, because they find better fishing and cheaper living than they can get in their own country.

All parties are highly delighted that the Fishery Department are restocking the lakes with black bass, as all the lakes in his district are for the benefit of anglers, and not for commercial purposes. As no licenses are issued in his division, the revenue is small, derived principally from fines, whereas a license fee be imposed it would bring considerable into the Department.

He states that all parties interested in fishing, as well as all the overseers, condemn the new regulations, that no lunge shall be caught under 30 inches in length. The general opinion is that 25 inches should be the extreme for lunge.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, Kawartha Lakes, reports that the fishing during the past season was very good. From June 16th until the end of August there were thirty guides employed, and all of them had very good catches. After consulting some of the expert guides, and averaging the number of each guide's catch, he estimates that there were taken out of the Kawartha Lakes this season 21,600 lbs. of maskinonge, and 18,000 lbs. of bass. A great many Americans visited the lakes, and quite a number of them took home the quantity allowed. During the season he issued 53 permits. There was great objection raised by the tourists to the length limit of the maskinonge. It is a difficult matter for a person in a boat to tell whether he has a 24 in. or a 30 in. fish hooked. He strongly recommends that a reduction of the length to 24 inches be made, for during the past season many small lunge were caught, and when unhooked they were thrown back in the water to die from their injuries; others took them ashore and used them for the table. There were no fish offered for sale. No doubt some of the Indians exchanged them for provisions, but the fishery laws as a whole were well observed. But great vigilance on the part of the overseer, whoever he may be, is constantly required. He looks for a great many more tourists to those waters next summer, as the accommodation will be much better on account of the new hotel which has just been completed. He thinks that if a permit fee of five dollars was charged, instead of one, as at present, it would be paid just the same, as many of the American tourists think it is insignificant, and say they would come to those beautiful lakes if the fee was raised; and now that they have better railway communication, there will be greater inducement for tourists to frequent those waters. He had some trouble at the beginning of the season to convince tourists that they could not ship fish without a permit. One man escaped him, and took his box of fish to Toronto and transhipped them from there to the American side. He went to the Trent Navigation Co. and forbade them to receive any more boxes of fish without a permit, and had no more trouble in that respect. He could mention many more tricks to evade the fishery regulations.

He again draws attention to the need of a proper fish slide in the Government dam. The bass and maskinonge last spring were seen in hundreds below the dam, but owing to the imperfection of the fishway they could not make the ascent, and it was a great temptation to some to do a little spearing illegally.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, Lakes Huron and Superior, reports a decrease in the catch of whitefish of about 100,000 lbs., which is attributed to the fact that the fishermen took out their nets in Lake Superior

in September, and did no fishing after the first of October. All other kinds of fish will about compare with the catch of last season.

With the exception of three or four tons used for home consumption, all fish are exported to the United States.

No abuses of the regulations came to his knowledge, with the exception of two small mesh nets, one in Island Lake and one in Root River, which were taken out and destroyed, but the owners of which could not be located.

The several close seasons were most strictly observed. He is not aware of any injury having been done by mill owners allowing sawdust or other refuse being dumped into the waters. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, Lake Ontario, reports that the herring trout and whitefish fishing has been about on the average, but in the line of angling it has been very bad. In the catch of bass and perch there was quite a falling off, due to the heavy rains and muddy water. The carp are becoming very numerous, and he thinks that some means should be provided whereby they could be destroyed, or in time the game fish will be driven out of the rivers, and the fishing from which so much sport is derived will soon be a thing of the past.

Overseer Waddell, Leith, Georgian Bay, reports that there has been excellent fishing in his district during the past year, and the fishermen have done well. He was notified of one case of illegal fishing, but the party suspected got away before he could get to him. He lifted two nets at Cape Commodore in close season with some fish in them, and had one net and the fish stolen the same night. About half the catch of fish in his division is exported, and the remainder is sold for home consumption. There have been no complaints about the saw-mills dumping their refuse in the water; most of the mills burn all the sawdust. Bass and speckled trout are nearly all fished out of the streams in his district, but there is good trolling for salmon trout during June and July. The close seasons have been fairly well observed.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, Lake Ontario, reports that the season on the whole was not as good as last year, on account of the spring and summer being so unusually cold and backward, and also on account of the prevailing high winds.

The laws and regulations were very well observed by the fishermen.

There was not more than half enough fish caught to supply the local market, except at Pickering Harbor, from which place quite a few were sent to Toronto. Both the herring and whitefish were larger than in previous years, and the price obtained correspondingly better.

Hook and line fishing was very good all summer, pike being much more plentiful than for a number of years.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, reports that the angling during the past season has on the whole been satisfactory, but there is a marked decrease in the fish in the waters which have been constantly fished for a number of years. The continued efforts of the Department to restock the depleted waters, and also to introduce adult bass into waters in which these fish have not hitherto been found, meet with the greatest success and with the approbation of both summer visitors and settlers in the northern districts; and it is astonishing how in many cases these fish have spread to other waters connected with those into which the fish have been introduced. The immense numbers of herring in many of our northern lakes would, he thinks, warrant the Department in allowing *bona fide* settlers to use small nets, say fifty yards long, for the capture of these fish during the month of November when they are running; there would be little chance of other fish being caught where the herring would be found, except, per-

baps, a few whitefish, or possibly an odd salmon trout. A few herring would be a boon to the settler if put by for winter use.

The laws have been well observed. He had some little trouble with mill men allowing rubbish to escape into some waters, also one or two netting cases, but beyond these there have not been any infractions brought under his notice.

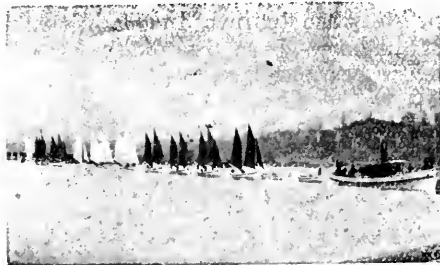
Overseer C. W. Wonnacott, Copenhagen, Lake Erie, reports that the catch for 1904 was much larger than the previous year, owing, no doubt, to the increased gill net licenses issued, as both sail boat and tugs fishing gill nets had an exceptionally good catch, and some very large herring were taken. He would recommend that licenses for gill nets with less than a four inch mesh be not granted, for he finds that the larger mesh nets bring the fishermen a great amount of revenue, owing to the superior quality of fish taken, and allow the smaller fish to escape, thereby keeping up the supply for a greater length of time. He fears that with the greater number of licenses granted, the most valuable asset the fishermen of his district have will be depleted unless something is done to perpetuate the fish. The pound net fishermen in East Elgin did not have very good success the past year, owing, no doubt, to the fact of their having gill net licenses, which they paid more attention to in the fall, as it was an exceptionally nice fall for gill net fishing, and he is pleased to report very much smaller losses to the fishermen on account of storms than heretofore.

There has been very little violation of the fishery laws the past year, and a remonstrance from him generally prevented a repetition of any violation. He has caused the linen notices to be posted up conspicuously at each port, and he thinks it has had the effect of educating the otherwise ignorant people of the great benefits of the fishery laws.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that during the year 1904 there has been a considerable falling off in the catch of the different kinds of fish taken in his district for commerical purposes. This may, in a measure, be accounted for by the fact that wages were good, and all kinds of employment easily obtained, so that when the season opened poor the fishermen resorted to other occupations. Strong easterly currents setting over the old feeding beds have done much damage to gill nets, and are causing the fishermen to look for other places to set them. The fishermen also complain that the refuse from the city is injuring the fishing beds. The size of the herring caught was much larger than usual, and on account of the large local demand good prices were obtained.

The angling remains about the same, with some improvement as regards black bass.

The close season was well observed, and no dealers were found having trout, bass or maskinonge in their possession. Four nets were seized which had been placed in prohibited waters, and in two cases fines were imposed for wrongfully setting nets.



Leaving for the fishing grounds.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. BASTEDO, ESQ.,

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the work done by the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Gilphie" during the season of 1904.

On the 12th of April we began to prepare the vessel for service, but owing to the delay of having to put her in the dry dock, she was not ready for sea before the 5th May, and we were not able to leave Owen Sound before the 9th, owing to the rough weather. We reached Meaford at noon, and found the fishermen awaiting favorable weather to proceed to the fishing grounds. We arrived at Collingwood at 5 p.m., and saw Overseer Howard. On the following morning at seven we proceeded to the Christian Islands, a distance of twenty-five miles. It took us all day to reach our destination, owing to the heavy ice encountered. The next day we started out at 7 a.m., calling at Cedar Point and Giants Tomb Islands, and arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m. There was no fishing. On Thursday the 12th, while searching in the vicinity of Copper Head Island, we found one trap net and destroyed it. On Friday and Saturday we patrolled between Campbell's Rock and Parry Sound without finding any illegal nets. We captured one seine and 100 lbs. of fish on Monday while searching off Shawanaga Bay; the men escaped with their boat. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling Shawanaga Bay, Shebashekong, Campbell's Rock, Gohome, Maxwell and Minnicognashene Islands, arriving at Penetang at 5 p.m. Saturday evening, but found nothing irregular. Monday and Tuesday were spent in washing out and testing our boiler, which we found all right. On Wednesday and Thursday we made diligent search for nets at Muskoka and Tomahawk Point, Honey Harbor and McRae's Lake, without finding any; but on Friday we succeeded in capturing two trap nets between Quarry and Moore's Point. On Saturday we took on coal and proceeded to Penetang, where we remained until Tuesday morning. Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in patrolling between Penetang and Shebeshekong without finding any nets, but on Thursday while searching the Freddy Channel we captured one very large trap net, which we burnt. Again on Friday we captured a trap net near the mouth of Byng Inlet, which was also burnt. We searched again on Saturday, but without success. We lay up at the French River on Sunday.

On Monday, the 6th June, we visited the Bustard Islands, and found five trap nets, which we burnt. We arrived at Killarney on Tuesday evening, and learned that Overseer Oliver had left there during the day. On the following morning we left Killarney, and caught a party fishing illegally and fined him \$10. The following day being Dominion Day, no business was transacted. On Saturday, the 2nd, we washed out the boiler and fixed up generally. On Monday we went to Midland and took on thirteen tons of hard coal, returning to Penetang in the evening. On Tuesday we visited Jones Island, and succeeded in finding two trap nets, and on Wednesday captured two more at Shawanaga Bay. The remainder of the week was spent in visiting the Bustard Islands, Key River, Bad River, Killarney and Little Current. No illegal fishing was discovered. We left Little Current on Monday morning with Overseer Oliver on board, and spent the week in going over his division, returning to Little Current on Saturday afternoon. Monday, 18th July, we visited Point au Baril and Mink Islands, and on Tuesday Palestine Island, where we captured four trap nets. Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to patrolling among the islands and pasting up notices, and on Friday we succeeded in capturing two trap

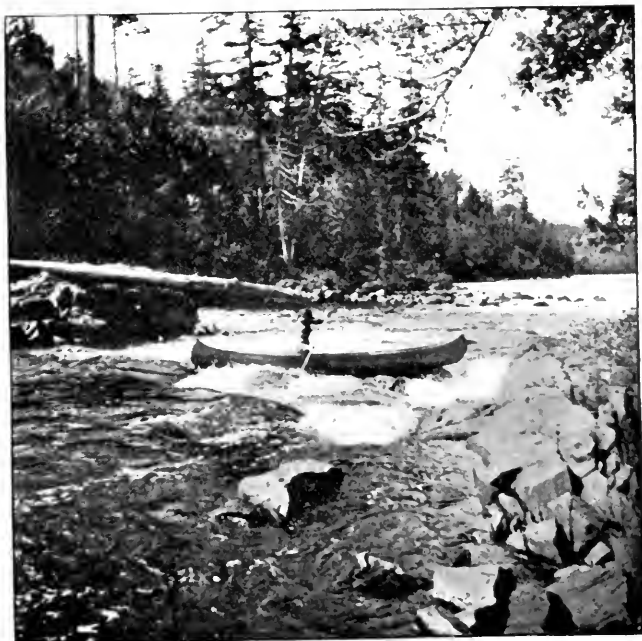
nets in the vicinity of Giants Tomb. The following week was spent in patrolling among the islands and in the vicinity of Nottawasaga, Vanlack, Collingwood, Meaford and Owen Sound. At the latter place we took on coal, and had our big boat repaired.

We left Owen Sound on Monday morning, patrolling as far as Meaford, and on Tuesday and Wednesday visited the Christian and Hope Islands, Giants Tomb, Maxwell, Go-home, Copper Head, Sans Souci and Campbell's Rock. At the latter place we captured two large trap nets, which we burnt. The search was continued without success until Monday, the 8th August, when we found five trap nets at Bad River. The remainder of the week was devoted to patrolling along the north shore, running down to Wiarton on Saturday. The following week we were occupied in searching along the south shore, and up as far as Minnecognashene, and found five trap nets near Giants Tomb, three on Thursday and the other two on Friday. On Saturday we towed a disabled boat to Penetang. We ran to Midland on Monday, and took on seven tons of hard coal, and on Tuesday made some buoys to replace those dragged away by rafts, off Alexander Island. On Thursday we captured another trap net near Waubuno Island, which we burnt in the presence of a number of tourists. On the following Monday we found three trap nets in the Freddy Channel, and three more at the limestone islands on Tuesday. The remainder of the week was spent patrolling among the islands. We arrived at Penetang on Saturday evening.

Monday, 5th September, being Labor Day, we remained in Penetang, and Tuesday was occupied by fixing and cleaning up the boat. The following day we went to Midland and took on six tons of coal, and the balance of the week was spent searching for nets among the islands. The following two weeks were spent among the islands on the north shore searching for illegal nets. We found one near the McCoy Islands on 13th September. We experienced some rough weather, and on the 21st September we had a fall of snow.

On Monday, the 26th September, we succeeded in capturing two trap nets at the Bustards. We then proceeded to search at Key River, and between there and Killarney. The fishing was light, and several of the stations were closing up. Thursday, Friday and Saturday were too rough to do any work, so we went to Little Current and remained there until Monday, 3rd October. We left at 8 a.m. through the Badgley Channel and Rattlesnake Harbor. On Tuesday we reached Tobermory, and Wednesday Lion's Head. The fishermen were complaining about the bad weather, and consequent scarcity of fish. The rest of the week was occupied visiting Cape Croker, Barrow and Sidney Bays, Whitecloud Island and Cape Commodore. We arrived at Owen Sound on Saturday afternoon, where we remained, owing to a heavy gale, until Thursday morning, when we left for Victoria Harbor. We succeeded in capturing three trap nets at the latter place.

The following two weeks were spent patrolling the North Channel among the islands. The weather was bad, and snowing for several days. We managed, however, to capture one trap net and one seine in the Voyager Channel on the 28th October. On Saturday we visited Bad River and also French River, and chased several boats. Monday, 31st October, was too rough to leave port, so we gave the hull of our boat a good scrubbing. On Tuesday both boats went out to look for nets, one to Grondine Point, and the other to Bad River. They reported that the Indians had all left, and that the herring were very plentiful at Bad River. The remainder of the week was spent principally in painting and fixing up the boat, as it was too rough to put to sea.



Wenebegon River—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Wenebegon River—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Minnesinaque Lake—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



On the Mississaga—Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Aubrey Falls-- Mississaga Canoe Trip.



Trout Fishing on the Opeongo River.



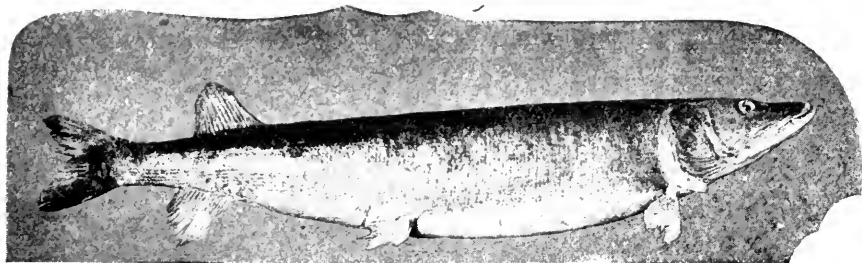
On Monday, the 7th November, we succeeded in capturing a trap net and a seine near Toad Island. On Tuesday we searched the inside channel down to Bad River, and saw several Indians fishing, but they were not getting many fish. The weather was getting very cold, and we were obliged to take our boats out of the water to save them from being injured by the ice. We came out to the Bustard Islands on Thursday, and found that most of the fishermen were getting ready to go home, and by Tuesday, the 15th November, there was not a fisherman remaining. It is claimed that the fall fishing is the poorest in twenty years.

We left the Bustards on Wednesday, the 16th, calling at Point au Baril through Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshkomig, Campbell's Rock and Sans Souci, and found every place deserted. We continued to patrol through the islands, and on the 21st November we seized and destroyed two hoop nets at Honey Harbor. On the 23rd we captured three more in McRae's Lake, and at Green Islands on the following day we seized a trap net and one hoop net. We then proceeded to Midland, where we had to remain until Saturday, 26th November, on account of the storm. We then went to Penetang, and on Monday to Wiarton. It was snowing and freezing hard. We found that no fishing had been done in this locality for some time. We saw Overseer Miller on the 30th November, who reported that the fishing on his side of the bay had been good. As the winter had fairly set in, and it was no longer safe to put to sea, we went to Owen Sound and proceeded to lay the boat up for the winter. This work was completed by Friday, the 9th December, and the crew dismissed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McALAY,
Captain.



Taken near Killarney—Georgian Bay.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Angus Macaulay...	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd.....	Morton.....	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, in the Co. of Leeds; the Counties of Lanark, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of C.P.R.
Peter Lamarsh....	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderdon, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Geo. M. Beechor..	Brockville.....	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C.P.R.
J. K. McCargar...	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward, and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt.....	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite.....	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan.....	Wallaceburg.....	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Jas. Avery.....	Dorset.....	Districts of Muskoka and Haliburton.
	New Liskeard	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Fred Baechler	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Henry Barr.....	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
Geo. L. Bailey....	Callandar.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
J. D. Barstow.....	Harrowsmith	Township of Portland.
A. W. Bate	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Geo. Bilton.	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
J. M. Black	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops. Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown	Baysville	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
Elisha Brown	St. Marys	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
D. Cattnach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the Islands comprising the same.
Ed. Charpontier	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark	Pictou	Co. of P. Edward exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Twps. of Chinguaconsy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Geo. Clyde	Cataraqui	Twps. of Pittsburg and Kingston, Co. of Frontenac.
A. Corsant	Masonville	Co. Middlesex, East of boundary line between the Twps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Twps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto, lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Twps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde	Nepigon	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. of Peterboro'.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District
W. J. Donaldson..	Donaldson Mills..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
W. Drummond....	Keene.....	County of Peterboro'.
H. Duchesne.....	Treadwell.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga.....	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
A. J. Flood.....	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Henry Forbes.....	Jeannettes Creek..	County of Kent.
John Free.....	Byng Inlet.....	Magametawan River and waters of Georgian Bay in the vicinity of Byng Inlet.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove...	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
S. Freeman.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner.....	McDonald's Cors..	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry.....	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Chas. M. Gibson..	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.
J. R. Gibson.....	Mallorytown.....	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson	Strathroy.....	Co. of Middlesex.
C. S. Gillespie	Campbellford	Trent River and tributaries.
W. H. Godwin....	Kingston	Waters fronting Co. Frontenac and east as far as Gananoque.
O. V. Goulette	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham.....	Fenelon Falls.....	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Summerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth. Co. Haliburton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft	Port Dalhousie....	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sarnidale, Co. of Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Geo. Hughson	Ariel	Township of Laurier.
S. A. Huntington..	North Bay.....	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in district of Nipissing
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound.....	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
E. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson ...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. West of the Grand River.
Joseph Kinder....	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Tp. Brudenell, Co. Renfrew.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour..	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird.....	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
H. M. Lagault	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merriek, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
E. T. Loveday....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
E. Lynch	Hastings	Village of Hastings, Co. Northumberland.
A. B. Messecar....	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
R. Menzies	Burke's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller	Wiarton	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. of Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
Jas. Myers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Neil McDougall	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
J. J. McGowan	Burridge	Township of Bedford.
S. R. McKewen	Tehkummah	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames, lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
John Nash	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nichols	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
R. Oliver	Little Current	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassic ...	Fort William	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
John Perry	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
John Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
Colin Robertson ..	Hillsburg.....	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
John Roddick	Lyndhurst.....	Province of Ontario.
Alex. Rose	Gooderham	Provincial County of Haliburton, exclusive of Township of Lutterworth.
William Sargant ..	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
John L. Sears	Battersea	Tp. of Storrington.
Alex. Shaver	Odell	Tp. of Westminster, Co. Middlesex.
W. H. Shaver	Prescott	River St. Lawrence and tributaries, Co. Grenville.
P. W. C. Shewen..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
J. G. Sing	Meaford	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston.....	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
P. T. Smith	Kemptville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville, Carleton and Lanark.
J. W. Stewart	Desmond	Sheffield and Kaladar Tps.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
N. Stewart.....	Chesley	That portion of Co. Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart	Peleé Island	For Peleé Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen.....	Warton	Co. of Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens.....	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Jas. Steed	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele.....	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor.....	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des. Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry.....	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Vernulam, Co. of Victoria, and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie...	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and the Manitoulin Islands.
Adam Waddell....	Leith.....	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker.....	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welch.....	Carleton Place.....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton; and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham, Co. Lanark.
P. J. Wensley.....	Wensley.....	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbingen, in the County of Addington.
W. F. West.....	Midland.....	Water of Georgian Bay, leased to the Tadénac Club.
Jas. Whalen.....	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Wilmott....	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Fred Williams....	Rockport.	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby.....	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. Wonnacott..	Copenhagen.....	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood.....	Toronto	Tp. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
John Woodruff....	Sydenham.....	Township of Loughboro.
Frank Worden....	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
James Yates.....	Goderich.....	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yelland...	Peterboro.....	River Otonabee and tributaries, lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro; also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

IMPLEMENTS OF CAPTURE, LICENSED IN THE PROVINCE, 1904.

	Pound Nets	Seines	Hoop Nets	Dip Nets.
Lake of the Woods.....	12		20	
Thunder Bay.....	16			
Lower Lake Superior.....	15			
North Channel of Lake.....				
Huron and vicinity.....	83			
Bruce County.....	1	1		
Huron ".....	20			
Lambton ".....	53	3		
River St. Clair.....		18		
Lake ".....	10	17	105	
Thames River.....		19		32
Detroit and Canard Rivers.....		21	1	
Pelee Island.....	23	1	2	
Essex County.....	56	9	4	
Kent ".....	96	3		
Elgin ".....	68			
Norfolk ".....	4	23		
Haldimand and Grand Rivers.....	37	5		52
Welland County.....	4			19
York ".....		2		
Durham ".....			10	
Trent River.....			54	
Prince Edward County.....		1	22	
Bay of Quinte.....			33	
Lennox and Napanee.....			56	
Frontenac County.....			78	
Leeds and Lanark.....			75	
Prescott, Carleton and Russell.....			13	4
Lake Nipissing.....	16			
Totals.....	514	123	473	107

STATEMENT OF REVENUE received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1904.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Nipigon.....	McKirdy, William	1,075 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Dis- trict.....	Nash, John	989 00	
	Perry, John	40 00	
Lake Superior	Guerord, Alex	20 00	
	McComber, Alex.....	1,605 00	
	VanNorman, R. M.....	1,949 00	
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard	4,767 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick	335 00	
	Johnson, J. A.....	266 25	
	Labatt, Felix	30 00	
	Pratt, Wiliam.....	114 00	
	Stephens, James	130 00	
	Waddell, Adam.....	533 00	
	Free, John	15 00	
	Miller, B. B.....	135 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	McAulay, M. A.....	357 00	
	Stewart, Neil	76 00	
	Yates, James.....	572 00	
	Steed, James	3,666 00	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River, and Detroit River	Allan, Orlando.....	320 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.....	1,080 60	
	Stephens, John E.	291 50	
	McKitchie, James.....	100 50	
	Crotty, John.....	3 00	
	Corsant, Arthur.....	5 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Lamarsh, Peter	2,576 65	
	Laird, J. K.....	4,915 00	
	Stewart, William.....	1,890 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W.	4,075 00	
	McCall, George D.....	1,827 00	
	Farrell, John	638 00	
	Couper, A.....	1,007 00	
	Ellis, Joseph	416 00	
	Peirsall, T. H.....	3 00	
	Johnson, Henry	10 00	
Lake Ontario	Hadgraft, Robert	425 00	
	Ogg, Charles.....	291 00	
	Sargent, William.....	105 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	47 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	133 00	
	Willis, J. M.....	35 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	136 50	
	Clark, Marshall	169 00	
	Cattanach, Donald	310 00	
	Sheppard, H. M.....	20 00	
	Godwin, W. H.....	236 00	
Bay of Quinte	McCargar, J. K.....	230 00	
	Roblin, W. D.....	139 00	
	Rennie, John.....	104 00	
	Carried forward	38,213 00	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Counties:—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ c. 38,213 00	\$ c.
	Clyde, George	160 00	
	Craig, William.....	16 00	
	Flynn, Robert	40 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	5 00	
	Bilton, George	120 00	
	Norris, T. B.....	5 00	
	Flood, A. J.....	96 00	
	O'Connor, C. J.....	80 00	
	Mair, David	30 00	
	Duchesene, Hertel.....	35 50	
	Loveday, E. T.....	7 00	
	Barr, Henry	34 00	
	Taylor, Charles	11 00	
	Goulette, O. V.....	15 00	
	Welsh, W. J.....	15 00	
	Smith, P. T.....	70 00	
	Sears, J. L.....	32 00	
	Woodruff, John.....	24 00	
	Barstow, J. D.....	5 00	
	McGowan, J. J.....	75 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas	14 00	
	Brown, John	5 00	
	Gillespie, C. S.....	272 00	
	Myers, James	10 00	
	Johnstone, Francis.....	3 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	25 00	
	Trotter, Alex	53 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	60 00	
	Nicholls, Thomas	18 00	
	Lynch, E. J.....	3 00	
	Stewart, J. W.....	18 00	
	Skeen, Alex	17 00	
	VanLoven, H. M.....	1 00	
	Yelland, J. H.....	1 00	
River St. Lawrence.....	Blondin, Isaac	6 75	
	Driscoll, John	20 00	
Lake Simcoe.....	McNabb, Duncan	17 50	
	McNiven, D.....	10 00	
Muskoka	Smith, William	15 00	
Nipissing	Armstrong, John.....	23 00	
	Legault, H. M.....	8,700 00	
Unclassified.....		4 50	
Lease of Lakes		1 00	48,385 25
Refunds on account of Revenue:			
W. H. Oldfield, 1903	Simcoe County, Refund	2 11	
Hector Rozel, 1903	Lake Huron, North Chan- nel Refund	250 00	
James Noble, 1903	Lake Huron, North Chan- nel Refund	250 00	
			502 11
			47,883 14

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,
fish caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods	4	100	8,000	12	19	3,675	40	22,000	3,025
2	Eagle Lake					7	1,500	16	14,000	1,925
3	Shoal Lake					3	600	7	6,000	850
4	Whitefish Lake					1	125	2	2,000	250
5	Pickeral Lake					1	150	2	2,000	500
6	Gull Lake					1	100	2	1,000	125
7	Big Sandy Lake					1	150	2	2,000	250
8	Lost Lake					1	50	1		
9	Vermillion Lake					1	100	2	2,000	250
10	Wabigoon Lake					2	150	3	2,035	200
11	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake					1	125	3	1,000	50
	Totals	4	100	8,000	12	38	6,725	80	51,035	7,225

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Number.	District.							
		Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods			165,110	25,620		125,060	66,900
2	Eagle Lake			73,070	1,120		102,170	33,850
3	Shoal Lake			66,730			24,850	21,900
4	Whitefish Lake			9,600	4,300		6,840	800
5	Pickeral Lake						26,270	1,200
6	Gull Lake			900	100			
7	Big Sandy Lake			3,500	9,000		2,650	700
8	Lost Lake			260	20		300	1,100
9	Vermillion Lake			2,200				1,100
10	Wabigoon Lake			750			3,700	6,400
11	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake			4,800	9,600			
	Totals			326,920	49,760		291,840	132,850
	Values			\$32,692	\$4,976		\$29,184	\$5,314

FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials also the kinds and quantities of the year 1904.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.		Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
		12	3,500	20	2,100			3	2,500	1	500	1
								2	300			2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
								1	75	1	40	11
		12	3,500	20	2,100			6	2,875	2	540	

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing material, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Front salted.	Whitfish salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ c.	
	41,950			1,050	125,750	8,000	2,170	130			49,597	1
											18,990	2
											10,034	3
											2,106	4
											2,675	5
						500					115	6
											1,515	7
						500					101	8
						9 2-0					540	9
				2 65							860	10
						1,000					1,470	11
	41,950			3,700	125,770	19,200	2170	130			88,003	
	3,256			222	10,060	576	1519	104			88,003	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Thunder Bay.....	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760
2	Point Mamainse.....	2	15	2,800	14				48,000	3,100
3	Gros Cap.....					5	450	8	14,400	1,065
4	Otter Head.....					2	140	4	8,000	510
5	Michipicoten Island.....	1	10	3,000	5	3	400	5	29,000	1,900
6	Dog River.....					1	100	2	6,000	500
7	Gargantua Harbour.....	1	6	8,000	11	1	50	2	24,100	1,650
8	Goulais Bay.....					8	750	17	16,000	990
9	Parisian Island.....					2	250	5	2,000	75
10	Lizard Islands.....	1	5	2,500	5					
11	Carribou Island.....					1	200	2	5,000	250
12	Batchawana Bay.....	1	15	8,000	11	8	1,150	16	56,000	3,100
	Totals.....	18	183	36,600	104	79	7,250	111	466,500	26,900

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.		Whitedsh.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.					
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>									
1	Thunder Bay.....		176,800	274,900	1,058,750				19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse.....		500	34,800	88,500				2,000	300
3	Gros Cap.....			9,700	66,100					
4	Otter Head.....			1,000	1,500					
5	Michipicoten Island.....			13,300	102,100				1,500	300
6	Dog River.....			3,000	7,000					
7	Gargantua Harbour.....			21,600	145,900					
8	Goulais Bay.....			21,190	17,850				300	50
9	Parisian Island.....			6,780	4,200				650	
10	Lizzard Islands.....			23,000	6,000				2,000	300
11	Carribou Island.....									
12	Batchawana Bay.....			27,250	269,550					
	Totals.....		177,300	436,520	1,767,450				25,700	1,250
	Values.....		\$8,865	\$43,652	\$176,745				\$2,570	\$50

FISHERIES

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	16	3,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,190	1	200	1
.....	2	5,500	.....	.....	2
.....	3
.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	4
.....	5
.....	2	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	7
.....	5	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	9
.....	1	3,500	.....	.....	10
.....	11
.....	12
.....	31	9,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,690	1	200	.....

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullace.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	691	158	152,707	1
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,607	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	7,840	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	50	4,000	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	13,202	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,750	7
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	4,144	8
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175	9
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,152	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	3,000	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751	.....	37,190	12
.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,293	208	257,067	.....
.....	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$75	.....	.....	\$22,930	\$2,080	\$257,067	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
Lake Huron (North Channel.)		\$				\$		\$		
1	Tenly Bay.....					2	150	4	2,000	160
2	Marksville.....					1	100	2	6,000	200
3	Bruce Mines.....					2	100	2	4,000	200
4	Thessalon.....					10	1,550	20	12,000	780
5	Blind River.....	1	35	6,000	6	2	275	4	2,000	50
6	Cape Smith.....	1	12	1,000	8					
7	Fraser's Bay.....	1	10	500	6	1	100			
8	Haywood Island.....	1	30	3,000	12	1	150			
9	Manitowaning Bay.....	1	24	5,000	6	4	750	6	18,000	900
10	Kagawong.....	1	15	2,000	4				24,000	2,500
11	Clapperton Island.....	1	30	2,000	5	4	390	2		
12	Gore Bay.....	1	30	2,000	6	2	150	3		
13	Meldrum Bay.....	2	55	9,000	12	1	250	2	48,000	600
14	Mississauga Strait.....					1	225	2		
15	Cockburn Island.....	1	35	5,000	6	4	650	8	47,000	3,500
16	Spragg.....	1	10	1,000	5	7	525	13	30,000	1,300
17	Narrow Island.....					1	150	3	6,000	100
18	Cutler.....					4	300	8	24,000	1,200
19	Fitzwilliam Island.....					9	1,750	19	52,000	2,950
20	Squaw Island.....	3	60	6,000	18	2	450	4	84,000	6,600
21	Ducks Island.....	5	120	17,000	30	5	670	10	99,000	5,600
22	South Bay Mouth.....	2	40	4,000	10	4	650	8	60,000	4,200
23	Killarney.....	2	45	6,000	12	21	2,325	42	174,000	12,500
24	Bustard Islands.....	2	60	10,000	10	23	3,075	48	170,000	12,350
Totals.....		26	511	79,500	156	111	14,735	210	862,000	55,680

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	Lake Huron (North Channel.)							
1	Tenby Bay.....			2,580	1,200		90	2,100
2	Marksville.....			5,000	4,000			
3	Bruce Mines.....			2,350	4,100			
4	Thessalon.....			52,510	61,600		21,600	1,200
5	Blind River.....			5,600	60,300		40,000	
6	Cape Smith.....			3,600	4,200		29,650	8,050
7	Fraser's Bay.....			27,450	13,400		17,600	2,500
8	Haywood Island.....			27,450	13,400		17,600	2,500
9	Manitowaning Bay.....			27,450	79,400		17,600	2,500
10	Kagawong.....			13,290	73,350		900	
11	Clapperton Island.....			13,990	86,350		48,400	650
12	Gore Bay.....	10		5,400	6,850		38,750	1,070
13	Meldrum Bay.....			9,000	188,000			
14	Mississauga Strait.....		14,000	10,000			12,000	
15	Cockburn Island.....			12,150	168,000		1,000	
16	Spragg.....	600	13,000	10,000	120,000		40,000	
17	Narrow Island.....	75						
18	Cutler.....	300						
19	Fitzwilliam Island.....	800		39,900	196,200			
20	Squaw Island.....			89,280	198,300			
21	Ducks Island.....			735,000	120,000			
22	South Bay Mouth.....			30,000	196,000			
23	Killarney.....			232,800	415,400		600	200
24	Bustard Islands.....	1,000	8,000	177,400	91,000		166,600	88,700
	Totals.....	2,785	35,000	1,532,200	2,101,050		455,390	109,450
	Values.....	\$27,850	1,750	153,220	210,105		45,539	4,378

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$				\$		\$		\$	
			2	500									
			11	2,600									
			4	1,000									
			10	3,000					1	300			
			5	1,500					1	300	1	400	
			5	1,500					1	250			
			5	1,500					1	500	1	400	
			15	4,000									
			5	1,500			100	1	2	600			
			4	1,200									
			2	400									
			8	2,000					3	2,300			
			5	800					1	300			
		</											

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavale.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
	50									5	525	1
											900	2
											645	3
	5,150					2,500					14,406	4
	1,500						100		20		10,980	5
	7,250				300	400	40				4,711	6
	1,400						50				6,092	7
	1,400						50				6,092	8
	1,400						50		66		13,352	9
											8,754	10
	2,800					800	60			3	15,220	11
	1,900										5,394	12
											19,700	13
	500										2,900	14
	1,500						100		22		18,375	15
									20		24,040	16
											750	17
											3,000	18
											31,610	19
											28,758	20
									12		85,620	21
									66		23,260	22
									22		65,108	23
	14,600				6,900	57,000	1,300	780		20	63,067	24
	39,450				7,200	60,700	2,400	780	228	28	453,259	
	3,156				576	1,821	1,680	624	2,280	280	453,259	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
		<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>								
1	Parry Sound.....	6	164	\$ 10,400	29	26	\$ 1,840	55	194,000	\$ 18,040
2	Waubashene.....					2	300	4	10,000	900
3	Victoria Harbour.....					6	1,180	13	6,500	900
4	Midland.....					9	1,000	18	3,800	3,000
5	Penetanguishene.....					11	900	22	5,000	3,500
6	Collingwood.....	4	110	8,000	25	28	870	71	240,000	7,600
7	Owen Sound.....	8	149	29,200	40	34	2,040	68	256,000	13,875
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory.....	4	120	12,500	24	21	1,000	45	168,000	15,850
Totals.....		22	543	60,100	118	137	9,130	296	883,300	63,665

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels, and

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Georgian Bay Division.								
1	Parry Sound.....			219,580	245,530		7,400	4,200
2	Waubashene.....			6,500	3,000		5,770	18,950
3	Victoria Harbour.....	7	300	13,540	3,900		47,200	4,800
4	Midland.....	163	5,000	20,500	41,000		4,000	6,000
5	Penetanguishene.....	10	200	4,950	15,900		2,500	7,800
6	Collingwood.....	61	43,100	53,100	222,960			
7	Owen Sound.....	7½	16,380	145,550	621,950			
8	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory.....	10	5,300	6,950	243,100			
Totals.....		258½	70,280	470,670	1,397,340		66,870	41,750
Values.....		\$2,585	3,514	47,067	139,734		6,687	1,670

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
Lake Huron (Proper).				\$			\$		\$	
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	5	139	20,500	30	27	1,945	44	210,800	22,586
2	Southampton to Goderich.....	1	20	3,000	5	6	280	13	54,200	2,180
3	Co. Huron, including Grand Bend division	5	49	4,800	22	18	1,355	24	72,200	5,205
4	Bosanquet Township.....	1	25	3,000	6	11	1,120	23	34,100	1,990
5	Plympton					13	1,370	19	6,000	140
6	Sarnia	1	20	1,500	4	34	1,605	61	18,000	640
Totals		13	253	32,800	67	109	7,675	184	396,300	32,741

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
									4	2,000	4	1,200		
									2	2,000				
									2	1,500				
									1	400				
									4	925				
									13	6,825	4	1,200		

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Cutfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Bris.	Brls.	\$	
					1,600						47,547	
	300				1,100	13,500					2,802	
	450				100	3,000	50		1		6,920	3
					1,000	6,000			410	90	13,930	4
						1,300			20	20	3,196	5
	15,750		9,400			11,600	3,280	345	101		35,843	6
									88		78,524	7
									18		25,550	8
	16,500		9,400		3,800	35,400	3,330	345	638	110		
	1,320		282		304	1,062	2,331	276	6,380	1,100	214,312	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.	Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$
1	400	100	1	150					11	2,800			1
									2	500			2
			20	3,175					7	670			3
3	225	65	4	900					1	600			3
			17	4,475									4
			32	8,390					2	750			5
													6
4	625	165	74	17,090					23	5,320			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.....	308	75,900	6,000	612,400	.....	100	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich.....	144	300	500	103,600	.....	.....	.....
3	Co. Huron, including Grand Bend division.....	5	156,600	34,050	141,980	.....	108,650	.....
4	Bosanquet Township.....	.....	7,700	3,700	13,600	.....	65,300	.....
5	Plympton.....	.....	16,800	.....	100	.....	73,250	.....
6	Sarnia.....	.....	124,700	2,250	3,550	.....	137,500	.....
	Totals.....	457	382,000	46,500	875,230	.....	384,800	.....
	Values.....	\$4,570	19,100	4,650	87,523	.....	38,480	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	River St. Clair.....					22	473	58			
2	Thames River.....					21	2,952	64	*19		*47 00
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River ..	5	13	2,150	9	96	2,861	181			
	Totals	5	13	2,150	9	139	6,286	303	*19		*47 00

*Dip nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair.....	.....	6,700	.....	100	.....	117,290	1,350
2	Thames River.....	.....	1,100	34,950	.....	.....	26,100	1,750
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,500	26,650
	Totals.....	.....	7,800	34,950	100	.....	228,890	29,750
	Values.....	.....	\$390	3,495	10	.....	22,889	1,190

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	260	.....	239	.....	71,445 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	14,065 00	2
.....	5,750	.....	3,600	.....	.....	18,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,459 00	3
.....	2,450	.....	3,300	.....	450	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,165 00	4
.....	3,300	.....	1,900	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,811 00	5
.....	26,100	.....	1,200	.....	200	36,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,791 00	6
.....	38,100	.....	10,000	.....	650	76,100	200	.....	459	.....	.....
.....	3,048	.....	300	.....	52	2,283	140	.....	4,590	.....	164,736 00	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
18	1,403	1,064							1	200			1
19	1,508	730					500	21					2
38	4,170	2,600	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,400	124	10	1,350	34	4,975	3
75	7,080	4,394	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,900	145	11	1,550	34	4,975	

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	6,250	.....	3,400	.....	200	80,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,173	1
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	3,600	98,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,920	2
.....	32,875	.....	54,800	.....	32,625	410,600	1,040	.....	.....	.....	33,096	3
.....	39,125	.....	58,300	.....	36,425	589,800	1,040	.....	.....	.....	54,189	
.....	3,139	.....	1,749	.....	2,914	17,694	728	.....	.....	.....	54,189	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Pelee Island.....	5	120	19,950	52	15	820	20	24,000	5,346
2	County of Essex.....	1	98	8,000	7	63	5,750	74	17,500	1,356
3	County of Kent.....	3	230	13,862	21	68	8,545	86	8,000	2,765
4	County of Elgin.....	5	64	11,200	17	54	9,945	103	80,000	4,540
5	Houghton.....	2	25	3,000	10	2	125	5	10,000	625
6	Walsingham.....	1	8	2,500	5	18	650	41	8,000	400
7	Long Point.....	2	32	4,000	13	5	190	10	24,000	2,200
8	Walpole.....	1	10	1,100	6	5	800	9	10,000	450
9	Charlottetown.....					29	1,730	69	22,000	555
10	Rainham.....	1	5	500	4	7	305	9	28,000	280
11	Inner Bay.....					9	230	11		
12	Cayuga, to and including Grand River.....	3	75	13,500	23	17	355	20	38,030	6,400
13	Port Maitland to Port Colborne....	6	50	4,800	23	20	347	22	46,200	6,862
14	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls.....					35	1,425	29	60,700	2,813
	Totals.....	30	717	82,412	181	329	30,567	467	376,430	34,592

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island.....		234,000	22,150			20,000	40,050
2	County of Essex.....		98,200	69,000			76,900	145,900
3	County of Kent.....		422,900	49,700			85,400	720,850
3	County of Elgin.....		891,000	52,200			286,000	128,450
4	Houghton.....		93,900	5,900			450	30,100
5	Walsingham.....		122,400				12,100	11,100
6	Long Point.....		226,500	12,850	200		164,100	2,000
7	Walpole.....	20	105,800	11,000			88,200	100
8	Charlottetville.....		6,300				19,450	5,000
9	Rainham.....		7,800	26,700			22,100	
10	Inner Bay.....							
11	Cayuga, to and including Grand River.....		272,400	76,550			163,300	1,300
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne.....		152,600	34,750			87,750	68,100
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls.....		10,500				38,000	6,000
14								
	Totals.....	20	2,644,300	360,800	200		1,063,750	1,158,950
	Values.....	\$200	132,215	36,080	20		106,375	46,358

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.— Continued.

Fishing material.							Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1		25	23	6,650	2	60	1,000	20					1
9	200	175	56	19,950	4	80	200	2	10	3,440			2
3	800	275	96	38,000					34	17,050	7	1,350	3
			68	22,600					28	11,900			4
			4	1,200					1	700			5
10	3,800	1,240							5	500			6
1	400	100					500	10	2	1,200			7
			8	1,800					3	1,625			8
12	4,800	1,430							6	625			9
			8	2,100									10
							1,300	13					11
5	345	205	5	1,450	*52	*168			6	2,175			12
			16	3,550					7	1,400			13
			4	1,000									14
41	10,345	3,450	288	98,300	6	140	3,000	45	98	48,615	7	1,350	

*Dip Nets.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc.— Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Pereh.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout Salted.	Whitefish Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
6,500			33,200		18,450	37,360	580				22,034	1
11,800			138,100		7,100	214,900	930	10			38,097	2
12,900			206,000		1,250	110,000	370				74,360	3
11,350			59,200		2,950	34,100	890				88,074	4
700			9,600		200	1,600	160				7,054	5
			62,600	2,100	2,600	109,400					13,268	6
			8,600		1,800	5,000					29,690	7
7,850			1,000			5,800	90	150			16,429	8
			22,800		2,950	139,600					7,568	9
12,050			5,300		50	5,700	430	30			6,893	10
					9,100						728	11
6,950			23,400		50	49,500	270	25			40,613	21
25,275			18,700		225	57,400	960				27,685	13
16,700			9,300		150	14,700	1,500	1,130			8,587	14
	112,075		597,800	2,100	46,875	785,800	6,180	1,345		8	381,080	
	8,966		17,934	126	3,750	23,574	4,326	1,076		80	381,080	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts,	Fishing material,								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
1	Lincoln County	2	48	3,200	7	49	5,155	76	131,450	6,424
2	Wentworth County					13	2,775	24	46,000	1,795
3	Halton "					19	2,775	36	64,500	3,300
4	Peel "					4	1,050	6	8,000	700
5	York "					15	2,300	23	47,100	3,150
6	Ontario County, exclusive of Township of Reach	1	3	600	2	5	120	10	7,075	330
7	Counties of Durham and North- umberland					24	1,050	27	94,800	820
8	Rice Lake and Trent River					18	219	30		
9	Prince Edward County					37	843	53	9,200	838
10	Bay of Quinte					18	950	38	15,600	2,000
11	Lennox and Napanee					23	315	32	750	58
12	Amherst Island					35	1,150	59	14,960	2,131
13	Wolfe Island and vicinity					23	335	27	3,590	200
	Totals	3	51	3,800	9	283	19,037	441	443,025	21,776

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lincoln County		450,700	4,650	11,050		54,150	2,000
2	Wentworth County		178,500	21,500	8,600		200	
3	Halton "		101,000		4,000			
4	Peel "		10,000	3,000	3,500			250
5	York "		41,100	6,800	2,500		200	50
6	Ontario County, exclusive of Township of Reach		16,100	1,650	90			50
7	Counties of Durham and Northumberland		31,200	2,300	12,450		150	31,800
8	Rice Lake and Trent River							250
9	Prince Edward County		37,600	31,600	34,060		100	10,200
10	Bay of Quinte		9,000	70,000			10,000	130,000
11	Lennox and Napanee							28,300
12	Amherst Island		11,400	49,150	7,650		4,350	5,700
13	Wolfe Island and vicinity						500	13,700
	Totals		886,600	190,650	83,900		69,650	222,300
	Values		\$44,330	19,065	8,390		6,965	8,892

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1905.

									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.*		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			\$15	45	†3	450			1	50			1
			*121	121					5	485			2
									13	960			3
								100	50	1	100		4
2	120	35								2	600		5
													6
					10	167			2	325			7
					54	950			13	249			8
1	120	40			22	490			5	135			9
					33	495			5	250			10
					54	865							11
					2	40							12
					42	460			2	200			13
													—
3	120	75			217	3,467	100	50	39	3,354			

§ Dip-nets. * Spears. † Machines.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Cattish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
	3,400		33,200		2,350	5,700					31,227	1
			4,000		50	4,500					12,214	2
		350				20,000					6,050	3
	300		400		250	300					1,222	4
			200		100	3,200					3,141	5
			100								984	6
			17,800		7,250	118,800					9,000	7
			3,600		28,200	14,200					2,800	8
	350	300	31,000		15,150	46,900					12,459	9
		30,000	50,000		40,000	90,000					22,860	10
		8,850	42,400		47,900	19,800					7,361	11
			10,300		50	50,500			1		8,751	12
		6,000	20,100		64,000	49,500					8,166	13
	4,050	45,500	213,100		205,300	423,400			1		126,225	
	324	2,730	6,393		16,424	12,702			10		126,225	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.						
		Tugs or vessels.			Bouts.		Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.
				\$		\$		\$
1	Frontenac County.....	123			41	1,622	207	5,711
2	Leeds and Lanark.....					355	64	210
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	3	450	2	86	600	36
4	Renfrew County.....	30			30	165	31	1,125
5	Nipissing District.....	6	15	7,700	14	22	1,600	23
	Totals	7	18	8,150	16	252	4,342	361
								9,446
								1,584

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	9	14,400	140	400		50	32,100
2	Leeds and Lanark		1,000					8,700
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....						4,000	10,000
4	Renfrew County			300			700	3,900
5	Nipissing District		33,900	74,650			40,900	24,700
	Totals	9	49,300	75,090	400		45,650	79,400
	Values	\$90	2,465	7,509	40		4,565	3,176

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.		Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
					36	616						
					75	1,108			1	110		
*4		8			13	200	1,558	78	22	1,800		
			16	4,680			200	3				
									6	520		
*4		8	16	4,680	124	1,924	1,758	81	29	2,430		

*Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
			3,400		31,950	14,800					5,255	1
			25,000		47,500	5,300					5,113	2
	3,500		5,200		14,200	56,900					4,079	3
			200		500	400					314	4
	189,200					17,600	13,850				39,597	5
	192,700		34,000		94,150	95,000	13,850				54,358	
	15,416		1,020		7,532	2,850	9,695				54,358	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....	4	100	8,000	12	38	6,725	80	54,035	7,225
2	Lake Superior.....	18	183	36,600	104	79	7,250	111	466,500	26,900
3	Lake Huron (North Channel) ...	26	511	79,500	156	111	14,735	210	862,000	55,680
4	Georgian Bay.....	22	543	60,100	118	137	9,130	296	883,300	63,665
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	13	253	32,800	67	109	7,675	184	395,300	32,741
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	5	13	2,150	9	139	6,286	303	\$19.....	\$47
7	Lake Erie.....	30	717	82,412	181	329	30,567	467	376,430	34,692
8	Lake Ontario.....	3	51	3,800	9	283	19,037	441	443,025	21,776
9	Frontenac County.....					123	1,622	207	5,711	591
10	Leeds and Lanark.....					41	355	64	210	53
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....	1	3	450	2	36	600	36	1,000	100
12	Renfrew County.....					30	165	31	1,125	165
13	Nipissing District.....	6	15	7,700	14	22	1,600	23	1,400	675
	Totals.....	128	2,389	313,512	672	1477	105,747	2,453	3,490,036	244,163
										\$ Dip-nets.

§ Dip-nets.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.....			326,920	49,760		291,840	132,850
2	Lake Superior.....		177,300	436,520	1,767,450		25,700	1,250
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	2,785	35,000	1,532,200	2,101,050		455,390	109,450
4	Georgian Bay.....	258½	70,280	470,670	1,397,340		66,870	41,750
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	457	382,000	46,500	875,230		384,800	
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....		7,800	34,950	100		228,890	29,750
7	Lake Erie.....	20	2,644,300	360,800	200		1,063,750	1,158,950
8	Lake Ontario.....		886,600	190,650	83,900		69,650	222,300
9	Frontenac County.....	9	14,400	140	400		50	32,100
10	Leeds and Lanark.....		1,000					8,700
11	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties.....						4,000	10,000
12	Renfrew County.....			300			700	3,900
13	Nipissing District.....		33,900	74,650			40,900	24,700
	Totals.....	3,529½	4,252,580	3,474,300	6,275,430		2,632,540	1,775,700
	Values.....	\$35,295	212,629	347,430	627,543		263,254	71,028

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1904.

									Other Fixtures Used in Fishing.					Number.
Seines			Pound-Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses		Piers and Wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
.....	.....	.....	12	3,500	20	2,100	.....	.....	6	2,875	2	540	1
.....	.....	.....	31	9,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13,690	1	200	2
.....	83	21,500	100	1	10	4,550	3	810	3
.....	13	6,825	4	1,200	4
4	625	165	74	17,000	23	5,320	5
75	7,080	4,394	10	2,450	106	5,045	3,900	145	11	1,550	34	4,975	6	
41	10,345	3,450	288	98,300	6	140	3,000	45	98	40,415	7	1,350	7	
3	240	35	†3	450	217	3,467	100	50	39	3,354	*121	121	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,108	.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	10
\$4	.....	8	.....	.....	13	200	1,558	78	22	1,800	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	16	4,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	520	.....	.....	13
123	18,298	8,844	514	156,560	473	12,676	8,858	322	238	81,009	51	9,075		
†Machines													*Spear	

†Machines

*Spear

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1904.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout, Salted.	Whitefish, Salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	
.....	41,950	.....	.....	3,700	125,750	19,200	2,170	130	.....	.....	88,003	1
.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,293	208	257,067	2
.....	39,450	.....	.....	.....	7,200	60,700	2,400	780	228	28	453,259	3
.....	16,500	.....	9,400	.....	3,800	35,400	3,330	345	638	110	214,312	4
.....	38,100	.....	10,000	.....	650	76,100	200	.....	459	.....	164,736	5
.....	39,125	.....	58,300	.....	36,425	589,800	1,040	.....	.....	.....	54,189	6
.....	112,075	.....	597,800	2,100	46,875	785,800	6,180	1,345	.....	8	381,080	7
.....	4,050	45,500	213,100	.....	205,300	423,400	.....	.....	1	.....	126,225	8
.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....	31,950	14,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,255	9
.....	.....	.....	25,200	.....	47,500	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113	10
.....	3,500	.....	5,200	.....	14,200	56,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,079	11
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	12
.....	189,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,600	13,850	.....	.....	.....	39,597	13
.....	485,200	45,500	922,600	5,800	520,150	2,087,900	29,170	2,600	3,619	354	1,793,229	
.....	38,816	2,730	27,678	348	41,612	62,637	20,419	2,080	36,190	3,540	1,793,229	

Comparative Statement of yield 1903, 1904, According to Districts.

		1903	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:					
Whitefish	lbs.	330,940	326,920		4,020
Trout	"	95,080	49,760		45,320
Pickereel	"	134,700	291,840	157,140	
Pike	"	79,200	132,850	53,650	
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	21,050	41,950	10,900	
Tullibee	"	13,200	3,700		9,500
Catfish	"	165,500	125,750		39,750
Coarse fish	"		19,200	19,200	
Caviare	"	1,180	2,170	990	
Bladders	"		130	130	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	lbs.	29,500	177,300	147,800	
Whitefish	"	563,950	436,520		127,430
Trout	"	1,641,600	1,767,450	125,850	
Pickereel	"	47,400	25,700		21,700
Pike	"	3,650	1,250		2,400
Sturgeon	"	4,000	1,250		2,750
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	4,200	2,500		1,700
Caviare	"				
Trout	bbls.	593	2,293	1,700	
Whitefish	"		208	208	
Lake Huron, N. C.:					
Herring	bbls.	1,640	2,785	1,145	
Whitefish	lbs.	15,000	35,000	20,000	
Trout	"	811,980	1,532,200	720,220	
Pickereel	"	1,713,660	2,101,050	387,390	
Pike	"	648,150	455,390		192,760
Sturgeon	"	69,550	109,450	39,900	
Bladders	"		780	780	
Sturgeon	"	27,450	39,450	12,000	
Perch	"				
Catfish	"	4,500	7,200	2,700	
Coarse fish	"	12,450	60,700	48,250	
Caviare	"	815	2,400	1,585	
Trout	bbls.	1,689	228		1,461
Whitefish	"	103	28		75
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls.	212	258½	46½	
Whitefish	lbs.	78,975	70,280		8,695
Trout	"	467,080	470,670	3,590	
Pickereel	"	1,213,190	1,397,340	184,150	
Pike	"	101,220	66,870		34,350
Sturgeon	"	50,200	41,750		8,450
Perch	"	23,200	16,500		6,700
Catfish	"	10,000	9,400		600
Coarse fish	"	3,050	3,800	750	
Whitefish	"	45,850	35,400		10,450
Whitefish	bbls.	65	345	280	
Trout	"	520	638	118	
Caviare	"	4,935	3,330		1,605
Sturgeon Bladders	"		345	345	
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls.	1,381	457		924
Whitefish	lbs.	122,725	382,000	259,275	
Trout	"	19,630	46,500	26,870	
Pickereel	"	1,048,810	875,230		173,580
Pike	"	240,920	384,800	143,880	
Sturgeon	"	3,400			3,400
Perch	"	26,525	38,100	12,575	
Catfish	"	9,600	10,000	400	
Coarse fish	"	1,250	650		600
Caviare	"	68,400	76,100	7,700	
Whitefish	bbls.	915	200		715
Trout	"	4			4
Trout	"	718	459		259
Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River:					
Whitefish	lbs.		34,950	34,950	
Herring	bbls.				
Whitefish	lbs.	3,850	7,800	3,950	
Eels	"				
Pickereel	"	227,870	228,890	1,020	
Pike	"	23,775	29,750	5,975	
Sturgeon	"	42,900	39,125		3,775
Perch	"	44,000	58,300	14,300	
Catfish	"	33,675	36,425	2,750	
Coarse fish	"	577,000	589,800	12,800	
Caviare	"	2,270	1,040		1,230

Comparative Statement of yield, 1903, 1904, according to Districts.—*Con.*

		1903	1904	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.		20	20	
"	lbs.	1,725,425	2,644,560	918,875	
Whitefish	"	303,280	306,800	57,520	
Trout	"	2,870	200		2,670
Bass (white)	"	6,050			6,050
Pickarel	"	1,118,380	1,063,750		54,630
Pike	"	864,625	1,158,950	294,325	
Sturgeon	"	134,850	112,075		22,775
Perch	"	418,200	591,870	179,600	
Tullibee	"	2,550	2,100		450
Catfish	"	42,125	46,875	4,750	
Coarse fish	"	784,050	785,800	1,750	
Caviare	"	6,715	6,180		535
Sturgeon bladders	"	560	1,345	785	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	5			5
"	lbs.	1,087,400	886,600		200,800
Whitefish	"	96,980	190,650	93,676	
Trout	"	71,260	83,900	12,640	
Pickarel	"	61,510	69,650	8,140	
Pike	"	345,500	222,300		123,200
Sturgeon	"	11,500	4,050		7,450
Eels	"	37,850	45,500	7,650	
Perch	"	360,100	213,100		147,000
Catfish	"	286,150	205,300		80,850
Coarse fish	"	399,100	423,400	24,300	
Caviare	"				
Bladders	"				
Tullibee	"	6,500			6,500
Trout	"	2	1		1
Nipissing District:					
Herring	bbls.				
"	lbs.	15,950	33,900	17,950	
Whitefish	"	20,600	74,650	54,050	
Trout	"				
Pickarel	"	18,010	40,900	22,890	
Pike	"	15,350	24,700	9,350	
Catfish	"				
Sturgeon	"	191,250	189,200		2,050
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	22,500	17,600		5,900
Caviare	"	13,720	13,850	130	
Bladders	"	150			150
Trout	"	2			2
Inland Waters:					
Herring	bbls.	13½	9		4½
"	lbs.	9,325	15,400	6,075	
Whitefish	"	580	440		140
Trout	"	840	400		440
Pickarel	"	6,380	4,750		1,630
Pike	"	84,075	54,700		29,375
Sturgeon	"	1,525	3,500	1,975	
Eels	"				
Perch	"	26,800	34,000	7,200	
Catfish	"	165,500	64,150		101,350
Coarse fish	"	67,250	77,400	10,150	
Caviare	"				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1903.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish..... lbs ..	2,632,770	3,474,300	841,530	
" (salted)..... " ..	34,400	70,800	36,400	
Herring..... " ..	3,088,150	4,252,580	1,164,430	
" (salted)..... " ..	653,700	705,900	52,200	
Trout..... " ..	5,787,310	6,275,430	488,120	
" (salted)..... " ..	704,800	723,800	19,000	
Bass*..... " ..	6,050			6,050
Pickarel..... " ..	2,604,540	2,632,540	28,000	
Pike..... " ..	1,539,325	1,775,700	236,375	
Sturgeon..... " ..	494,250	485,200		9,050
Caviare..... " ..	30,550	29,170		1,380
Eels..... " ..	37,950	45,500	7,550	
Perch..... " ..	868,700	922,600	53,900	
Catfish..... " ..	701,750	520,150		181,600
Coarse fish..... " ..	1,987,000	2,087,900	100,900	
Tullibee..... " ..	22,250	5,800		16,450
Bladders..... " ..	710	2,600	1,890	
Total	21,194,205	24,009,970	3,030,295	214,530
Total Increase 1904.....			2,815,765	

Note—Black.

RECAPITULATION

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1904.

Articles.	Value.	Articles	Value.
	\$		\$
128 tugs, 2,389 tons 672 men	313,512	75 dip net.....	213
1,477 boats, 2,453 men.....	105,747	8,858 hooks and set lines...	322
3,490,036 yards of gill nets.....	244,163	238 freezers and ice houses.....	81,009
123 seines, 14,378 yards.....	6,804	51 piers and wharves.....	9,075
514 pound nets.....	156,560	3 machines.....	450
473 hoop-nets.....	13,121	121 spears.....	121
			\$931,097

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1904.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Whitefish..... bbls ..	354	\$ c.	\$
"..... lbs ..	3,474,300	10 00	3,540
Trout..... bbls ..	3,619	10	347,430
"..... lbs ..	6,275,430	10 00	36,190
Herring..... bbls ..	3,529½	10 00	627,543
"..... lbs ..	4,252,580	05	35,295
Bass (white).....		08	212,629
Pickarel.....	2,632,540	10	263,254
Pike.....	1,775,700	04	71,028
Sturgeon.....	485,200	08	38,816
Caviare.....	29,170	70	20,419
Bladders.....	2,600	80	2,080
Eels.....	45,500	06	2,730
Perch.....	922,600	03	27,673
Catfish.....	520,150	08	41,612
Coarse fish.....	2,087,900	03	62,637
Tullibee.....	5,800	06	348
Total			\$1,793,229

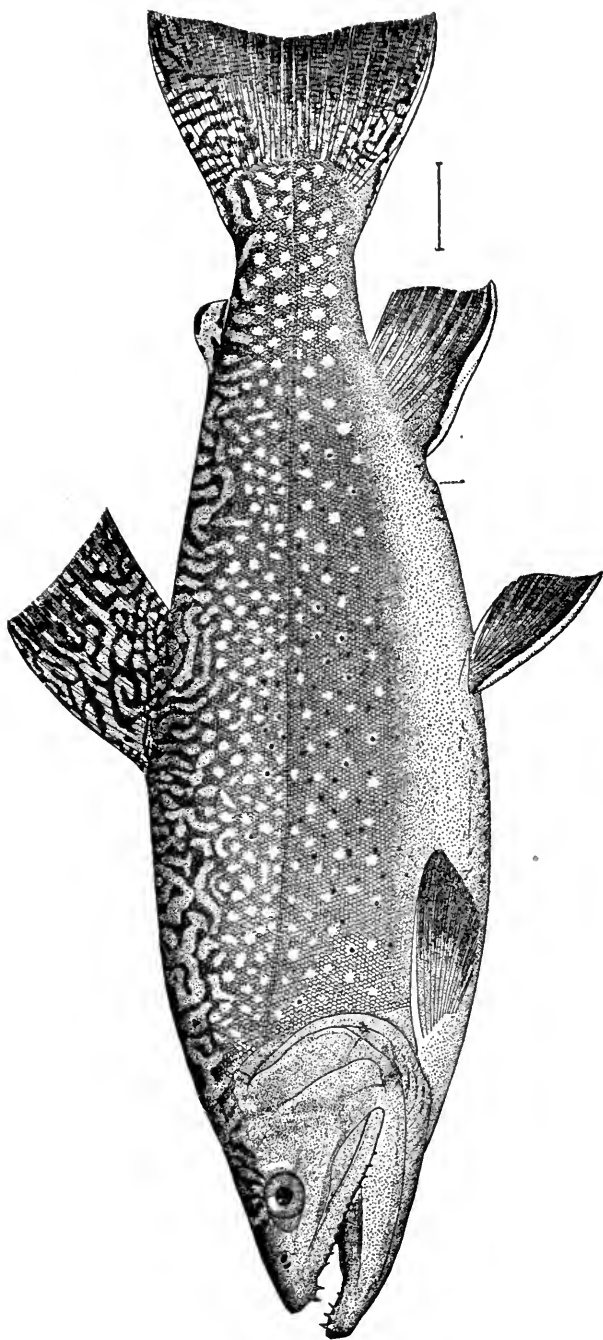
Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1904 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870	\$ 264,982	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,228,696
1871	193,524	1887	1,531,850
1872	267,633	1888	1,839,869
1873	293,091	1889	1,963,123
1874	446,267	1890	2,009,637
1875	453,194	1891	1,806,389
1876	437,229	1892	2,042,198
1877	438,225	1893	1,694,930
1878	348,122	1894	1,659,968
1879	367,133	1895	1,584,473
1880	444,491	1896	1,605,674
1881	509,903	1897	1,289,822
1882	825,457	1898	1,433,631
1883	1,027,033	1899	1,477,815
1884	1,133,724	1900	1,335,293
1885	1,342,692	1901	1,428,078
1886	1,435,998	1902	1,265,705
		1903	1,535,144
		1904	1,793,524
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10,228,696	<i>Total</i>	\$39,523,524

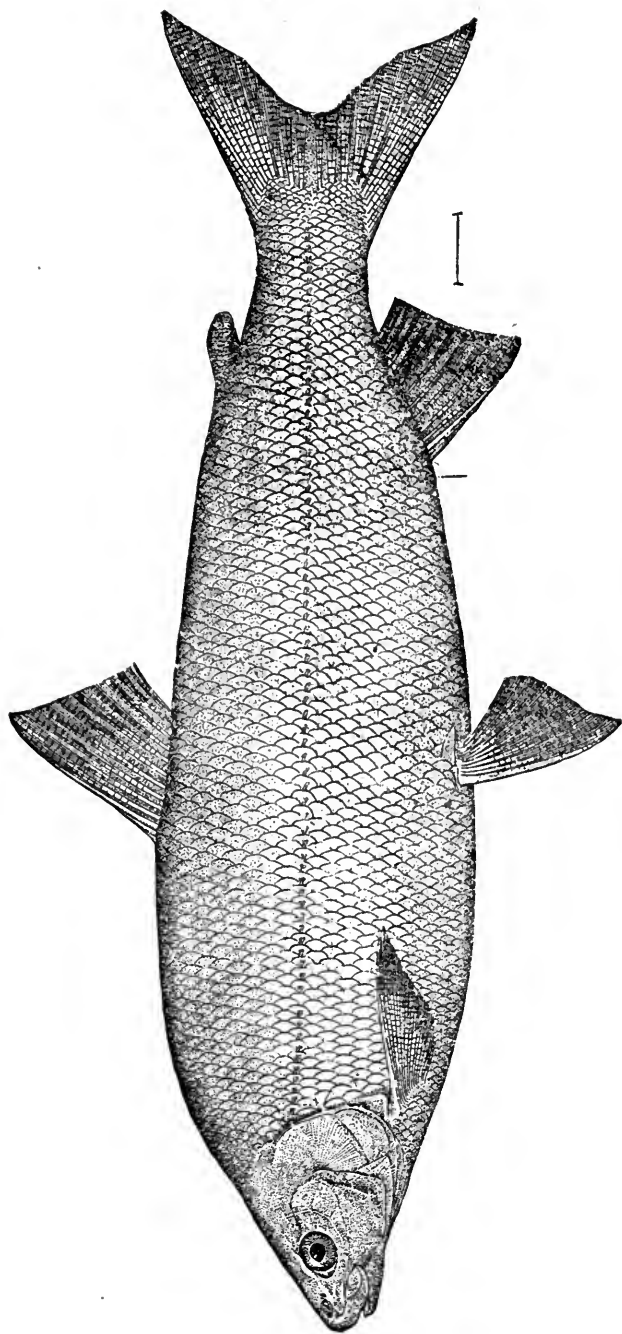
Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874	350,000			350,000
1875	650,000			650,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
1903	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
<i>Total</i>	141,075,200	1,547,500,000	56,139,500	1,652,214,200

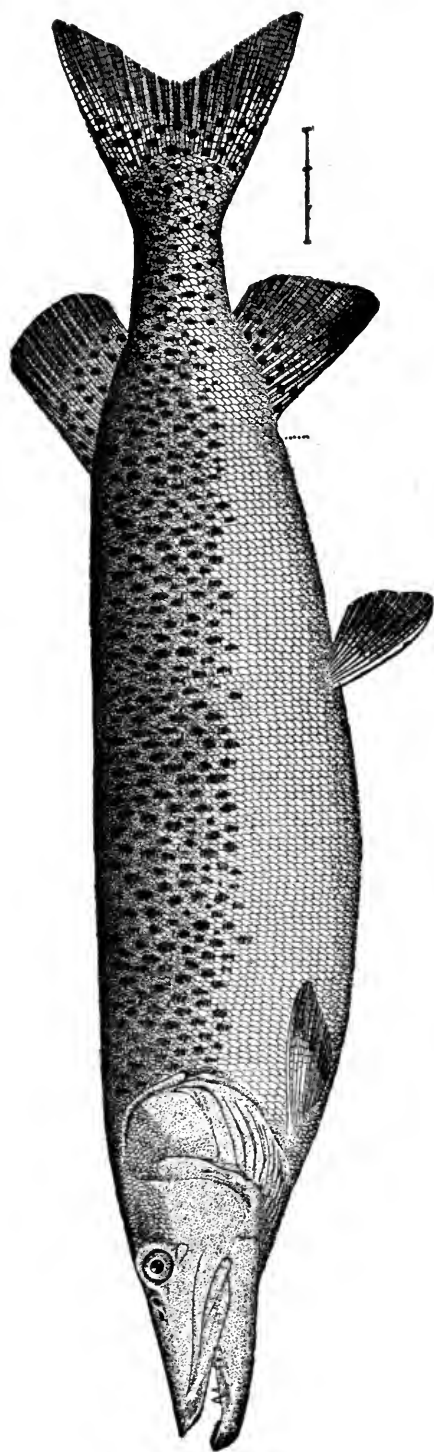
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.



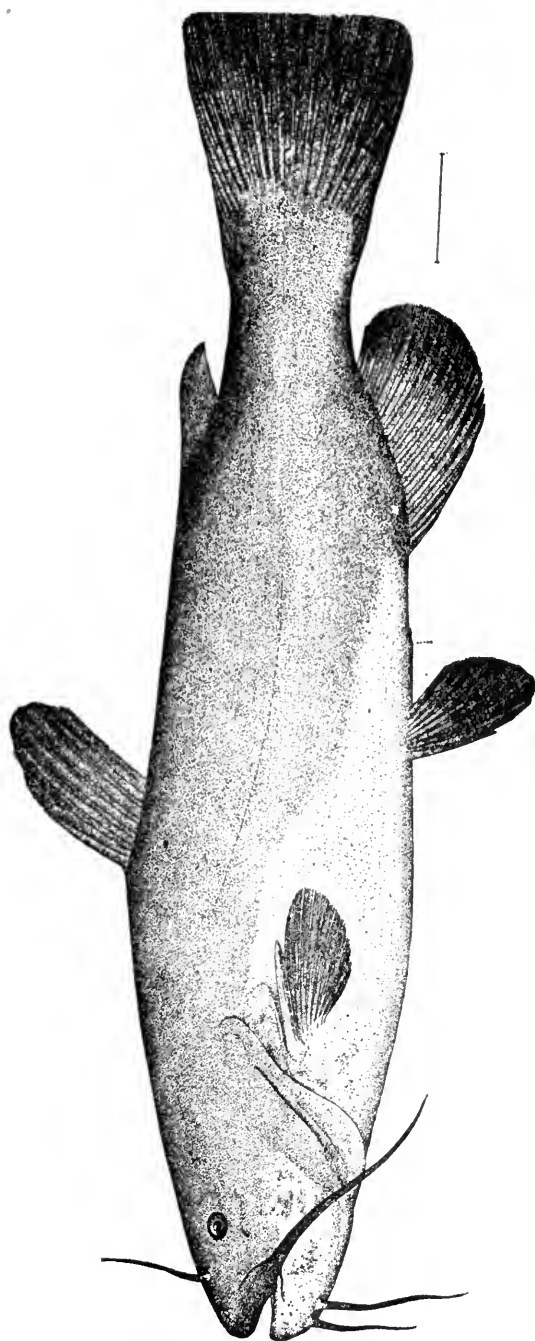
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)



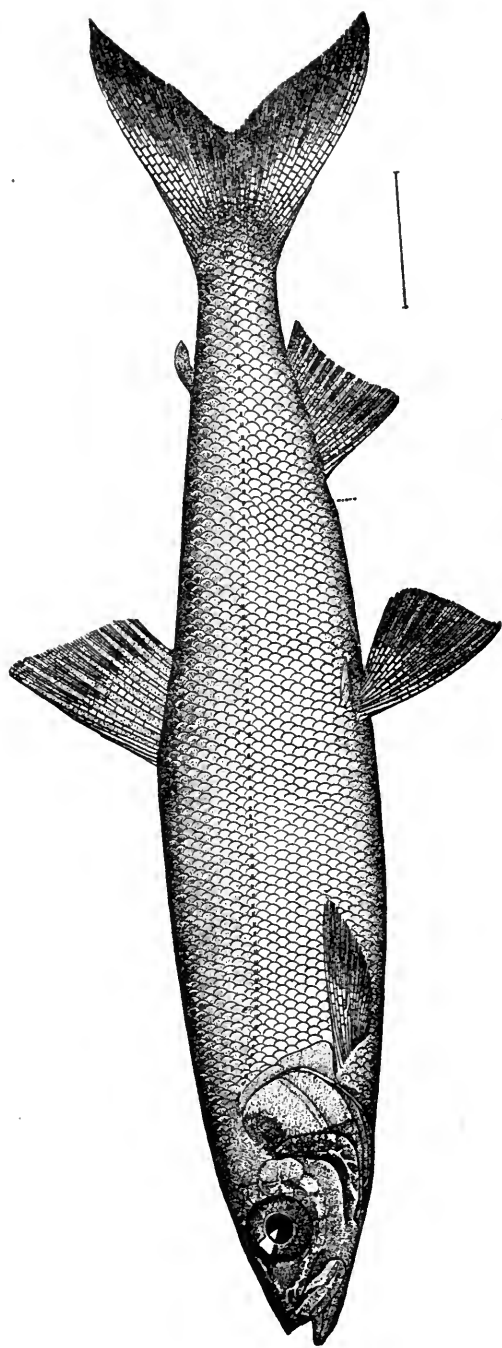
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeaformis*.)



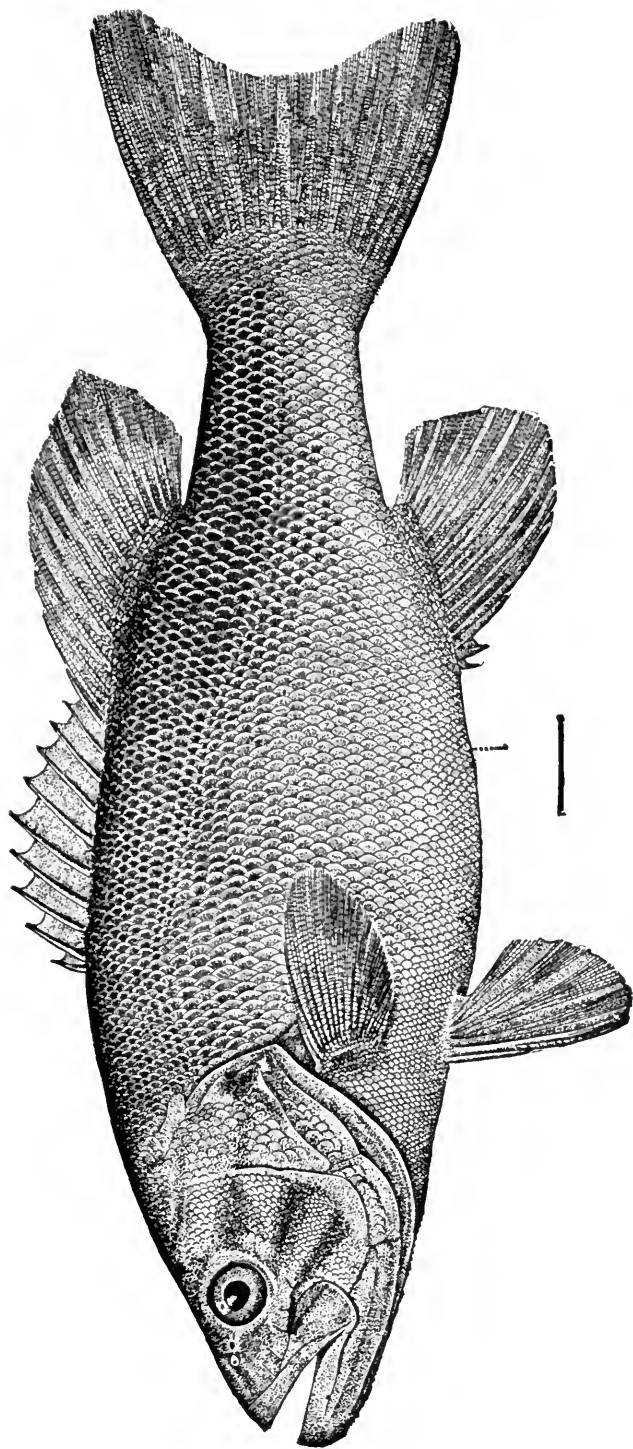
Maskinonge. (*Esox nubilosus*.)



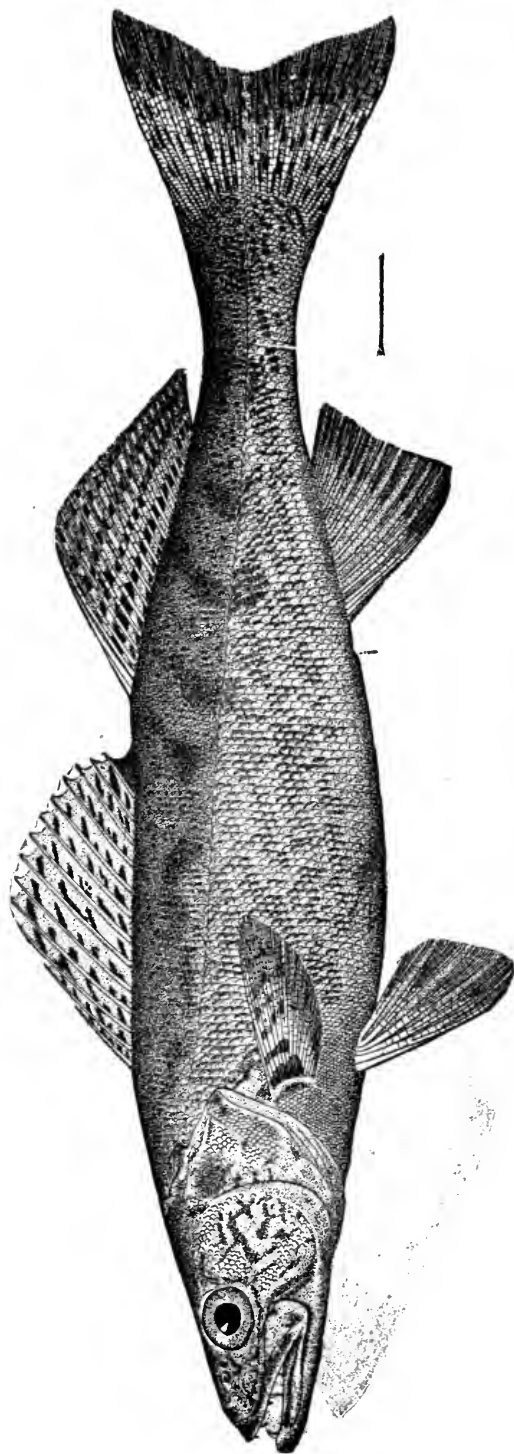
Bullhead. (*Ameiurus vulgaris*.)



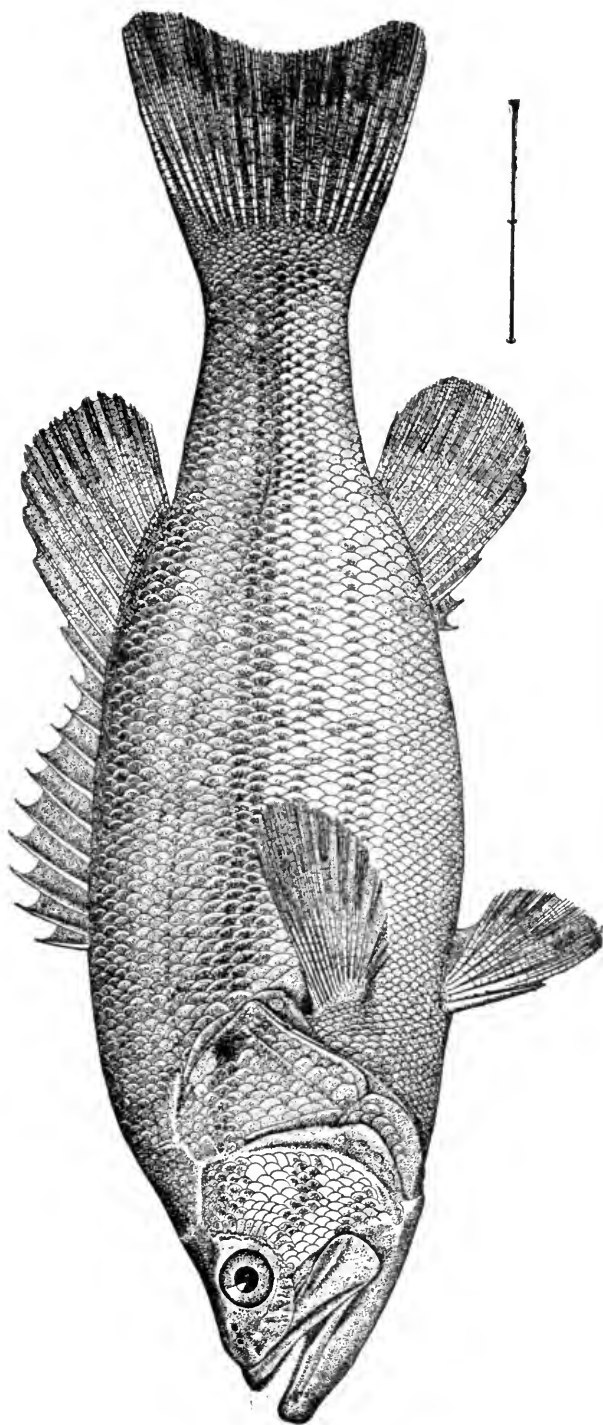
“Longjaw” of Lake Ontario. (*Coregonus hoyi*.)



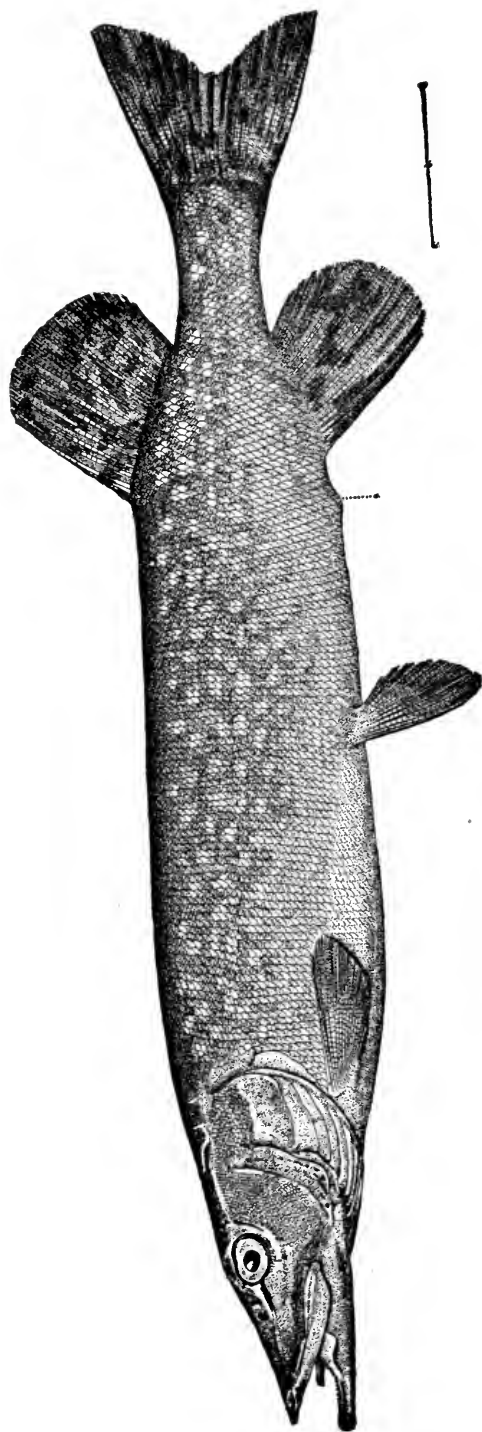
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



Pickerel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedion vitreum*.)



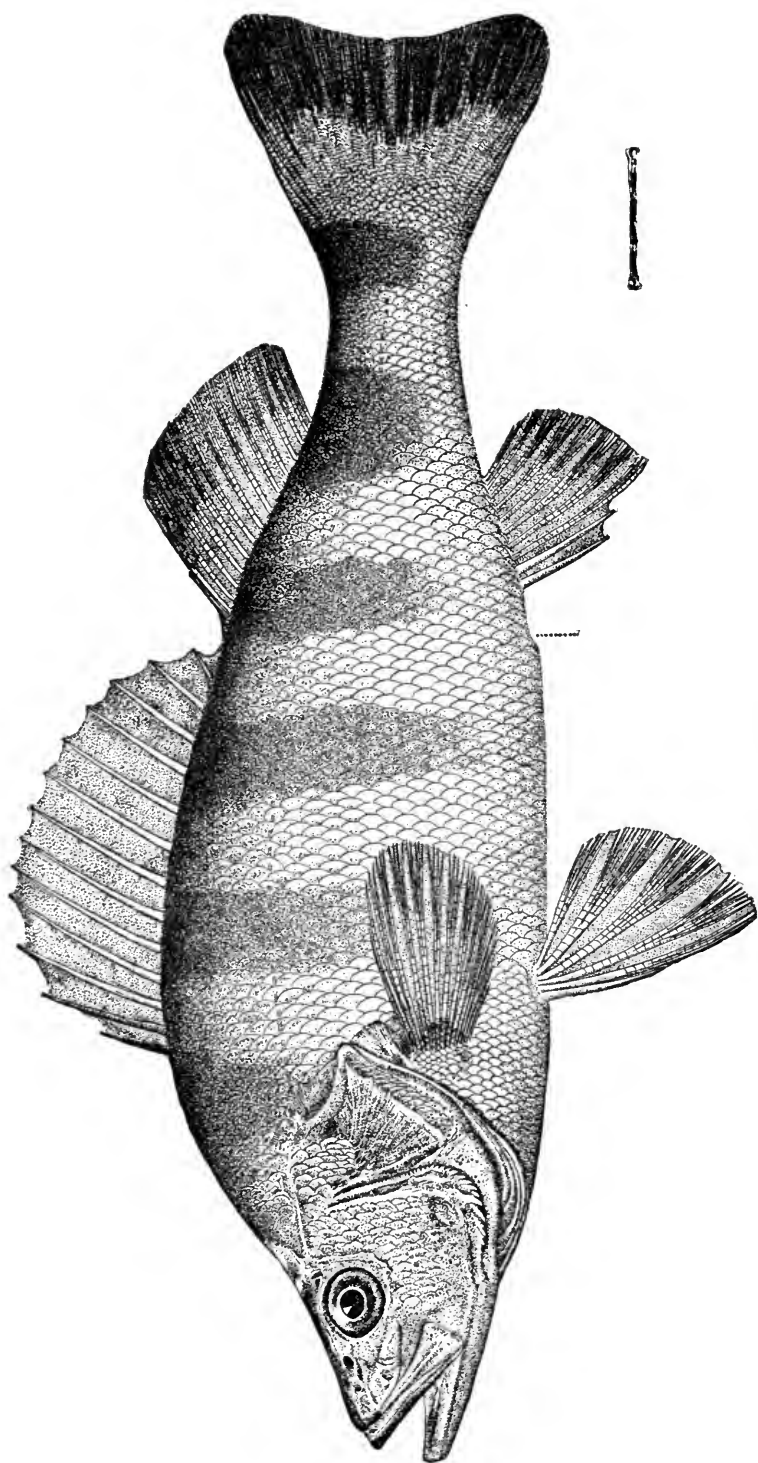
Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides*.)



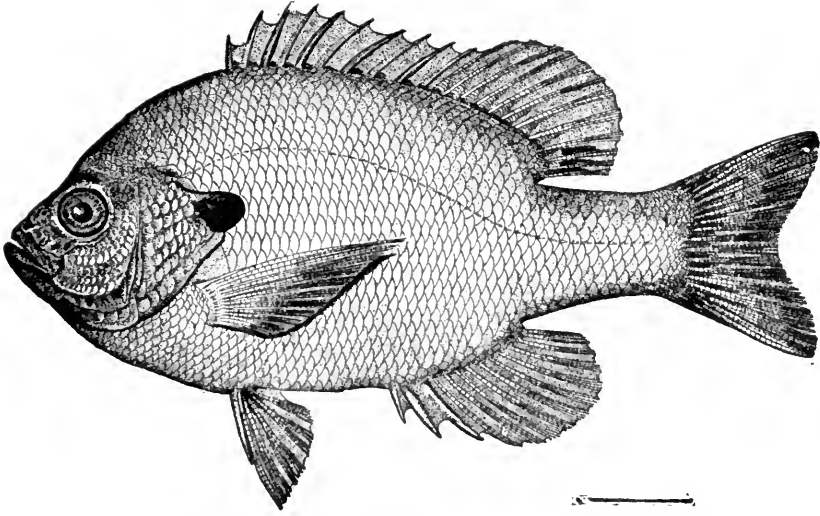
Pike. (*Esox lucius*.)



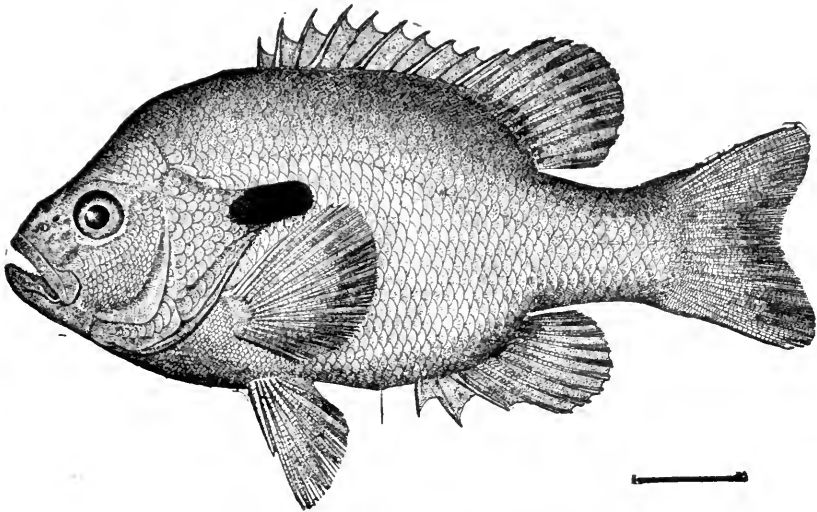
Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana*.)



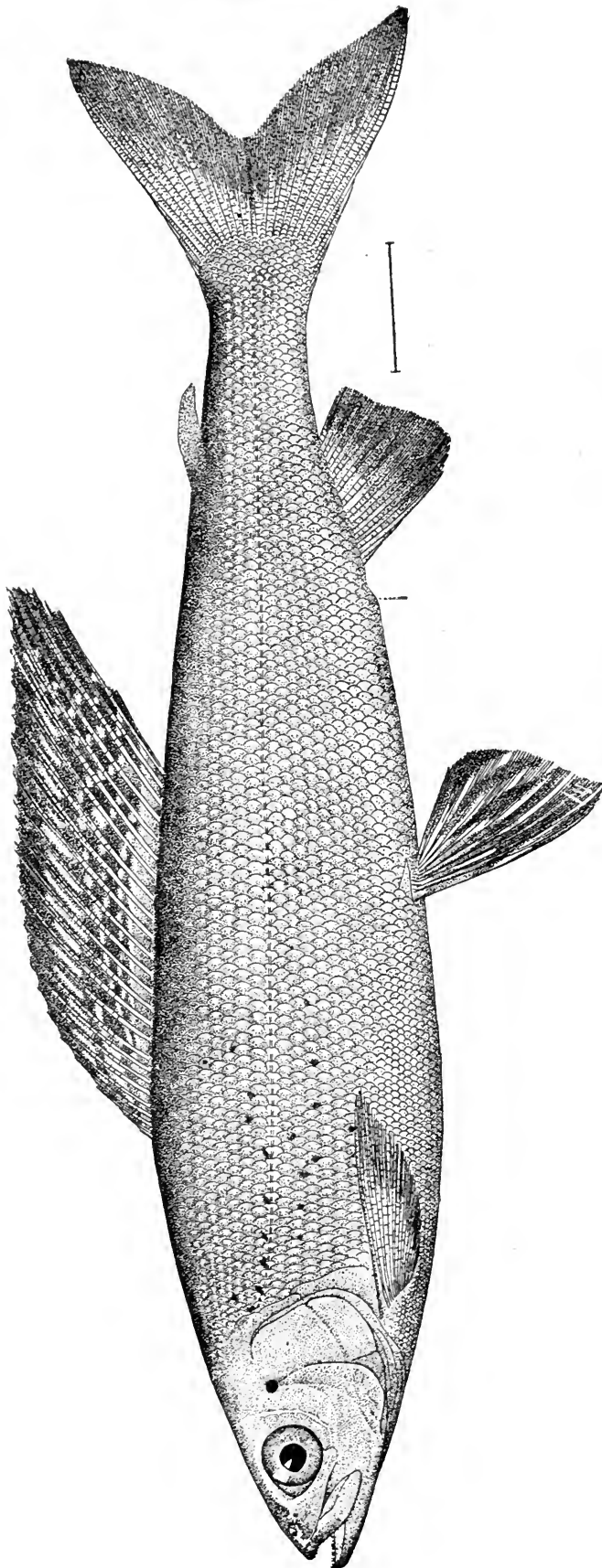
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana*.)



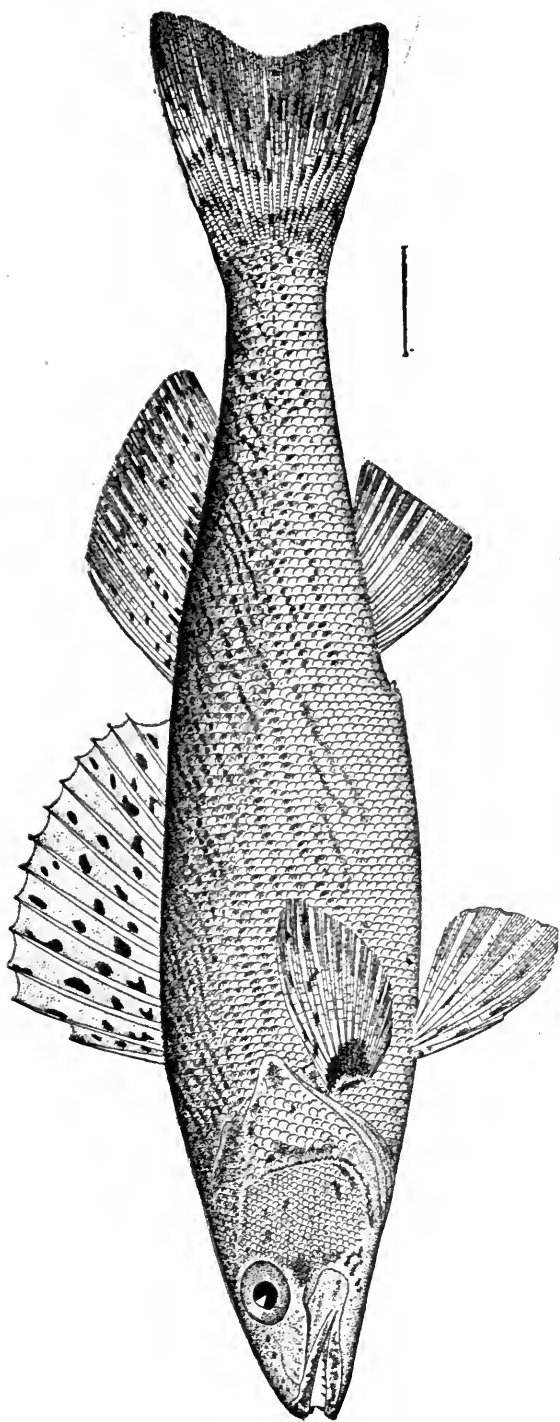
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis aurilus*.)



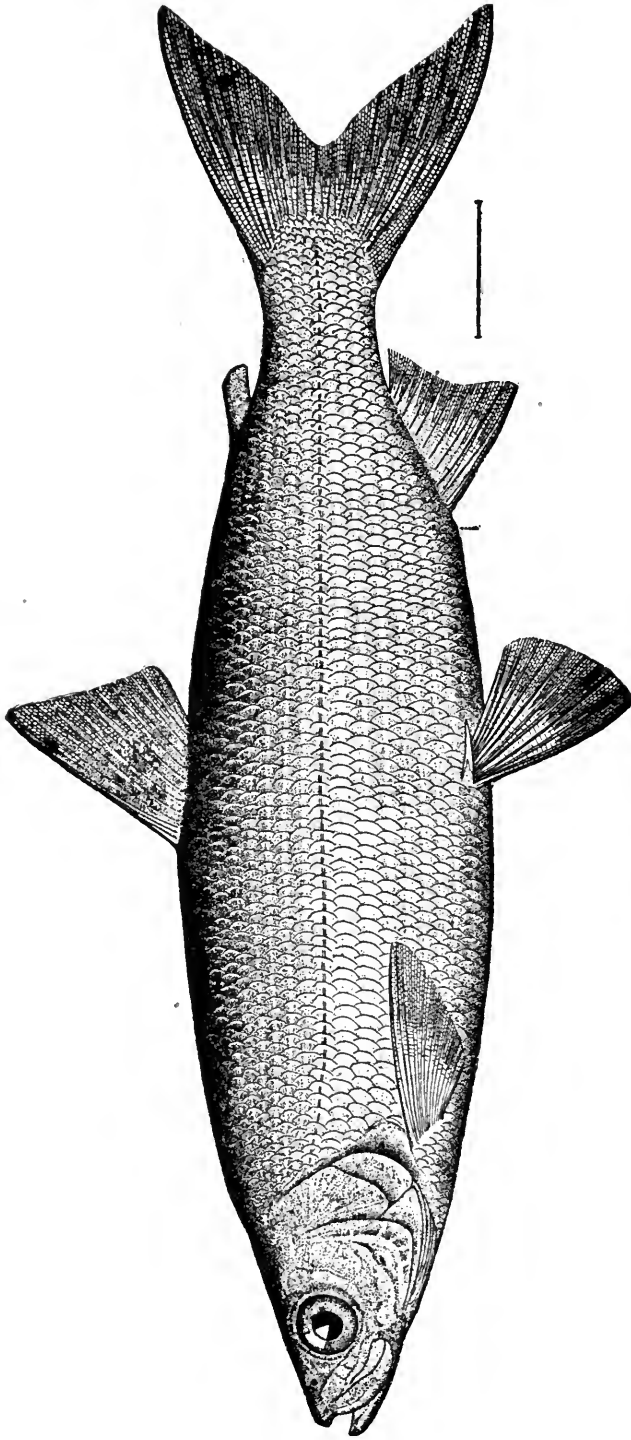
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosus*.)



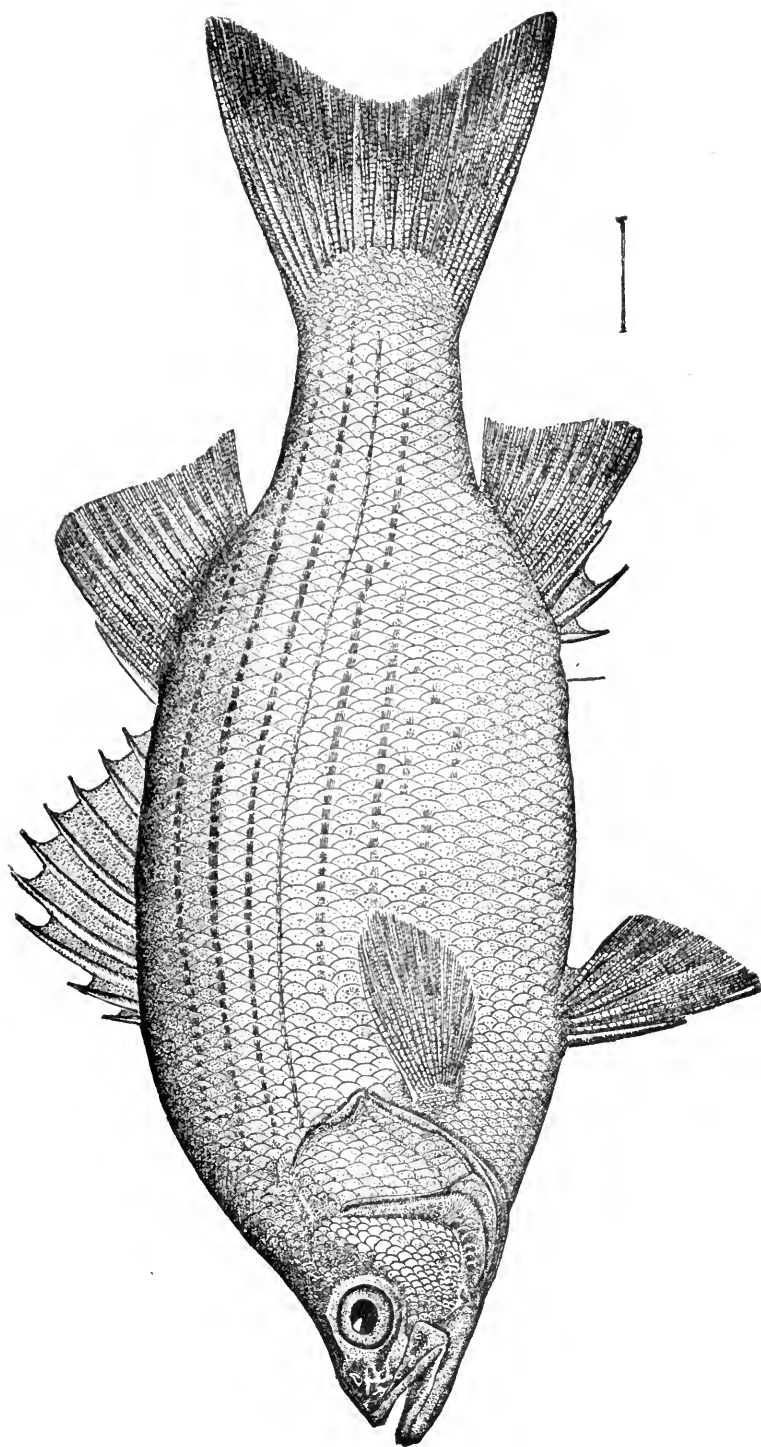
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor*.)



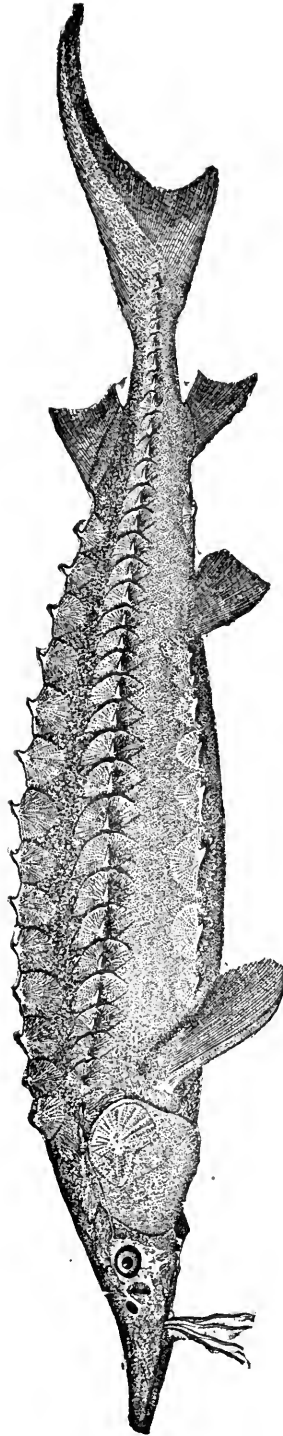
Saugey or Blue Pickerel. (*Stizostedion canadense*.)



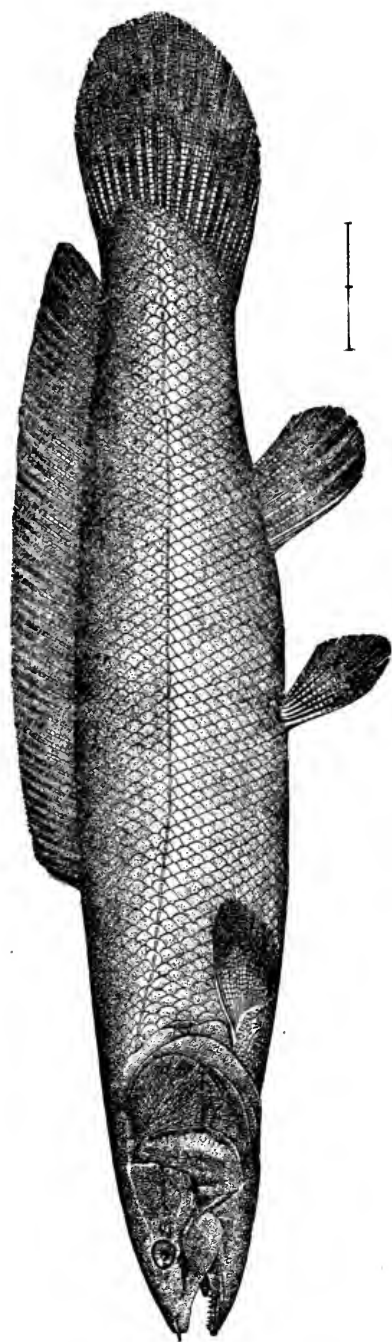
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedii*.)



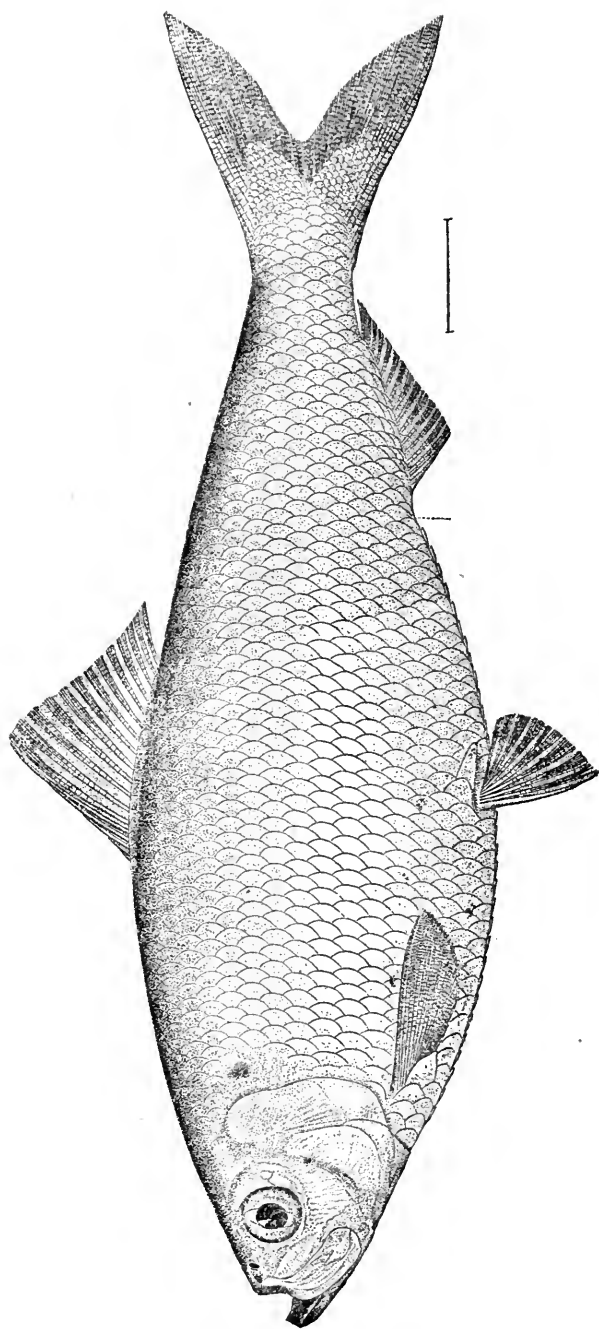
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops*.)



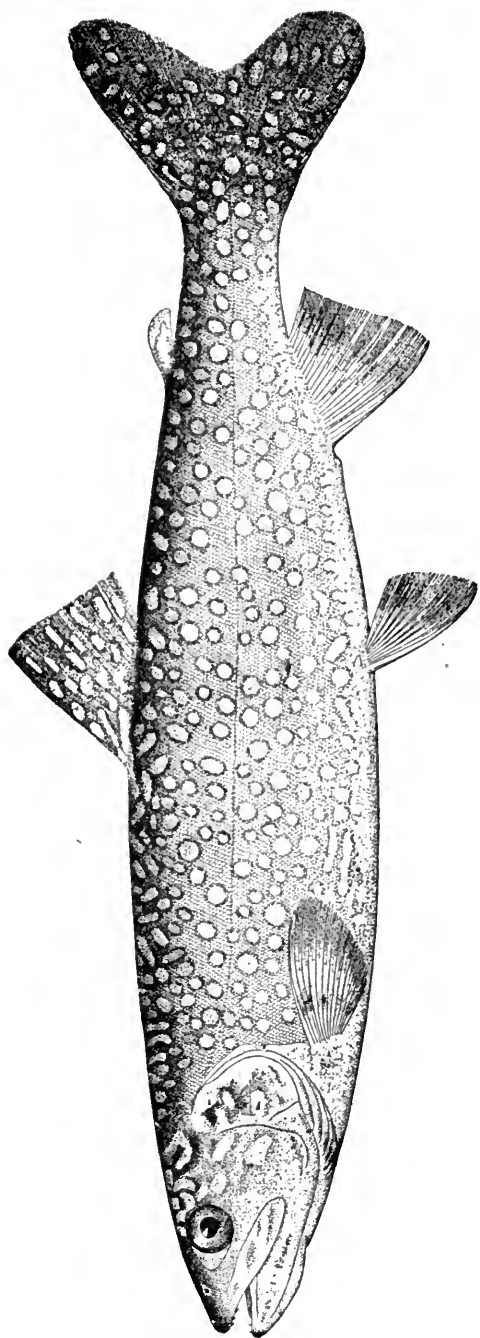
Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubidunus*.)



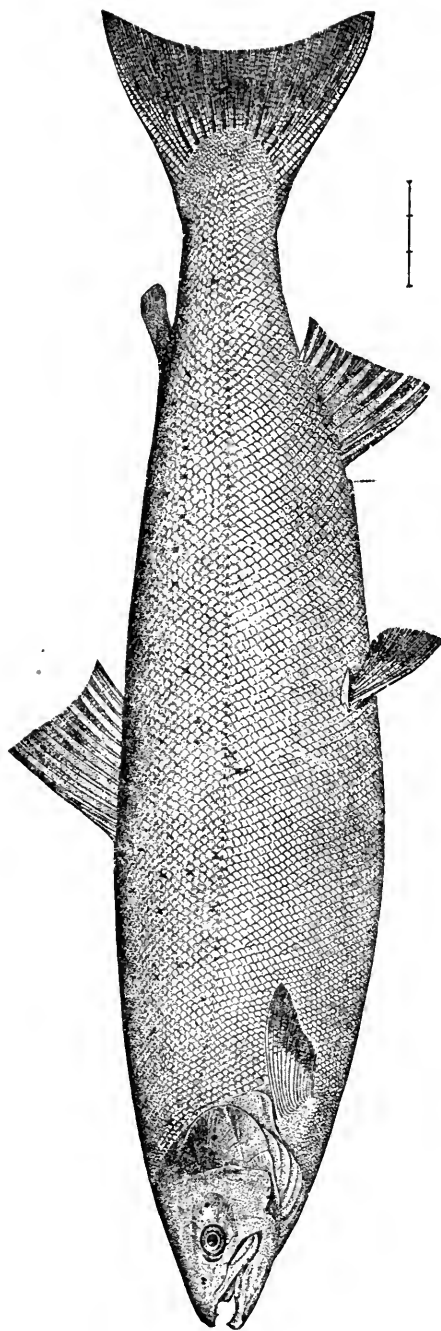
Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva*.)



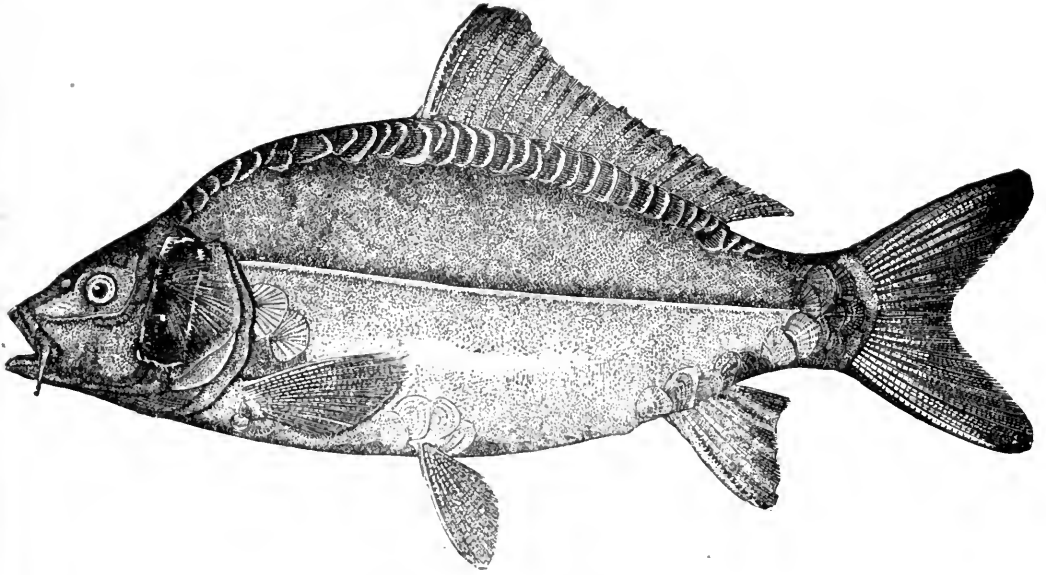
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea vernalis*.)



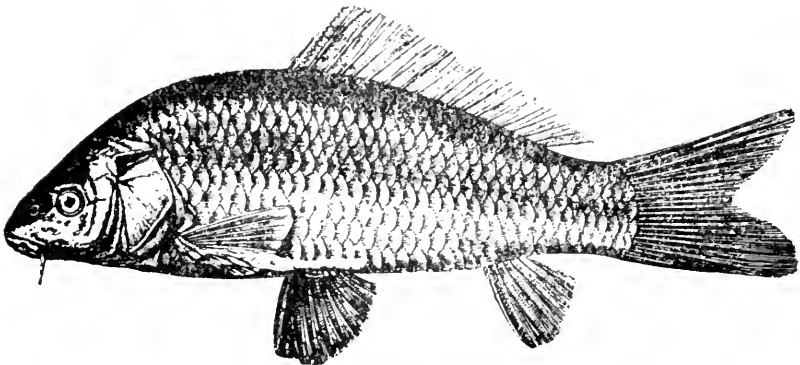
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush*.)



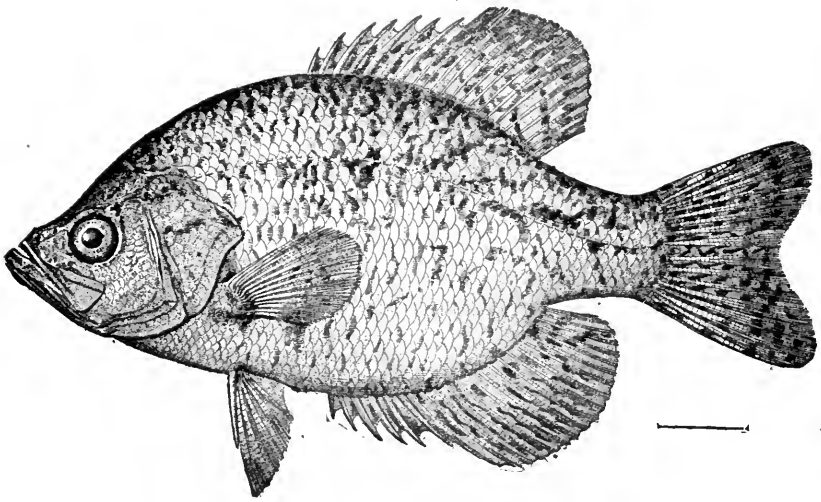
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar*.)



The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



German Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



(Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides*.)

Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1906



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To His Honour
The Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Commisioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 28th March, 1906.

REPORT

OF THE

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries

FOR THE YEAR

1905

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The season has on the whole been a fairly profitable one for the fishermen, though the lakes were this year again visited by frequent and violent wind storms, which caused many suspensions of their operations. Notwithstanding this, however, and that apparently fewer fish were caught than in 1904, prices were better, and from the fishermen's standpoint the outcome was nearly as good.

The total number of persons engaged in the industry in 1905, as reported by the overseers, was 3,247, as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District, 140; Lake Superior, 184; Lake Huron and North Channel, 359; Georgian Bay, 315; Lake Huron (proper), 326; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, 216; Thames River, 76; Lake Erie, 803; Lake Ontario, 516; Nipissing District, 44; inland waters, 276; 122 less than were employed in 1904.

The amount of capital invested was \$1,129,467, divided over the lakes as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District, \$47,175; Lake Superior, \$86,775; Lake Huron and North Channel, \$153,460; Georgian Bay, \$295,628; Lake Huron (proper), \$103,762; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, \$30,419; Thames River, \$955; Lake Erie, \$326,279; Lake Ontario, \$64,294; Nipissing District, \$24,000; inland waters, \$4,673.

There were in use 122 tugs valued at \$323,675 and 1,464 sail and other boats valued at \$299,498.

There were licensed 530 pound nets; 506 hoop nets; 27 fyke nets; 121 seines; 130 dip nets; 3 machines; 139 spears; 13,000 hooks, and 3,910,528 yards of gill nets, of a total value of \$1,130,800.

The total product of the fisheries amounted to 22,572,300 pounds, the estimated value of which is \$1,708,963.

The principal species taken, and the quantity and value (including salted) were:

Whitefish, 2,895,820 pounds, \$289,542; trout, 6,170,850 pounds, \$617,085; herring, 5,232,200 pounds, \$261,610; pickerel (dore), 3,236,940 pounds, \$323,694; pike (including blue pickerel), 1,479,900 pounds, \$59,196; sturgeon, 401,350 pounds, \$32,108; caviare, 17,100 pounds, \$11,970; bladders,

290 pounds, \$232; eels, 20,150 pounds, \$1,209; perch, 800,200 pounds, \$24,006; catfish, 370,450 pounds, \$29,636; coarse fish, 1,939,600 pounds, \$58,188; tullibee, 7,450 pounds, \$447.

The total catch shows a decrease of 1,437,670 pounds, and a decrease in value of \$84,561, as compared with that of 1904.

The waters showing a decrease are: Lake Huron, North Channel, 1,749,692 lbs.—there being a falling off in the quantity of every kind of fish taken; the Georgian Bay, 474,433 lbs.; Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River, 102,260 lbs.; Lake Ontario, 171,159 lbs.; and Nipissing District, 26,000 lbs. Those showing an increase are: The Lake of the Woods, 262,098 lbs.; Lake Superior, 149,348 lbs.; Lake Huron proper, 65,050 lbs.; and Lake Erie, 595,795 lbs., the catch of herring and yellow pickerel in Lake Erie showing an increase of 370,800 and 628,270 pounds respectively.

The total yield in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District was 1,017,420 pounds, valued at \$91,707; Lake Superior, 2,647,820 pounds, valued at \$254,178; Lake Huron, N.C., 2,689,720 pounds, valued at \$259,668; Georgian Bay, 2,509,030 pounds, valued at \$239,503; Lake Huron (proper) 2,045,430 pounds, valued at \$173,211; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, 740,190 pounds, valued at \$33,313; Thames River, 182,590 pounds, valued at \$8,256; Lake Erie, 7,318,230 pounds, valued at \$437,352; Lake Ontario, 2,796,360 pounds, valued at \$163,584; Nipissing District, 368,800 pounds, valued at \$34,740; inland waters, 256,710 pounds, valued at \$13,451.

A comparative statement of the fish taken in 1904 and 1905 arranged according to districts, and showing the increase or decrease in each species, as the case may be, will be found at page 78.

Other statements will be found showing:

1. A list of the overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each, page 46.
2. Implements of capture licensed in 1905 (p. 52);
3. The revenue derived from each division (p. 53);
3. Waters stocked 1901-1905, with number and kind of fish planted in each (p. 21);
4. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 56-75);
5. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1904 and 1905, and the increase or decrease (p. 78);
6. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1904, and the increase or decrease (p. 80);
7. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 81);
8. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 82);
9. The value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1905, inclusive, (p. 81); and
10. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 82).

PROTECTION SERVICE.

One hundred and eighty-five overseers are employed, of whom 156 are paid salaries varying from \$25 to \$400 per annum, according to the extent and importance of the duties to be performed. Although the number of salaried overseers exceeds by twenty-five the number employed in 1904,

the total amount paid for salaries and expenses in 1905 (\$15,875.73) is \$2,381.81 less than was paid in 1904 (\$18,257.54). In the re-organization of the staff which took place early in the year, two or more overseers were appointed for some of the divisions for which theretofore there had been but one overseer, with a view to better and more economical service; and a few additional appointments were deemed necessary in consequence of the abolition of the district overseers, it being considered that the amount paid to these officers on account of salaries and expenses, which in 1904 came to \$4,125, may be better expended in the payment of salaries of additional local overseers, and in increasing the efficiency of the patrol service. In a number of instances where it had been customary to employ guardians for short periods, permanent overseers have now been appointed; so that as against 22 guardians in 1904 there were only 8 in 1905. The Department started in 1899 with a staff of 99 overseers and eleven guardians, but additions were from time to time made until in 1904 the number had been increased to 131 overseers and 22 guardians. It is believed that where the duty is chiefly that of supervision, the plan of having overseers scattered liberally over the country at small salaries is, having regard to its numerous water ways, better for this Province than that of having fewer overseers at larger salaries. Much of the duty formerly performed by the district overseers is now performed by officers from the Department, an arrangement which is found to work quite satisfactorily.

The Gilphie and Maud upon the Georgian Bay, and the Eva Bell upon the Rideau, have maintained their usual patrol. A gasoline launch was similarly engaged upon the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Kingston, and a steam yacht was placed upon Lake Temagami in view of the large number of visitors to that lake during the summer months. The patrol craft has been increased by the addition of a gasoline launch 52 feet long and very fast, being equipped with an 18 horse power engine, and it is to be placed upon the Detroit River and Lake Erie, and Lake and River St. Clair, where the need of such a boat has long been felt.

It is a matter for thoughtful consideration whether the Gilphie, which last year cost \$4,310.27 to run, has not outlived its usefulness upon the Georgian Bay, and whether some other system of patrol and supervision should not now be adopted. Since a patrol boat was first placed upon the Georgian Bay by the Dominion Government, the conditions have materially changed. The islands and shores between Penetang and the Bustards, which a few years ago were practically uninhabited, are now swarming with tourists and summer visitors, and it is here also that much illegal fishing with trap and other nets is carried on. It is impossible for the Gilphie to enter the shallow waters and reach the points where these people locate, and where this illegal fishing is done, and a thorough patrol cannot be made with sufficient expedition by the crew in rowboats, having regard to the extent of territory to be covered. It is believed that with gasoline or smaller steam craft of lesser draught, a much more efficient as well as more economical patrol could be maintained, and the matter of the substitution of such service is therefore recommended for your favorable consideration. The overseer on the North Channel reports that the sailboat Maud is leaking badly, and will have to be rebuilt before she can be used much more. It has been impossible for the overseer with this boat to cover his territory as rapidly as is required in view of the amount of illegal fishing which has for years been carried on in this district, and the substitution of a steam or gasoline yacht for the sailboat for patrol purposes would, it is believed, be in the public interest, and is also recommended for your consideration.

During the season 10 pound nets, 45 trap nets, 9 seines, 106 gill nets, 3 hoop nets, 1 tug, 1 sailboat, 1 rowboat, 1 skiff, 7 boxes of carp, 6 boxes of pike, 1 box perch and 2,570 lbs. of other kinds of fish, illegally used or taken, were confiscated; 77 persons were prosecuted for offences against the fishery laws; 76 convictions were made; and \$1,453 were imposed in fines.

The saying that "A laborer is worthy of his hire" cannot be applied more appropriately than to a fishery overseer who fearlessly and honestly performs his duty. He practically gets no assistance from a too unsympathizing public, and if violations occur which escape his attention, he is vigorously criticised for a dereliction of duty. All efforts to establish lines of confidential communication seem to be unavailing, the usual reply being, "You are paid to do your duty, do it. I am not going to incur the ill-will of my neighbors by becoming an informer." In addition to his salary, the overseer receives his necessary travelling expenses, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile where he uses his own horse or boat. But it is daily becoming of vital importance that the operations of the Great Lake fishermen should be subjected to a closer oversight, and in order that this may be done a greater number of overseers, or more of the time of those already appointed, must necessarily be required, and an allowance commensurate with the services to be performed provided. Under existing conditions it is believed that the overseers are performing their duties as efficiently as can be reasonably expected—in fact have been, with few exceptions, extremely faithful.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is encouraging to note that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the preservation of our inland fisheries, and the best evidence of this is the fact that protective associations are being organized in many parts of the Province with a view to co-operating with the Department in carrying on the important work of protection. Perhaps no country on the face of the globe has been more liberally endowed with beautiful lakes and rivers, teeming with their various kinds of fish, than has Ontario, and the perpetuation of this endowment to future generations depends upon the promotion and establishment of a sentiment which will secure the strict enforcement of the regulations. With such a result, the riches of these lakes may be assured indefinitely, and without curtailing or in any way diminishing the legitimate sport and pleasure which all may rightfully enjoy. The Department looks for, and has the right to expect, the hearty co-operation of every public spirited person to this end; otherwise the dam may be nearer at hand than we may think when they may be depleted of their contents and robbed of their charm. The increasing money value to communities in the vicinity of lakes where good fishing may be had is being appreciated more and more, and especially in those parts of the Province where the lands are poorly adapted for agricultural purposes. Many of the farmers are making provision for the accommodation of guests, and in this way a ready, convenient, and paying market is found for their produce, for which formerly there was practically no outlet. So that from a selfish standpoint, if from no other, it behooves every one to make it his duty to see that there shall be no violation of our fishery laws. Indeed, so great are the pecuniary benefits derived by municipalities in which good fishing is to be had that they might properly volunteer to share the expense of protecting these fisheries from spoilation. Greater effort on the part of their officers might at least be required. The people of the Province have been slow to recognize what a valuable heritage they have in their inland fisheries, and so great is this now regarded that even further restric-

tions as to the number of fish which may be taken in a day, and the size under which none shall be taken, are urged as additional steps towards their conservation.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

A good many people appear to lose sight of the fact that the fisheries are not the property of any particular class or individual, but that they are the property of the people of the Province as a whole, subject of course to the regulations which have been enacted for their preservation and perpetuation; and it ought to be borne in mind that the laws for the protection of this valuable asset from poachers and others who would despoil it are as binding upon the morals of the individual as are laws for the protection of his cash or property upon those who would acquire it dishonestly; and therefore it follows that it is as wrong legally and morally to steal or destroy the public's property as it is that of the individual. The dealer or fish buyer who, with a greed and desire for personal gain, will buy illegally taken fish, is much more guilty than the man who takes these fish in an illegal manner, for if a market were not provided for his catch there would be no incentive for the fishermen to break the law. A number of heavy fines were imposed during the season upon dealers for offences of this character, and it is to be hoped that they will serve as wholesome examples to others who may have been doing likewise, and who so far have escaped punishment. The mandate of the Department is that our overseers shall do their duty regardless of persons, and that the man of position or influence shall be made to suffer for his misdeeds the same as his less fortunate or less prominent neighbor. All alike must be taught to respect the law by paying the penalties provided for its violation. In the discharge of their duty, we desire our overseers to use the iron hand, but with the velvet glove.

STOCKING.

As the possibility of securing bass from the public waters to carry on stocking operations is yearly becoming more uncertain, the subject of breeding ponds is again referred to, and the matter of the advisability of their erection submitted for your consideration. Pond culture has now passed the experimental stage, and is being successfully carried on in a number of the States, and the Province would benefit by their years of experimenting. If care were exercised in selecting a location for the ponds with natural advantages, the work of construction need not be formidable nor costly. It is believed that no similar expenditure of public moneys is bearing a more bountiful return, or benefitting so large a number of our people, as that which has been expended for restoring and maintaining the fishing in our inland lakes and rivers, and that any further expenditure on that account would meet with the public's most hearty approval.

CATFISH FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATERS.

It is said that the popularity of the catfish for stocking public and private waters has become so great in the United States that the Bureau of Fisheries with its present facilities for providing fry is unable to meet the demands therefor, and Congress has been asked to authorize the establishment of a station where it shall be the principal species cultivated. The catfish is a hardy and prolific fish; there is always a ready market for it; its meat is excellent; but for stocking purposes in this Province it is safe to say

that the king of the waters, the gamey black bass, will satisfy all demands for some time. The catfish is not protected by a close season in Ontario, but by a condition of the license it cannot be netted between the 15th April and the 1st October, which affords ample protection for both increase and growth.

ANGLING PERMITS.

In the opinion of the undersigned the time has arrived when the Province should charge non-residents a rod license for angling in the waters of the Province. Heretofore free angling has been afforded all non-residents who stayed at Canadian hotels and boarding houses and employed Canadian boatmen; but the number of visitors has so largely increased within the last few years, that the drain upon our game fish has been very great. In fact it is alleged that in many cases no regard whatever has been paid to the regulation as to the size and number of fish which may be taken. So that additional supervision of our angling waters during the tourist season is absolutely necessary; and it seems but proper that visitors to the Province, who bear no part of the cost of maintaining our institutions, should contribute their fair share to this expense, and this can only be done by requiring an angling fee. It is not believed that any one will be discouraged from coming to the Province on this account, as the entertainment provided him when he comes is perhaps not to be equalled anywhere upon the continent.

THE GREAT LAKE FISHERIES.

The correspondence inaugurated by this Province with the several States bordering upon the great lakes, and which had for its object the promotion of uniform laws and regulations, and a uniform policy governing the great lake fisheries, has been continued during the year, and it is believed with some effect. The difficulty has heretofore been that the State Legislatures have been unable, owing to the opposition of fishermen of one State to laws which might be passed in another State, to agree upon a code that would be satisfactory to all alike; and, finding this to be the case, and recognizing the disaster which must inevitably result from further delay, there is now an agitation by some if not all of the States for federal control of interstate waters. Secretary Root is manifesting commendable activity in the matter, and is, it is understood, negotiating with the Dominion Government with a view to a joint commission. So soon as the Federal Government of the United States can obtain the control of the lake fisheries on their side of the line, so soon may we expect something to be accomplished in the direction of what is desired to be attained, but not until then. Canada has always been ready to negotiate, but, for the reason mentioned, recognized the futility of any action with individual States. But while the arguments in favor of Federal control so far as the State Great Lake fisheries are concerned are indisputable, with a view to a more speedy and satisfactory conference with the Canadian Government, it does not of course follow that it is essential to such a result that the power to license as well as to regulate on this side of the line should be vested in the Dominion Government, for on the one hand eight jurisdictions with separate legislative powers are now concerned, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, while on the other hand there is but one, namely, Ontario. And there is no reason to suppose that less respect on the part of Ontario fishermen for any policy and regulations agreed upon between the two Federal powers would be required by the Province,—whose property is at present jeopardized for the want of such policy and regula-

tions,—than would be required if the control were vested in the Dominion Government. Every possible step for a speedy conference should be taken. The business interests of the great lakes may be valued at several millions of dollars annually; but what is of vastly greater importance, this valuable source of food supply is steadily and rapidly declining. Improved fishing apparatus is being introduced, more powerful tugs are being employed, gas engines are being installed in sail-boats which multiply their effectiveness, the fishermen are acquiring greater skill in setting their nets and better knowledge of the habits of fish,—all with a view to increasing the returns to the fishermen. To meet this increased attack, radical measures must at once be adopted—artificial propagation must be increased, the taking of gravid and immature fish must be stopped, a size limit must be specified, and a close season during which no fishing of any kind is to be carried on must be established, or the lakes will be depleted beyond restitution.

It has recently been suggested that as an important step towards restitution, lake trout should be permitted to attain a weight of eight pounds before being taken. But one can hardly imagine anything that would be more fruitful of disaster to the fisheries than that such a thing should happen. No fish is more voracious, and none more destructive of other fish, than the lake trout. A whitefish of two pounds in weight would make a mere luncheon for an eight pound trout, and he would require half a dozen ordinary sized pickerel or herring to appease his appetite.

SUPPLYING THE HOME MARKET.

The circular letter which in 1904 was addressed to every licensed fisherman in the Province notifying him that he must make arrangements for supplying the local demand for fish does not appear to have received that attention and respect which was hoped and expected, if one can judge by the complaints which have been raised in almost every part of the Province that it is impossible to obtain fish, and the Department is now urged to take such action as will compel the fishermen to recognize the home market as entitled to consideration before a foreign market is supplied, even to the extent of taking steps to prohibit the exportation of fish to the United States. A survey of the Province with its increasing population would lead one to believe that a home market could be obtained for a very considerable portion, if not all, of the catch if a systematic and earnest effort were made to establish such a market. But the fishermen are not usually magnanimously inclined, and are not influenced by patriotic or sentimental considerations, and particularly when a change of conditions may entail upon them extra labor and expense as well as possible loss. They are now able to dispose of their whole catch for cash, and at prices higher perhaps than could be obtained in the home market, on delivery of the same at the express office, and they will not adopt other and less convenient and perhaps less profitable methods of doing business unless obliged to do so. Whether it is a libel upon the fish dealers and pedlars of the Province or not, we are unable to say, but the replies of the fishermen to the letter sent to them would indicate that there are a good many dishonest and unbusiness-like men amongst the dealers and buyers. The fishermen state that it would be impossible to sell in the home market the coarse fish (of which 1,939,600 pounds were taken this year), and that in order to sell them in the American market they must be accompanied by the better kinds. But the fishermen also say that they are prepared and always have been prepared to supply the home market when reasonable notice is given, and that if applicants

have been refused it has been because this notice was not received, or that the men were at the time packed and ready for shipment and less than a full box was required. The Department has during the year insisted upon a pedlar being supplied where he was ready to pay, though there seemed to be some friction between him and the fisherman, and though the latter preferred not to have business dealings with him, and the Department is prepared to intervene in all such cases where its attention is called to the subject. And it might go still further. It might, if asked to do so, offer to see that dealers in towns and cities are regularly supplied where they are prepared to make with the fishermen satisfactory arrangements as to payment. But this would appear to be all in that connection that the Department could at present properly do. Then the Department might ask the Dominion to consider whether the fishermen should not be required to find a home market for all of their whitefish. There would be no doubt that this could readily be found, and at prices as advantageous as those obtained in the United States. The total catch this year of whitefish was 2,817,420 pounds. This would relieve the situation very considerably, and would not prejudice their sales of the coarse fish in the American market. The time will no doubt come when there will be a home market for the whole catch, but that time is not yet; so that total prohibition is for the present out of the question. And the same may be said of Government ownership, which has also been suggested as a solution of the problem of home supply and cheaper fish.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

It would appear to the undersigned that a commission might properly issue to enquire into the personnel of the fishermen of the Province, and as to the ownership of the gear—tugs, boats, nets, etc.—which is being operated by them. This Department found, upon assuming the administration of the fisheries in 1898, that the fishing industry of the Great Lakes was largely controlled by American companies, though the licenses appeared to have been applied for and issued in the names of Canadians; and it is believed that, notwithstanding the policy of this Department has since been to issue licenses to British subjects only, such a condition exists at the present time. The fact could only be ascertained positively by a commissioner taking evidence under oath. It might be found that the number of Canadian license holders is so small that, if future licenses were confined to Canadians, it would require all the catch to supply the home market. In that case, the Canadians who are operating American plants would have no difficulty in obtaining equally lucrative employment in other fields of labor.

POLLUTIONS.

Great mortality among the fish in a stream emptying into the Grand River was reported during the early summer. It was said that the fish died by hundreds, and that the stench arising therefrom was a menace to the health of the people in the neighborhood. Two reasons were assigned as to the cause of the mortality, one being that it was occasioned by the alkali from a neighboring starch factory, which was allowed to enter the race, and the other that the sudden lowering of the water when the fish were in the shallows left many of them stranded in small pools, where they died in consequence of being unable again to reach the deeper water. The undersigned personally visited the starch works, and after a careful inspection of the premises suggested a remedy, which was to prevent the liquid from entering

the raceway and to divert it into a lake in the near vicinity. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and it is believed the cause of the trouble, if it originated in that quarter, has been removed.

Some minor complaints of parties allowing sawdust to enter the water were reported and investigated, and were found not to be of a serious character.

FISHING IN THE INLAND LAKES.

A number of applications have been received for licenses to net in the inland lakes of New Ontario. Before, however, a policy of granting licenses in such lakes is approved, it would appear to the undersigned to be important that a competent person should be deputed to inspect the lakes in certain districts and make a report thereon and upon the lands in the vicinity of such lakes. Licenses should not, in the opinion of the undersigned, be issued for lakes containing speckled trout or other game fish, and lakes surrounded by agricultural lands should not be depleted of their contents in advance of settlement. But an investigation would probably demonstrate that there are many lakes to which these restrictions would not apply, and in which licenses might properly be issued and a revenue derived therefrom. But until such an investigation and report are made, it would be better that all licenses should be withheld, except in regard to lakes as to which there can be no question as to what under all the circumstances may properly be done, and where the local needs cannot otherwise conveniently be supplied.

FERTILIZING LAKE TROUT EGGS.

In a former report the enormous loss of spawn of the lake trout by the taking of those fish at the spawning period was referred to, and it was recommended that steps be taken to prevent a portion at any rate of the serious waste. It was pointed out that the State of Wisconsin had enacted that the fishermen should during the spawning period "take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or pan immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken;" and it was suggested that our fishermen might in their own interests readily adopt this means of assisting in maintaining the fish supply. The practice has been followed for some years in Wisconsin, and with, it is reported, very satisfactory results. Indeed, it was believed that the planting of eggs in this manner was of more benefit than the close season, and that as large a percentage of them would hatch as in the hatcheries. This is the opinion of one at least of the best fish culturists in the United States. We would commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the Dominion Department, as having sole charge of the work of artificial propagation. The expense of placing a few experienced men upon the tugs of fishermen operating in Lake Superior, where the trout spawn nearly if not quite a month before the season closes, would not be great, and there is no reason why a plan which has yielded such gratifying results in Wisconsin should not be equally successful here. The fishermen would no doubt be glad to afford every facility for carrying on the work. It is also the plan adopted by some of the States for securing ova for their hatcheries,—that is by sending men to accompany the tugs, and it has proved to be a much less costly and troublesome means than that of operating nets on their own behalf for the purpose. With only three hatcheries in the Province, everything possible to be done to supplement their good work should of course be done.

THE WORK OF CAPTURING AND DESTROYING COARSE FISH IN THE NEPIGON.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nepigon was again prosecuted; 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 pickerel (or dore), and 145 whitefish were destroyed and otherwise disposed of. The work was all done within a period of six weeks, which gives an idea of the extent to which these fish have multiplied in the Nepigon, and what a menace they are becoming to the trout of that famous river.

THE CARP.

The popular prejudice against the carp—a prejudice which has arisen because of its injury to other and finer species of fish, their spawn and young, and to the feeding grounds of the wild duck, increases as its destructiveness and depredations become more generally and widely known.

It is in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair that it has multiplied and grown most rapidly, and is to be found in greatest numbers in this Province. But it is by no means confined to these lakes, for we find it in considerable numbers in the cold, deep waters of the Georgian Bay, the North Channel and Lake Huron, Lake Superior seeming not yet to have been invaded.

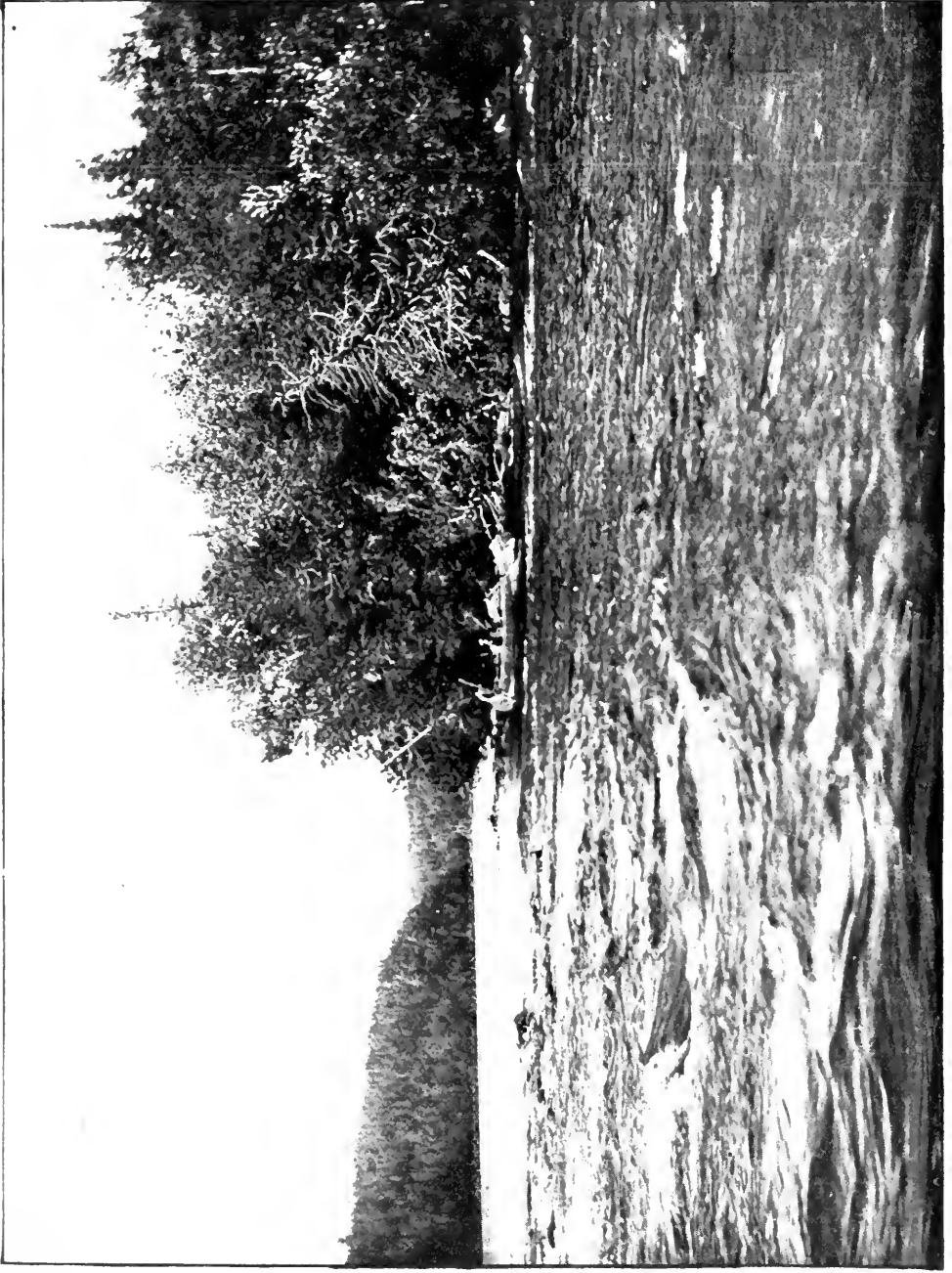
As an example of the prolificness of the carp, it may be said that one weighing 4 or 5 lbs. will contain on an average from 400,000 to 500,000 ova; one of 9 lbs. 600,000; and from one of 16½ lbs. the amazing number of 2,059,750 eggs have been taken. A genius for mathematics has figured it out thus: If from the eggs of a carp weighing 4 or 5 lbs. two fish survive, from one million carp (half of them being females) the increase the first year would be one million fish; for the first five years (on the compound interest system) 64 million; for ten years 2,048,000,000; for fifteen years 18,384,000,000; and for twenty years 1,181,276,000,000.

The carp is a marvel of longevity. The New International Encyclopædia (1902) states that it "may reach an age of 200 years;" and as for its vitality, Norris, in "The American Angler's Book," new edition, (a work of 700 pages) in the chapter "General Remarks on Fish" makes the almost incredible statement (page 48) that "it is an established fact that in draining carp ponds in Germany to cultivate the soil which had been flooded and made a fish pond of for the purpose of enriching it, the spawn of the carp left after drawing off the water does not lose its vitality though exposed for two or three years to the heat of summer and frost of winter; and that when the field is again converted into a pond there is no necessity for restocking it with carp, but the ova remaining beneath the surface of the ground produces a stock of carp, thus keeping up an alternation of crops—fish and vegetables."

The editor of Forest and Stream in a recent article said: "In the Great Lakes it is in the very nature of the case a matter of international concern, and it is a concern which every year is becoming more serious, as the fish multiplies in its old haunts and finds its way into new waters. . . . The carp is here, and it is here to stay. To extirpate it from connecting water courses is something which may safely be counted as beyond the ingenuity of man."

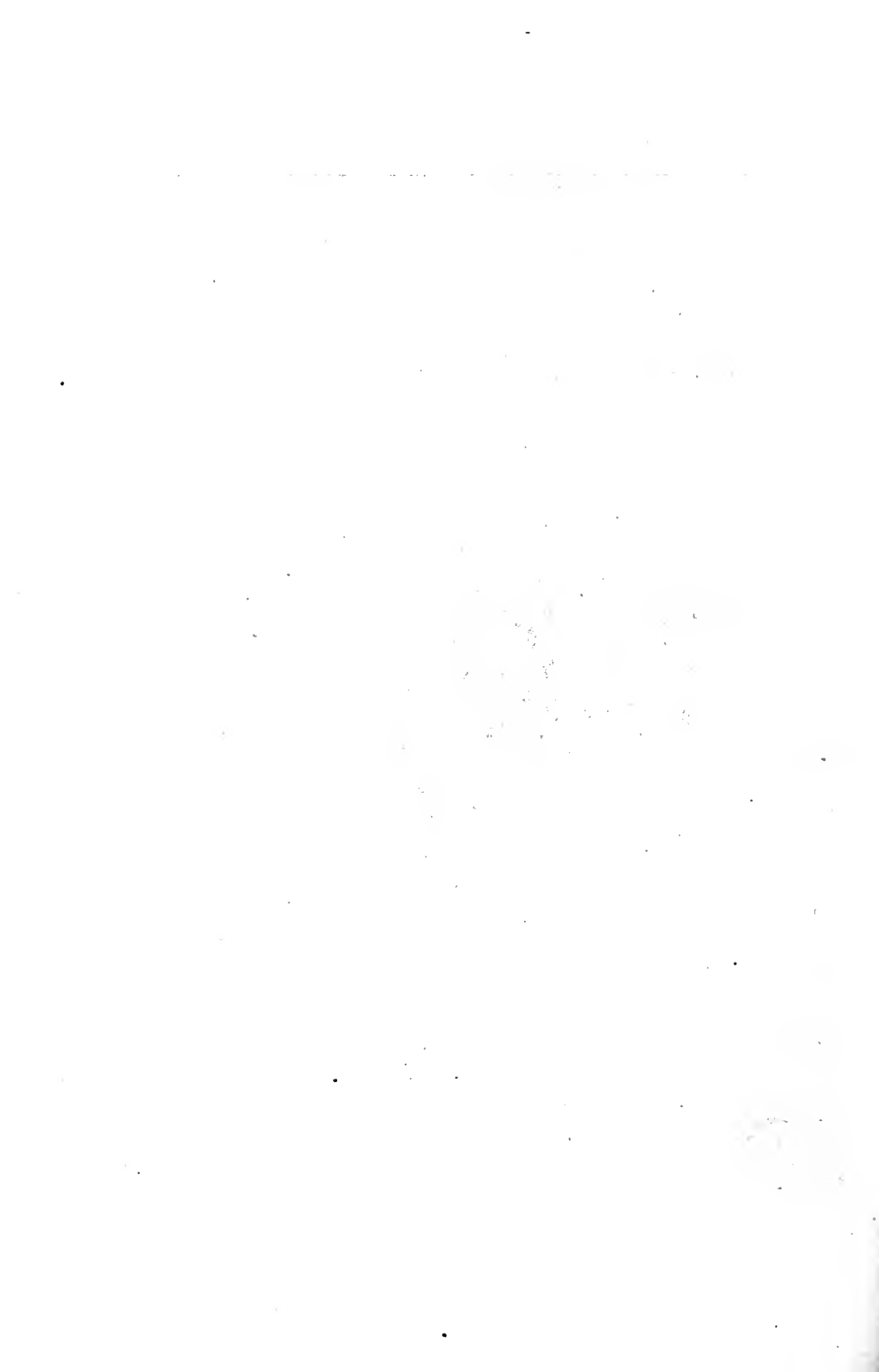
In Illinois there is a small lake into which the carp had found its way. The lake had once been famous for its game fish, and the work of ridding it of these "scavengers" was begun, but after more than 40,000 pounds had been taken the effort was abandoned as hopeless.

While therefore it would appear to be impossible to exterminate the carp from waters in which it has already become established, it is not too



Cross Rapids, Nepigon River.

Courtesy of Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon.





A Day's Catch at Rose Point, Georgian Bay.



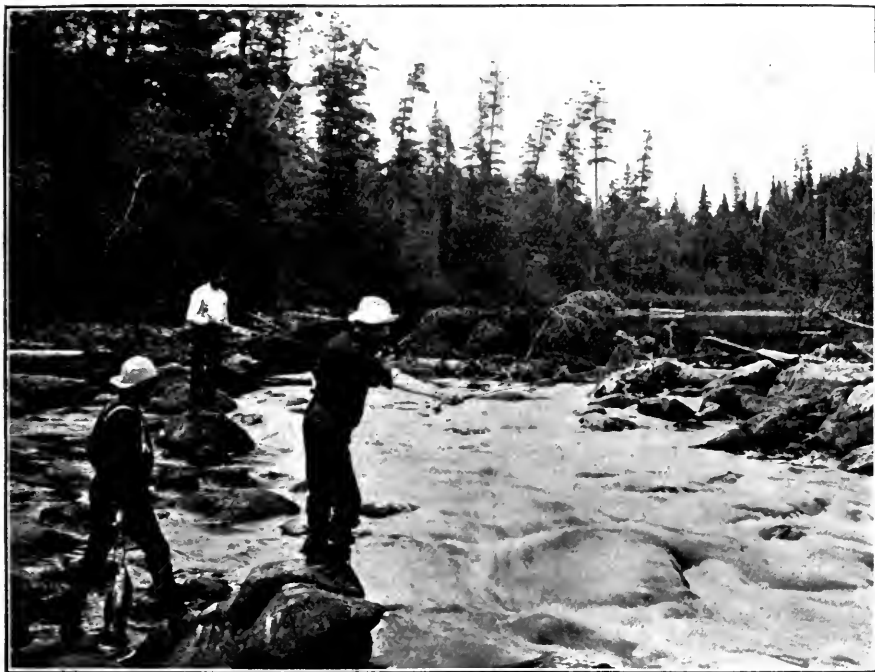
Highlands of Ontario—A Day's Catch on the Moon River.





Salmon Trout taken in Algonquin National Park.





Speckled Trout Fishing—Algonquin National Park.

late to protect therefrom the more or less isolated waters which have not yet become invaded by it. Our law prohibits the taking of fish in any manner from Provincial waters for the purpose of stocking, artificial breeding, or for scientific purposes, without the authority of the Department in writing; so that unless carp are illegally deposited therein, these waters are safeguarded to that extent. And in this connection let a word of warning be sounded, and that is in regard to the erection of fishways, which are constantly being recommended and asked for in dams throughout the Province. In many cases these dams are now so many fortresses guarding our inland lakes from the enemy, while, if fishways were erected, facility would be afforded for the enemy to enter, and it would be but a short time before it would drive out and supplant all other fish. Much better would it be to discourage the fishway and stock the waters by the introduction of bass, trout or other game or desirable and suitable fish.

It is uncertain when the carp was first introduced into American waters. From an authentic source we find that in the years 1831 and 1832 an enterprising New Yorker brought "from France" some six or seven dozen which he put into his ponds, and from these ponds he made frequent plantings into the Hudson River, where they are said to have "thrived wonderfully." The introduction by the United States Fish Commission was begun in 1877. The first lot brought over consisted of 345 fish, of which 227 were mirror, and 118 scale carp. These were planted in ponds, and in 1879 their progeny, amounting to some 12,265, were distributed to over 300 persons in 25 States and territories. From 22 applicants for carp in 1877, these had increased to 2,000 in 1880. In 1882 over 7,000 applications were received by the Commission, of which 5,758 were granted, 143,696 fish being distributed, some of which "were sent to Canada." In 1883, 260,000 were distributed in 1,478 counties, and to nearly 10,000 applicants. The distribution was carried on until 1897, when it was discontinued. So that from these plantings the public waters of this continent during the short period of about 25 years are now literally overrun with this fish. In 1883 the fishermen of Lake Erie began to take them in their nets. They did not know what they were, and they were kept on exhibition in tubs as curiosities.

When the question of the introduction of carp into the United States was being considered by the Fish Commission, Prof. Baird, the then Commissioner, in his report for 1873-4 enumerated the good qualities of the carp which made it "a desirable species for cultural purposes," as follows:

1. Fecundity and adaptability to the process of artificial propagation.
2. Living largely on a vegetable diet.
3. Hardy in all stages of growth.
4. Adaptability to conditions unfavorable to any equally palatable American fish, and to varied climates.
5. Rapid growth.
6. Harmlessness in its relation to other fishes.
7. Ability to populate waters to their greatest extent.
8. Good edible qualities.

It has certainly been demonstrated beyond peradventure that it is "hardy" and "rapid" of growth, and has "ability to populate waters to their greatest extent;" but it is doubtful if any considerable number of persons could be found to testify as to its being "harmless in its relation to other fishes," and as to its "good edible qualities."

It would be a waste of time to discuss the unwisdom of the introduction of the carp, but that a great mistake was made there surely can be no differ-

ence of opinion. But "it is here to stay," and we must make the best of it. It has been shown that efforts for its extermination have been abortive. Some have suggested that the Government should offer a bounty to induce more people to fish for it. But the best bounty that can be offered is the increasing demand for it in the market. The demand that will make fishing for carp a profitable business will provide the necessary incentive for its capture, and there seems to be an increasing demand in all large American cities where there is a mixed population, and where the better kinds of fish even for the wealthy are becoming a luxury. In such cities it will fill a large and increasing want; but it will be some time before the people of Canada, who have been accustomed to our native fish, will cultivate a taste for the alien. The Department should afford every facility for carrying on the work of capture that it is proper to afford, and authorize for that purpose the use of every implement, the operation of which will not be a detriment to or assist in the destruction of better species. When treating of the subject some years ago, we held the view that nothing short of concerted action on the part of the several jurisdictions surrounding the Great Lakes would have an appreciable effect towards permanently reducing its numbers. But this was before it had become to the same extent a mercantile product. The prices are increasing, and in the wholesale market of New York four or five cents a pound has been the average paid during the year, which would indicate a good profit to the fishermen. At certain periods of the year, however, prices are still higher, and by a small outlay provision may be made to retain the take until such time as it can be more profitably disposed of. A simple and effective enclosure could be provided to accommodate almost any number of fish by selecting some sheltered spot or bay and running from the shore a picket fence (that which is manufactured and rolled in coils with wire if closely woven would suit the purpose) in a square or semi-circular form, the shore forming one side, the pickets being driven firmly into the ground, and supported at regular intervals by stakes or posts driven more deeply. A woven wire netting may where necessary be added to the top of the enclosure to prevent the fish from jumping out, and with a view to reducing the cost. It is not necessary to suggest that care must be taken to select a place for the pen where the bottom is free from stones and snags so that the fish when required to be marketed may be seined out; and it would afford greater immunity from damage to the enclosure from seas or floating debris if a boom were strung around the enclosure ten or twenty feet therefrom.

The net with which the carp may be taken most successfully is the seine. The gill net, however, has its advocates, and may always be used to advantage where the carp has entered some place where the net may be set across its one means of escape, or where it may be driven into the net. And it can also be used in many places where it would be quite impossible, from the nature of the ground, to use a seine. A fisherman of experience with gill nets offers the suggestion that No. 35 thread is of the proper strength, that a six inch mesh is the most profitable size to fish with, and that in making up the net it should be hung five in three—an expression which practical fishermen will understand. If taut, the fish will not enter the net, but will turn from it, it being very wary, "wise, knowing and cunning."

LAKE MANITOU LEASE.

The company which has a lease of this lake, reports the operations at their hatchery to be as follows: "In the spring of 1905 we deposited in Lake Manitou two million fry, pickerel. Last year we placed in the hatchery six million trout eggs, and twenty-four million whitefish eggs. The latter eggs are now in process of hatching."

THE BIOLOGICAL STATION IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

The Department is indebted to Dr. B. E. Bensley, the officer in charge of the station, for a short but comprehensive and instructive report outlining some of the work which has been done at the station during the season. The Department has facilitated the work carried on by granting such privileges for netting, etc., as have been desired. Dr. Bensley says: "The laboratory was occupied from June 1st to September 15th, with the following gentlemen in attendance: Mr. A. G. Huntsman, B.A., Laboratory Assistant in Biology, Mr. I. R. Bell, and Mr. J. R. G. Murray, students of the University of Toronto.

"The month of June was devoted to hatching experiments on the eggs of the black bass. Studies on the habits, growth and food of the recently hatched young were made during this month and were continued on the advanced young during the balance of the season. In this connection Mr. Bell made a preliminary study of the microscopic life of the water, and Mr. Murray, a series of illustrations of representative forms. During the greater part of the season periodic visits were made with the fishermen to the whitefish grounds, and statistics and material bearing on the natural history of the food-fishes taken in gill-nets were collected.

"In view of the increasing sentiment in favor of the preservation of the game-fishes, and of the interest already taken by the Provincial Government in restocking operations, will you allow me to refer to the need of a hatchery in the southern section of Georgian Bay. The northeastern shore and the islands embrace large sections at present undisposed of by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, which are only valuable for fishing and tourist purposes. According to the general opinions expressed, the supply both of food and game fishes is being rapidly depleted. It seems therefore advisable that the efforts of the Government in preventing the capture by irresponsible persons of game fishes during the breeding season by seines and traps should be supplemented by constructive efforts towards increasing the supply through hatching operations. In this region bass and whitefish hatching could be profitably combined."

Further inquiry by the undersigned respecting the artificial hatching of the bass elicited the following observations:

"Regarding your inquiry about bass propagation, the pond method is the one which has been generally adopted. There could be no mistake in establishing bass hatching ponds in various parts of the Province. The experiments which we made in hatching bass in the laboratory were successful, but there are three points which are uncertain, first, whether stripping, which we have as yet been unable to try, would be feasible; secondly, whether or not the young bass would live when returned to the water; and, finally, whether the experiment can be converted into practice on a paying basis. Our trials have been incomplete so far, on account of not having large enclosures to keep parent fish in.

"My suggestion regarding a hatchery for bass is not to operate with them independently, but to set off a portion of a whitefish hatchery, which I thought might be established in the lower part of the Georgian Bay, and try the artificial method under fair conditions and on a considerable scale. My opinion regarding artificial hatching of bass is that it has not been given a fair trial. Whitefish and trout eggs are readily hatched, simply on account of the fact that they will stand a fair amount of abuse which the bass eggs will not. If it is possible to hatch bass eggs artificially, there is a great advantage in doing so, on account of the very large number of them attacked by fungus. I think that the reputation the bass has of looking

after its eggs should be discounted fifty per cent. He is so nervous, and spends so much time looking for trouble or entertainment fifteen or twenty feet away from the nest, that the eggs apparently do not get necessary ventilation, and frequently I have seen under these conditions hosts of minnows disporting themselves in the nest and consuming the eggs. I have found also several instances in which minnow eggs have been deposited in bass nests.

"I notice that I was reported the other day as suggesting to the Georgian Bay Commission, the extension of the close season to July 15th. If anyone should mention the matter, this was not the case. I made the suggestion that it should extend to July 1st, saying that bass were to be found on the nests as late as July 15th; also that it is unreasonable to have a uniform close season for a large area of country inasmuch as the spawning time is determined by temperature condition, which vary according to particular locality.

"I am very anxious to see the bass hatching experiments carried further."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross revenue for the year from all sources has been \$47,755.03, and the expenditure, \$31,137.36, leaving a surplus of \$16,617.67. (Details of the expenditure, including salaries of departmental officers and of the outside service, will be found in the Public Accounts.)

REPORTS.

The report of the captain of the "Gilphie," which gives an account of her season's work, will be found at p. 41. She began the season the 9th May, and finished on the 8th December.

The reports of the overseers deal with the condition of the fisheries in their respective divisions, state what disposition was made of the catch, how the laws were observed, assign reasons for an increase or decrease in the quantity of fish taken, and contain other information of value and interest not to be found in the tables which follow. The statistical information which is to be found elsewhere, has been collected and prepared with the usual care.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The department desires to once more express its thanks to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies for the loan of electros from which a number of the photo engravings which appear in the report, and which contribute so materially to its value and interest, have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Fisheries,
Toronto, 31st December, 1905.

FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, 11th June, 1904:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Monday, the 30th day of May, 1904.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of *The Fisheries Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

9. No one shall fish for, catch or kill in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than eight small or large-mouthed black bass, four maskinonge, twelve pickerel (doré), or four lake trout.

10. No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled trout or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than ten pounds, and no greater number than thirty speckled trout or brook trout, though said number weigh less than ten pounds.

No small or large-mouthed black bass less than ten inches in length; no speckled trout less than six inches in length; no pickerel (doré) less than fifteen inches in length, or no maskinonge less than twenty-four inches in shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but anyone who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named,—which measurement shall be from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail,—shall immediately return such fish to the water from which it was taken, alive and uninjured.

12. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge, is hereby prohibited for a period of five years from the date of this Order in Council, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, and applying and paying for an angler's permit, may, upon leaving the Province, when the same are accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order that any previous Orders in Council which are in conflict with these regulations, be rescinded in so far as the Province of Ontario is affected.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

Waters stocked.	1901.	
	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,052
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	244
Lake of Bays	Bass	693

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905.—*Continued.*

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300

9,481

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stony Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55

2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500

7,927

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905.—*Continued.*

1904.		
Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Gorman Lake	Bass	75
Golden Lake	Bass	565
Mink Lake	Bass	60
White Lake	Bass	160
Clear Lake	Bass	50
Snell's Lake	Bass	100
Lake Joseph	Bass	725
Bass Lake	Bass	200
Lake Couchiching	Bass	230
Lake Joseph	Bass	415
Lake of Bays	Bass	530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass ..	785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass ..	250
Balsam Lake	Bass	400
Lake of Bays	Bass Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass Fingerlings	1,400
		12,955

1905.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass	400
Stoney Lake	Bass	600
Muskoka Lake	Bass	500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass	250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass	350
Lake Couchiching	Bass	500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass	100
Lake of Bays	Bass	400

3,100

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, reports that the increased value of the catch over that of 1904 is \$7,381.00, while the value of the tugs, boats, nets, and fishing material has also increased, all of which goes to show that the industry is on a sound business footing.

The increases in the catches are large, being particularly so in white fish and sturgeon. The largest decrease is in that of bullheads, which is owing to the bays freezing up very early in the fall, thus preventing many of the fishermen from setting their nets. Had it not been for the very high winds which prevailed in his district during most of the fall fishing period he has no hesitancy in saying that the catch would have been a record one.

During the year he has been over his district several times and always found the fishermen observing the law. He has visited the smaller lakes which the Department stocked with trout and bass in 1902 and 1903, and is pleased to report that all indications were that the fish were thriving and the sportsman and Indian religiously avoiding them.

The fishing industry has become a substantial one in this district, and those engaged in it are most thoroughly satisfied with the catch of 1905.

LAKE NEPIGON.

Overseer Leitch, Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon during 1905, was, he thinks, larger than for some years past. The receipts for permits issued amounted to \$1,375.00.

The fishing, while good, was not (according to the reports from tourists who have fished the river almost every season for the past fifteen or twenty years) up to what it used to be in the earlier years, claiming the average size of fish were smaller and not so numerous. They also report the river as being over-run by coarse fish, such as pike, suckers, etc., which are playing havoc with the speckled trout and will in time completely destroy the river as a good trout stream if measures are not adopted to keep the stream, at least as far as possible, free from such fish.

One man was employed for a period of six weeks, during the months of July and August, netting these coarse fish, during which time he destroyed 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 doré and 145 white fish making a total of 10,287 fish destroyed by this means. Yet this hardly makes an impression on them, they being so numerous.

Temporary docks were erected at canoe landings on the various portages on the river early in the season, which have proved a great convenience and are appreciated by the tourists. A guardian was maintained on the river from June 9th until October 31st, it being necessary to protect the stream in this way after fishing season closes, owing to the fish spawning in the shallow waters, and the stream being used as a highway for voyagers to and from Lake Nepigon and the country tributary thereto.

With the locating of the Trans-Continental Railway along the north end of Lake Nepigon, this traffic has greatly increased, owing to the Nepigon River, Lake Nepigon and the streams flowing into Lake Nepigon from the north, north-east and north-west, affording easy access to over 200 miles of this line; and when construction work commences on the line, this traffic will be a serious menace to the fishing in these waters, unless more efficient means are adopted for their protection.

The camp grounds have been maintained in a sanitary condition.

A shipment of 500 trout, ranging from two inches in length to those weighing five pounds was made by the C. P. Ry. in a fish car (specially constructed) to the waters of the Kicking Horse River, west of Banff, with every success, there being only a few fish lost in transit, notwithstanding the extreme distance covered.

During the last few seasons, teams are used on the long portages on the river for transporting tourists' outfit over same, and with the constant traffic these portages have become badly cut up in many places, creating large mud holes, etc., which are impossible to be passed by foot passengers without wading in the mud up to their boot tops. Many of the other portages are in very bad shape with boulders, etc. The bridge over Fraser Creek on the Camp Alexander portage has fallen down through timbers becoming decayed. These places should receive attention and be repaired in the spring.

Quite a number of the tourists during the past season also took in fishing on parts of Lake Nepigon, and some of the streams north thereof, all of whom reported magnificent sport, with speckled trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc., many lake trout weighing from 15 to 20 pounds being taken, which gave exciting sport on a light rod. This lake is a most beautiful sheet of water with very picturesque shores and studded with many beautiful islands and is teeming with a variety of fish, such as lake trout, white fish, pickerel and sturgeon, also speckled trout at the mouths of the various streams entering into the lake. Many of the streams flowing into the lake are also well supplied with brook trout, making this lake a great spawning ground for the latter, but which are, I am sorry to say, being ruthlessly destroyed by the Indians living around the lake. In the fall of the year, when the brook trout are on the spawning grounds close to the shore,

the Indians are then laying in a winter supply of fish for dog feed, and, Indian nature like, they place their nets in the most convenient place, which is in shallow water close to the shore and at the mouth of streams, the result being they take an enormous quantity of brook trout. He knows of an instance a few years ago of one Indian alone having 2,000 brook trout, weighing from two to seven pounds each, in his possession for dog feed. During the summer months, large numbers of these Indians also congregate on the islands at Virgin Falls at the head of the river, which is practically part of the Nepigon River itself, or where it widens out before entering the lake proper, where it is studded with a beautiful group of islands, forming a number of narrow channels between the main shore and islands, the Indians setting their nets across these channels catching everything that passes, including a great many large speckled trout. Virgin Falls was noted for years as the best fishing grounds on the river for both large brook trout and their quantity, but of late very few large fish are to be had there, the cause being attributed to these Indians netting them just above the falls.

There is no occasion for such destruction of these fish by anyone, Lake Nepigon being so well supplied with other fish of fine quality that they can get more than sufficient to meet all their requirements by setting their nets away from those favorite places for brook trout, but Indian nature like, these people take that which comes most convenient for the time being, not realizing they are destroying the means of causing large numbers of them being employed as guides for tourists at very remunerative wages every season. Measures should be adopted to put a stop to this destruction, as there is only one Nepigon, and it would be too bad if it were allowed to be destroyed.

Each year they have more or less people who are making a trip around the world, etc., stop off here for a few days fishing, who have fished all the known streams of any consequence. These people have repeatedly stated that for fishing, the Nepigon has no equal, and for scenery they had seen nothing that could surpass it, except possibly some points in Switzerland.

To properly protect the Nepigon waters, it requires an officer, paid a proper salary and expenses, to enable him to devote his entire time to the duties and to have a few guardians placed at various points thereon. As the territory tributary to the Nepigon waters has been created into a forest reserve, and with the regulations for such reserves providing for a superintendent to supervise, with fire rangers at his disposal, he would recommend that the position of Fishery Overseer be combined with that of Superintendent of the Forest Reserve and make the fire rangers also fishery guardians.

He would also recommend that the guides be licensed, making them, by reason of their license, a guardian, and any infraction of the fishery regulations on the part of the guide or his party would be cause for cancelling his license.

The fee for license need only be a nominal sum, say \$1.00 per annum, and would have a tendency to prevent any infringement of the regulations by both anglers and guides. Under this arrangement, in time, the guides would become educated to the fact that the preservation of the fish meant remunerative employment for them each season.

He would also recommend that a bounty be paid for coarse fish caught in the river. The Indians would be glad to fish for them upon this basis and it would be the means of greatly reducing their number.

With such an arrangement, he has not the least doubt that the Nepigon waters can be protected efficiently, preserving to the country the best

fishing grounds to be found anywhere, and one of the best possible advertisements for attracting annually a large number of very wealthy tourists to the country, who, on such trips, not only spend large sums of money in the country, but are also incidentally the means of introduction of much foreign capital for the development of our resources, which we are in need of so much.

The construction of a railway from here to Lake Nepigon and the placing of a steamer on the lake itself would open up the greatest field for sportsmen the country possesses and would in a short time be the source of a large revenue to the Province.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishermen in his division have had a fairly good season. The catch on the north shore of Lake Superior was not as large as that of 1904, but a much better class of fish was taken. In the North Channel of Lake Huron the catch will about compare with that of last season. The returns show an increase in the catch of whitefish of about 14,000 lbs., and a decrease in the catch of trout of about 45,000 lbs. This is attributed largely, the fishermen say, to the very calm weather in July and August, and the fishing was nearly all done in shallow waters where the better class of fish were caught.

All other kinds of fish will about compare with catch of last season.

With the exception of a few tons, the fish are exported to the United States.

The close seasons have been well observed, and no other violations of the regulations came to his knowledge.

LAKE HURON (N. CHANNEL).

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, Manitoulin Island, reports that he commenced operations on May 1st. He got the sailboat "Maud" at Point au Baril on May 24th, which he found in rather poor condition. He fitted her up and put her in commission, and has made a fair season considering the appliances that he had to work with, which in his opinion are not sufficient for the requirements of the fisheries. The fishermen have had a fair average catch throughout his division, some parts of it being rather better than last year, while other parts were not so good. Some pound net grounds did better, and the gill-net fishing at Cockburn and the Ducks Islands also showed an increased catch. The latter two are trout grounds, and the catch is principally trout. South Bay and Fitzwilliam Island were about the same as last year, the catch being principally trout. On Squaw Island the catch was lighter, being about 60 per cent. trout and 40 per cent. whitefish, the Bustard Islands being about the same. The pickerel catch along the north shore between Bad River and Killarney was considerably lighter than last year, although in the vicinity of Killarney it was about the same. The pound net catch in the North Channel east of Little Current was also about the same, while on the Manitoulin shore it was less. The prices paid by the dealers averaged about 5c. per pound. The game fish on the north shore in the vicinity of Killarney, Little Current, Spanish River, Cutler and Spragge are plentiful, there being good black bass and pickerel fishing and some maskinonge, and the tourists had good angling for those classes of fish. There was a good number of summer tourists through August and September, and he believes they were well satisfied with the angling. The weather through October and November was extremely rough, which

made the catch less than it would have been. He says he finds that the work cannot be done in his division with a sailboat, the division being so large, and there are so many stations in it that it is impossible to move from one to another and look after poachers with a sailboat. In his opinion there should be a steam launch about 30 feet long with a light draft and good power—a good seaworthy boat, and a small boat with her that could be towed or carried, which would require about three of a crew.

Overseer Hunter, Telikummah, Manitoulin Island, reports that during the past summer the fishery laws have been fairly well observed, as no complaints to the contrary have been in circulation. The water in the fish streams was very low owing to the want of rain during the season. There were not as many tourists visiting the Island as usual in consequence of the destruction of the large hotel Manitou at Manitowaning by fire during the summer of 1904. The Manitou Fish Co., who have the lease of Lake Manitou waters, have been doing all they can with their hatchery at the outlet of the lake at a large expense to re-stock the lake with young fish.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer Bettes, Waubauskene, reports that the catch of fish is about the same as last year, according to the report of the fishermen. Carp and dogfish are increasing, as carp are seen in larger quantities along the shores and are destroying the wild rice and consequently the feeding ground of wild duck. He would recommend that some action be taken to prevent the increase of carp in these waters, as they will eventually drive out the game fish.

About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught in this district are exported to the United States, 20 per cent. used in Canada, and 5 per cent. for home consumption.

The close seasons have been well observed, especially during November, which was very stormy throughout.

There has been no illegal fishing so far as he knows.

There is no mill refuse dumped in the waters of this district, as all the mills have burners to consume it.

A great number of tourists visited this section, and all were satisfied with the bass and lunge fishing.

Overseer Jermyn, Wiarton, reports that the fishermen say that their catch of fish this season was not as large as last year, which they attribute to the exceedingly rough weather. Many of them were unable a great portion of the time to either set or lift their nets, and some lost nearly all the nets they had. The steam tugs that could stand bad weather made fairly good returns. He is of opinion that the waters of his district are not being depleted of fish, but believes the fish are as plentiful this year as in the past; but on account of bad weather and coming on to the shoals later in the season, the catch is less.

The law was pretty well observed up to the close season, but during that period he is certain considerable illegal fishing was carried on, notwithstanding all efforts he could make to prevent it.

He laid information against three persons, and secured convictions in each case, which action he trusts will result in good in the future.

LAKE HURON (PROPER).

Overseer Blunden, Sarnia, reports that the fishing season opened in a very irregular way, as a series of north winds during the latter part of April and the fore part of May hampered the fishermen in getting their pound nets set.

He says the pound net fishermen are continually complaining against the issue of gill net licenses between Blue Point on Lake Huron and the mouth of the St. Clair River, as there are 39 pound net licenses issued between those two points, a distance of about 18 miles, which seems specially adapted for pound net fishing; and besides, the initial cost, and also the working expense of a pound net are much more than of a gill net, and very often fish are caught in gill nets and after much struggling are able to extricate themselves and find their way into the pound nets in an injured condition not fit for food. He says he cannot properly watch the operations of the gill net fishermen without a proper boat to enable him to investigate these complaints and to see that the gill nets are kept the prescribed distance from shore. He had a very difficult task in getting some of the fishermen to send in their returns of the season's satch, as they seemed to think that it was entirely unnecessary for the Department to know the condition of the fisheries, although he tried to impress on them that they were obliged to according to their license.

The majority of the catch of fish in his district is exported to the United States.

He has heard no complaints of fishermen refusing to sell to hawkers or any person wanting fish, although some hawkers say the price of the better class of fish was too high; but the fishermen cannot be blamed for that, as the price is ruled by the export demand, the same as in all other classes of foods.

There was only one infraction of the law of which he was able to get sufficient evidence to prosecute.

Overseer McMurray, Bayfield, Lake Huron, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has been light, which may be accounted for in this way: A late start was made in the spring owing to ice and rough weather; storms set in early in the fall, and on August 19th a fishing boat and three men were lost off Bayfield in a severe storm, which accident almost stopped the fishing from this port.

The close season has been well observed. No illegal fishing has been brought to his notice.

There are no fishways in this district.

There are saw mills on some of the rivers, but no sawdust or refuse is thrown in the water.

Most of the fish caught are used for home consumption.

Overseer Robertson, Southampton, Lake Huron, reports that in his division the first three months the fishing was good; the best for some years, especially with the tugs.

The fall fishing was almost a failure on account of the storms; fish seemed to be plentiful, but the weather was so rough they could not be caught. All the fishermen lost some nets, and a good many lost all.

Five parties were fined \$10 each and costs, three of them for fishing in the division for which they had no license, and the other two for fishing without a license.

He found a net set in the Saugeen River, which he took out and destroyed, but he could not find out who set it. Otherwise the fishery laws were well observed.

There are no fish slides in his division.

There are eight saw mills, all of them taking good care of their sawdust and refuse that no harm come to the fishing interests.

Bass fishing was fair, better than for some years. Carp are getting plentiful, and no doubt destroy a quantity of the spawn of the bass.

About 70 per cent. of the fish was sold in Canada.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Boler, Byron, River Thames, reports that the catch of fish was small this season. The principal fish at this point caught were suckers and several pike.

No violations of the fishery laws have come under his personal observation.

The fishway on the north side of the river at Byron needs some new planks in it; he notified the tenant of the mill regarding the same.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, River Thames, reports that on account of there being no seine licenses issued for past year, he can come to no conclusion as to the increase or decrease in what the natural catch would be.

Of the catch for 1905, 50 per cent. was exported, the fishermen getting a price for the coarse fish that for home consumption would not be thought of, nor would they be used.

No abuses exist.

The close season was strictly observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, therefore there were no fines or confiscations.

There are no mills or dams now in his district, and the fish have a clear right of way.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Overseer Drouillard, Walkerville, reports that he is sorry to be obliged to say that the present season has been a disappointment so far as the catch of whitefish is concerned, but not altogether discouraging. He would consider the catch of other kinds quite favorable.

He is happy to state that no abuses have existed during the year in his division, and consequently no complaints of any violations have come to his knowledge against the fishermen, but, on the other hand, some of the fishermen owning pound nets in Lake St. Clair complained bitterly against the poachers coming from the United States in launches, and not only robbing the nets of what they contained, but destroying them in many instances, and under the existing circumstances it is impossible for him to offer the fishermen anything but sympathy, as he has no means of assisting to suppress such depredations.

DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer Laframboise, Canard River, reports that from what he can learn from the fishermen, the catch has been about the same as last year. There have been less whitefish taken and more carp and other kinds of fish. It is claimed that the constant blasting at the lime kiln crossing keeps the whitefish from coming up the Detroit River. He has been told by reliable people that they had picked up dead whitefish on the Bois Blanc Island shore that had been badly cut up by the said blasting. It is also claimed by some of the fishermen that the German carp are getting to be a valuable fish, as they have been sold this year for from two to five cents per pound.

There was about 80 per cent. of the catch exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

He has had but two complaints of infringement of the fishery laws for illegal fishing, but he did not find any one.

It is reported that American poachers come around Fighting Island with tremble nets, which they drop in a school of fish, and in a few minutes they pull out and go with their catch, and it is almost impossible for a man to reach them with a rowboat. He thinks that an overseer should be authorized to get

assistance to capture them if there was a chance. Outside of this, the fishery laws are fairly well observed by the fishermen.

There is one saw mill in his division, but no saw dust goes to the river.

LAKE ERIE.

Overseer Fitzpatrick, Wheatley, reports that, owing to the late spring, the fishermen were very late in getting in their nets, but they have done very well, as the prices they got for their fish were good. Pickerel has been on the increase for the last two or three years, while herring has been on the decrease. Where they used to catch tons of herring they do not catch hundreds of pounds now. The carp is getting more numerous in creeks and shallow water, but the fishermen never catch them in their pound nets to any extent. He thinks the gill nets ought to be done away with in his division, as it is one of the best pound net places on Lake Erie, and if the gill net men are allowed to get a foothold, the pound net men will have to go out of business. He thinks the best way to do away with the gill nets is to put a close season on all fish from the 15th November till the 1st May, for it is in the late fall and early spring that they do the most damage, when the fish are spawning, and if there is not something done to stop them from catching herring in the spawning season, Lake Erie herring will soon be a thing of the past. He says the pound net men in his division have invested about \$65,000, and he thinks they should be protected. They paid in last year about \$5,000, and one gill net tug that pays \$100 can do more harm than all the pound nets. He has been fishing on this shore for twenty years, and where formerly from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds were caught in three nets, 8,000 or 9,000 pounds are about the amount of the catch now.

The heavy gales the first part of October put a lot of the pound net men out of business, and the catch of herring and whitefish was a light one. The catch for his division was as follows: Herring, 180,454 lbs.; whitefish, 35,051 lbs.; yellow pickerel, 338,770 lbs.; blue pickerel, 911,624 lbs.; sturgeon, 15,493 lbs.; perch, 92,461 lbs.; catfish, 7,777 lbs.; coarse and mixed fish, 181,321 lbs., caviare, 490 lbs.

Overseer Henderson, Pelee Island, reports that a large decrease has occurred in the catch of fish in this district, the cause (which is apparent from his statistical report) being that the fishing has not been so vigorously prosecuted as in previous years, only thirteen pound nets being fished as against twenty-three in 1904: and, during the season of gill net fishing, five tugs were engaged in 1904, and only four in 1905; also during the gill net season the weather was very stormy, and unfavorable for fishing operations.

Practically all the fish caught were exported, there being no market here. The fishermen had no alternative but to sell the fish to the American buyer. Any persons on the Island wanting fish were accommodated at market price.

No abuses exist.

The several close seasons have been strictly observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Kraft, Ridgeway, reports that the fishing season was very good considering the time the fishermen were fishing. Some did not fish at all.

The fish that were caught were mostly for home market, and about one-third was shipped to Buffalo. The pound nets were pulled out before the season was half over. He thinks the fish were not so plentiful this year, owing to the wind storms down Lake Erie.

The close season was well observed. He says he kept a close watch over his territory, and saw that the law was carried out

Overseer Lee, Lowbanks, reports that the early fishing was good, with a falling off later in the season, the storms in the fall damaging the pound nets very badly. From what information can be gathered from fishermen, the sturgeon were not as plentiful as in former years, and those taken were of a smaller size. The prices obtained for all kinds of fish and caviare were high.

After supplying for home consumption, the balance, fully 95 per cent., was exported to the United States.

The laws and regulations, and the several close seasons, were well observed.

He would advise that permits be granted to men who are reliable, in all inland waters, to catch carp, and that all means possible be used to rid the waters of this coarse and noxious fish, which is reported to be a destructive robber of all kinds of game fish.

Overseer McCall, Victoria, reports that on the whole the fisherman has had a prosperous season. The take of herring has been large on account of a greater number of tug gill net licenses being issued. There is practically no whitefish taken now in his district, as the tug men only try for them during the months of May and June. There was not the usual quantity of blue pickerel taken in November as in former years.

The seine fishermen of the Inner Long Point Bay have taken a large quantity of fish, and there is a falling off of all kinds but carp, of which there has been an increase.

There is each season more and more American tourists visiting the Long Point waters angling for bass. That bass are increasing is admitted by all familiar with the waters, and the regulations in regard to the taking of bass have been observed throughout the year better than he has ever known them to be. And as to the general observance of the fishery laws and regulations, they have also been observed better than in former years. He has only made three confiscations of fish, and one of gill nets at Long Point, the nets being fished for pike in Long Point County marsh.

Overseer Wigle, Leamington, reports that pound net fishermen are strongly opposed to any kind of gill net fishing except for perch in the spring, and he is strongly opposed to gill net fishing in the fall west of Point Pelee. The water is shallow, and there are so many expert gill net fishermen that they soon find out the direction the fish are going, and so completely surround them that it is almost impossible for many of them to escape. He saw many herring that were taken last fall, just ready to spawn. He is told that tug licenses were granted last fall on Pelee Island to fish gill nets west of the Point, and to his mind that was a great mistake. Herring decreased from 98,192 lbs. in 1904 to 84,973 in 1905; perch increased from 149,105 in 1904 to 177,114 in 1905; whitefish have decreased from 69,200 to 49,000; pickerel or dore have increased from 76,900 to 185,973. There is not much difference in other kinds. The pound net fishermen had a lot of damage done their nets in October by heavy winds, which made business dull, but later on did fairly well.

Nearly all of the fishing outfits are controlled by Americans, and the fish caught in this division go to Detroit and Sandusky, Ohio.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Overseer Brickwood, Kingston, reports that there have been very few violations of the fishery laws. The fishermen's reports compare favorably with other years. The bass fishing he finds not so good in the St. Lawrence as in the past, which he attributes to the many campers, bathers, boats, gaso-

line launches, etc., which keep the waters in almost a continual commotion. The bass fishing in Lake Ontario in his district has not been as good in years. A great number of black bass have been taken by anglers, who have been quite numerous, many of them being non-residents, who paid the fee of \$5. Two great sources of protection are the winds and waves, anglers not being as a rule able to stay out more than a few hours each day. But he finds it hard to enforce the law regarding the number allowed to be taken, as Americans have motor power in nearly all their skiffs now, and something faster is required than a rowboat to overhaul them.

The close season has been well observed, only two complaints having reached him, and of which he could get no proof.

Overseer Clark, Picton, reports that the catch of whitefish, salmon trout, and herring as well as coarse fish such as pike, catfish, perch, etc., has been well up to the standard during the season, and would have shown a marked increase had it not been that high winds prevailed to a very great extent during the greater part of the fall fishing season, which interfered materially with fishing operations, more particularly in respect to the whitefish and herring catch, which at best were not so plentiful as during the season of 1903 and 1904, by far the greater portion of all the fish caught in these waters are exported to the United States markets, probably less than twenty per cent. being used for home consumption.

The fishery laws with few exceptions, were on the whole never better observed than during the past season. He had occasion to make some seizures of nets which he is of opinion were being fished illicitly by irresponsible persons, the regular fishermen in every case so far as he could ascertain, fished clearly within their rights, and observed the law. He had an increased number of fishermen under license in his district, which was more extended than in former years, having included Weller's Bay and Lake Ontario waters adjacent thereto. Some considerable confusion must always exist while the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg, bordering on the Bay of Quinte, are under outside jurisdiction. Late in the season illicit fishing prevails to a considerable extent, without any apparent check in these waters, the result being to give a bad name to Prince Edward County fishermen generally while the fact remains that local farmers with the daring Buccaneers fished all kinds of contrivances in season and out of season, regardless of law or order. Persons do not inform until after the season is over and too late to stop this kind of work, which is to say the least very unfair to regular fishermen whose interests are clearly identified with a strict observance of the close seasons in order to protect the fish during the spawning season, and thus perpetuate the supply.

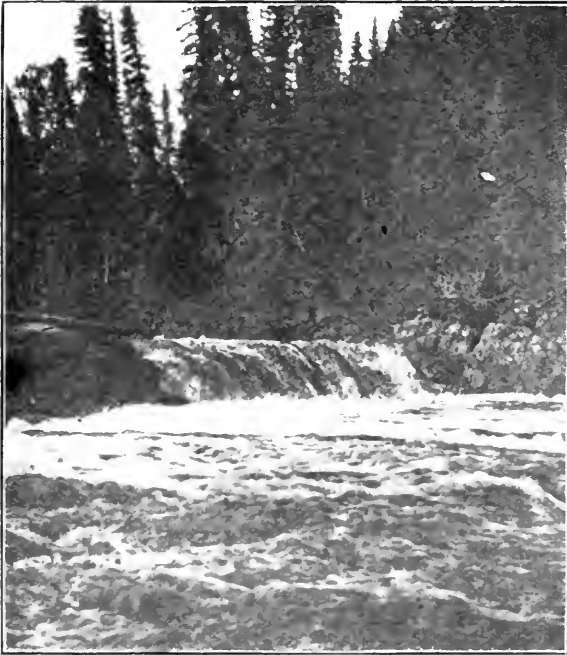
For some years anglers have complained that the net fishing in that section of the Bay of Quinte has depleted the waters of the game fish which formerly frequented this locality in abundance. From close observation, and a proper analysis of the facts, he is satisfied that if more attention were paid to an observance of the laws by the anglers themselves instead of their fishing in vast numbers from dawn until dark during seven days in the week while there is a possibility of catching bass irrespective of size and regardless of number taken, not to speak of the countless thousands of minnows, comprising shoals of fish fry deposited by the Government hatcheries for stocking purposes which are annually destroyed for bait to supply these alien anglers there would be no cause for complaint. The catch of bass is invariably shipped illicitly out of the country to close dealers in the bordering American cities at enormous profit from the high prices these fish command. Regular net fishermen are particularly interested in the protection of game fish in order to avoid a clash with the anglers' interests.



On the Montreal River, Temagami District.



Bass Fishing—Lady Evelyn Falls—Temagami District.

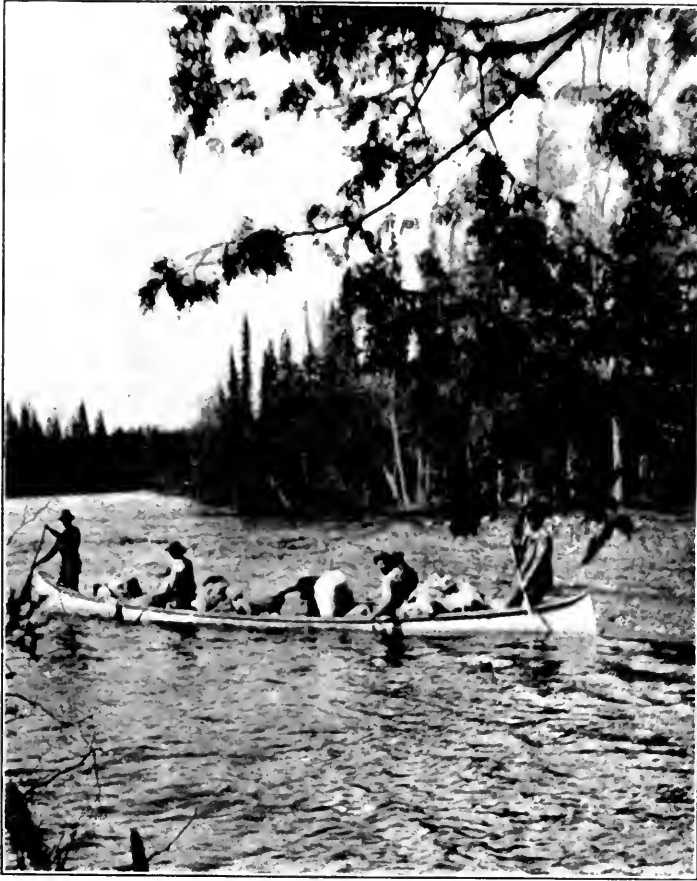


Near the French River—Famous Bass Water.



The French River—Famous for its Bass and Maskinonge fishing.





Running Hell or Long Rapids, Mississinabie River.



Canoe on Magpie River, near Missanabie.



On the Missanabie—Speckled Trout Water.

They fully realize the commercial value of the privilege they enjoy, taking fish from the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and while as a class they are generally adverse to informing on either anglers or net fishermen who fish in open violation of the law they are becoming very much alive to their own interests and are awaking to a strong sense of self-protection which must have a salutary effect in a better observance of the law in coming seasons.

The stocking of these waters from the Government hatcheries with fish fry is greatly appreciated by the fishermen and is yearly showing increased benefits to them.

This country from every view point, is clearly the premier spot for an angler's paradise. Taking Picton as a centre, tourists have easy access within an hour's drive or a half hour's run by rail to some of the finest fishing reserves on the continent, including Weller's Bay, with fine hotel accommodation at Consecon on the Bay—west and east lakes with first-class hotel accommodation at Wellington on West Lake and Lake Ontario, and at the famous Sand Banks hotel—while from Picton the whole scope of the Bay of Quinte, Smith's Bay and South Bay, are easily accessible by skiff, sail boat or steam craft, and in each of these waters pickerel, pike, bass and maskinonge are to be had for the catching.

Overseer Kerr, Hamilton, reports that whitefish show an increase of 10,320 pounds over last year's catch, and without doubt they are becoming more numerous in this part of Lake Ontario. Trout shows a decrease of 1,807 pounds in the catch compared with last year. The catch of herring shows a decrease of 120,547 pounds as compared with last year's returns. Owing to the frequent gales and rough stormy weather in November the shore fishing for herring on Burlington Beach was a complete failure. The lake was so dirty with moss, leaves, etc., near shore that the nets were choked up shortly after being set and became useless, and the fishermen had to give up fishing altogether on shore. The herring were there, but could not be caught owing to the stormy condition of the lake, rough weather, etc. etc.

The fishermen observed the law very well in Lake Ontario.

He thinks the uniform size for herring gill nets should be two and a half inches extension measure, and no net under this size should be permitted to be fished in these waters.

In Burlington Bay he seized several nets on different occasions, but he could not detect the offenders. The nets were confiscated. He also seized several spears from offenders who were violating by spearing eels with jack-lights. He seized the spears on each occasion, and in one case the boat, etc., etc., and fined the offender five dollars on the spot, which he paid. The other offenders were let off with a warning.

He also observed that Sunday fishing with hook and line and by trolling hook and line was carried on extensively all the summer in every part of Burlington Bay by the rich and the poor, which looked bad in a Christian land like our beloved Canada. He would suggest and recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed that fishing or the catching of fish with rod and line, trolling line and spoon hook, be prohibited on Sunday in the waters of the Province of Ontario, and bring this fishing under the control of the Fishery Department.

The carp are getting plentiful in Burlington Bay, and he would suggest and recommend that such means be taken by the Department as will destroy this worthless fish.

A few night lines were permitted under license in Burlington Bay, as returns show.

The trolling for pike was never known to be so good in the history of the Bay. One man caught 46 good-sized pike in one day, and thousands were taken out weekly during August and September.

The cause of this unusual catch is hard to explain. Some say the carp destroyed the feeding grounds of the pike, others say the shad were scarce (pike food), and they took the spoon instead, but he believes the carp chased them off their usual haunts.

Overseer Sargant, Bronte, reports that the herring have been more plentiful than in 1904. During January and February the fishermen lost a large number of their nets, and consequently had very little net to begin their fall fishing. If they had had the same amount as in former years, the industry would have shown an increase. He says there have been some very fine specimens of ciscoes taken, much the same as were caught in former years. He is strongly of opinion that they will be as numerous as ever in a few years, if they increase as they have the last two years.

He still holds the same view with regard to the close seasons during the months of January and February.

He is pleased to report that the trout are still increasing, and had the fishermen fished with the same vigor as for herring the report would have shown an increase. They use nothing but six and seven inch mesh, finding it pays much better than the smaller mesh.

Angling has been very good in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek, and all fish were disposed of in the home market.

The laws and regulations have all been well observed.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, reports that the law has been well observed amongs the fishermen. The whitefish and trout have not increased in quantity, but the price per pound was firmer. In the angling bass has fallen off, but the rest remained about normal and he thinks there should be some way or means whereby the carp could be got rid of, and would recommend a trap net, so that in case any other fish got caught it could be returned alive and uninjured to the water

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, reports that during the year 1905, only two licenses were applied for in his district, and as they were issued late in the season the quantity of fish caught is far below last season. Both of these fishermen's reports show white fish to have been more plentiful than last season, and herring about the same, while pike in Whitby and Pickering Harbours were much more plentiful than they have been for years, as much as 100 lbs. being taken by one angler in an afternoon. Perch and other small fish were scarce owing it is generally believed to the presence of carp in the bays, through carp were not caught in as large numbers as last year. The close seasons were well kept, and the law very well obeyed.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that the conditions in this district remain much the same as last year, the catch continuing poor. It would not, however, be safe to assume that the quantity of fish taken shows the condition of the lake here. The season opened with a short catch, and as other employment was easy to get, fishermen did not feel like taking the risk of setting nets when good wages could be obtained without chance of loss. And again, although eighteen licenses were issued here, only a few devote their whole time to fishing, the majority leaving it as a "side line." The herring catch towards the end of the season was good, and if heavy weather had not set in the whole catch would have been much better.

The close season was thoroughly observed, the fishermen devoting this time to repairing their nets. The only violations of the law were by men and boys setting nets in prohibited waters. Four nets were seized for this

offence and also one boat. Three consignments of fish that had been illegally caught were confiscated.

BAY OF QUINTE.

Overseer Murdoch, Bath, reports that the catch for 1905, as far as he can make out from last year's report, is over 30 per cent larger, showing that the fish are still plentiful in Lake Ontario. Some ten or twelve years ago they seem to have left these waters, but they are coming back. The fish this year were somewhat later coming in from the lake than they were last year, but came in larger numbers. All kinds of fish are plentiful. The anglers were well satisfied with the fishing this year, and are also delighted with the bay and its surroundings. They say that the bass are as plentiful here now as they were twenty years ago. They enjoy the limpid water of Lake Ontario as it passes clear and pure around Amherst Island.

As far as he knows the law has been well observed.

There is no strife here between the gill net men and the anglers, all fishing harmoniously together.

Some fine specimens of black bass were taken from these waters this year, also some fine pike (or, as the American calls them, pickerel) were taken by the anglers, some of them weighing as high as 15 lbs. The fishermen are delighted over the return of the fish.

About 90 per cent. of the fish were exported, and the remainder used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses of the law, and the fishermen have well observed the close seasons.

There are no mills in his district, and no fishways.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer Covell, Lombardy, County Leeds, reports that the fishery laws were very well observed. No instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice. The season's catch of fish is satisfactory, but there are many complaints of the increase of ling, which is very destructive to both Bass and Otter Lakes, and he says that unless some steps are taken to rid the waters of those pests, they will soon destroy all game fish, as the ling are increasing and devouring them very fast.

He thinks if there could be hoop nets granted for the waters where those fish are predominating over the game fish fry and eggs of same, it would increase the game fish more than all the illegal fishing that would take place. There is one saw mill in his division. The dust is not allowed to enter the stream but it is consumed as fuel.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson's Mills, County Addington, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout his district. There have been no fishing licenses granted except for domestic use.

As there were no complaints he did not deem it necessary to visit any of the waters in his district during the year.

Overseer Hull, of Newboro', Rideau waters, Leeds County, reports that the coarse fish are decreasing on account of so many pike being caught by residents and sold. There has been a good season for salmon and bass, and the laws have been well observed. He believes the permits have been the means of preventing so many being taken out of the Province by the Americans.

Whitefish are increasing in the Rideau waters. He thinks there should be a short time given by paying a license as some parties will get them if they inform against each other afterwards. The catch of herring was small on account of the season being a little early. There is a great number of them but smaller than usual.

There were numbers of tourists, and all were satisfied with the regulations.

Overseer Knight, Sunbury, Frontenac County, reports that he has had very little trouble with the fishermen and tourists, that there has been a large number of Americans over in his district during the year, and they all acted like gentlemen, not one of them having violated the law. The fishermen and tourists say the fish have been as plentiful in 1905 as in 1904, but the catch was not so large owing to so much cool weather, but they were all well satisfied.

He says it is reported there that some of the people are trying to have the Americans stopped from fishing there with hook and line, but he thinks it would be a mistake to stop them altogether. They leave a lot of money in the district, and besides he collected \$39.00 for shipping permits. He thinks the best thing to do would be to shorten the season for them to fish, say two months, from 15th June to 15th August, then this would give the fish a long season to increase. The Americans come over there not just for the purpose of fishing, but for the pleasure there is in it as well. He reports the season for 1905 as good.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that he believes on the whole the laws have been observed. He has seized five nets, and two night lines that were illegally set, besides the dip net reported to the department as being used, as deputy game warden, he has seized somewhere about \$1,800.00 worth of illegal fur, beaver, otter, and muskrat. Also a box of trout and one of pickerel.

He is sorry to have to report that saw-dust and mill refuse are still being dumped, (or allowed to go) into the Ottawa River. He thinks some steps should be taken in the spring to stop mill owners depositing refuse in the rivers. He has prosecuted one mill owner on Kazubazua Creek, P. Q., for this crime. This party was convicted and fined. He cannot say that fish are increasing in his district, he thinks the saw-dust is mostly to blame. The fish have no where to spawn. The spawn gets covered with the saw-dust, etc.

Overseer Phillips, Smith's Falls, Rideau waters, reports that the season was short, owing to unforeseen difficulties arising, but the "Eva Bell" was in readiness by the latter part of June, and from then until October 28th she patrolled the waters between Smith's Falls and Brewer's Mills, when an early frost set in and froze up the cuts along the canal and he deemed it advisable to finish the season's operations with the rowboat. The "Eva Bell" was then laid up in first-class shape for the winter.

The weather during the past summer on the waters of his division was for the greater part rough, which made it unpleasant, but by no means deterred from their sport the large number of anglers in that district. The large increase in summer campers and tourists speaks favorably for the health resort, which the Rideau is known to be. The fishing was reported very good, especially the bass. Already there are a large number of cottages and summer resorts along the lake shore, and this season twelve new cottages were erected, and next year will see as many more, which will consequently increase the influx of people there, and also increase the salmon fishing.

In the Rideau, salmon are decreasing both in size and number. This no doubt is largely due to the poaching that has been going on, for he has

seized and confiscated twenty-five gill nets, which he destroyed, during the past season. There were also eight convictions. Tourists say "the salmon are not biting to-day," but they are not there to bite. The poaching can be easily stopped in a short time, but he would strongly recommend that Rideau Lake receive a fresh supply of salmon fry, also of bass, for although bass fishing was reported good, he does not see how the lakes can hold out, with the immense quantities of bass that are taken out each season.

He finds that the lake is swarming with whitefish, and thinks a revenue might be raised from licenses to catch such while they are running, if the close season for salmon were a month earlier. The salmon run this season was from October 17 to November 1st. The people would consider it a great boon to be allowed to get even enough whitefish for their own use for winter. The bullhead catch, he says, has greatly diminished in the Rideau, the lake being fished out, but ling is steadily increasing, and something should be done quickly to rid the waters of this destructive fish.

The several close seasons have been well observed everywhere, except in the big Rideau, where we had to stay to enforce them. Those holding licenses have strictly complied with the fishery laws; no other abuses have come to his knowledge.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, Ottawa River, reports that the past season has been a very successful one. All those who enjoy angling and have visited this part of the Ottawa (known as Allumette Lake, or Petoba, and Pacquet's Rapids) were well repaid for their enjoyable time. The catch of pike and bass especially has been good, and he has never seen so many fine pike taken. There are large lakes lying north of these on Black River and Dunoine teeming with those fish, and his opinion is that the Ottawa is fed from these large lakes. On these tributaries of the Ottawa there is probably no finer climate and scenery in all Canada. The famous Laurentian Mountains, beautiful islands, natural woods or forests, and splendid water all go to make this spot an ideal one for fishermen. The catch was probably a little greater than last season, being over 30,000 pounds (purely for home consumption) of all kinds.

There has been nothing done as yet *re* fishways in his territory on Indian River, Black River or other streams running to the Ottawa.

Overseer Bradshaw, Lindsay, Scugog Lake and River, Victoria County, reports that during the season of 1905 the fishery laws and regulations have been well kept in that section, no breaches of the law having come to his notice.

The changes in the length of maskinonge from 30 to 24 inches gives great satisfaction to fishermen and others. The stopping of all fishing in Scugog and the re-stocking of the waters were much needed and seem to fully satisfy the public. Mill overseers and others have lived up to the fishery regulations and have not given cause for complaint.

There is only one fishway in this division. The one in the dam at Lindsay, and it seems to work all right when the water is high in spring, as this is the time when the fish are running. The fishway answers a good purpose; it allows them to ascend to the spawning grounds above the dam.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale, County of Peterborough, reports that the catch of fish has not been so large in number this year as last, but in some lakes and rivers the game fish have been larger in size. 500,000 pickerel fry put in Round Lake, 1904. 900,000 pickerel fry put in Round Lake, 1905. 900,000 pickerel fry put in Belmont Lake, 1905. 1904 pickerel fry from 8 to 9 inches long were caught in Round Lake waters in November last, and in Belmont Lake pickerel fry were caught from 5 to 7 inches long in the same month. The fishing laws were fairly well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice this year.

Overseer Clarkson, Lakehurst, County Peterborough, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge in Buckhorn, Pigeon and Sandy Lakes was up to the average, but the catch of bass in Chemong was a little below on account of high water. The number of tourists that visited the above place was about the average.

The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and the mill owners have observed the law fairly well.

The salmon trout fishing in Catchacoma Lake the fishermen report to be up to the average.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the close season was observed much better than the previous year. One case of illegal fishing came to his notice, and was dealt with as mentioned in his monthly report.

Angling was good and some very fine fish were caught. The latter part of the season, however, was not good owing to the high winds which kept the waters in a state not favorable for fishing, and which caused tourists to leave before the season was over. More tourists visited Rice Lake this year than for a number of years previously. He would recommend that foreigners pay the fee before putting a line in the water, and not wait until leaving to get permits.

Overseer Merriam, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the fish during the spawning season were as plentiful as usual. Only one violation came to his notice during the close season. The fishing was good and every one was satisfied when the weather would permit them to fish. There were a good many tourists here and most of them went away well pleased and expressing their intention of coming again next year. In regard to the fee of one dollar for American tourists he thinks it would only be fair to make each and every one pay a fee of one dollar before putting a line in the water, and if they were caught fishing before taking out a permit to charge them two dollars or enforce a penalty. It would make it so much easier for the Overseer, as they would then look him up or write to him. But as it is now they will stand him off till they are going home and slip out with their fish.

He also thinks that one dollar charged each and every man and woman who fished there in our waters would bring a greater revenue than to charge them five dollars, as a great many of the Americans who come over are working men who can only stop a week or ten days at most, and some of the time it will blow so hard they cannot go on the water. A great many more would come and the revenue to the Department would be greater and the fee would be in reach of every one.

Overseer Purcell, Colebrook, Addington County, reports that there has been very little netting done in his district, and the angling and trolling in the sporting lakes are not nearly as good as they should be or as they were formerly, on account of hoop netting, which in those lakes should not be allowed. In his opinion every foreigner who holds a line in any way should be made to pay \$2, and if they take the two days' catch, \$2.50 for an angling permit. There have been a great many Americans over there each year, and have taken large quantities of fish home with them. They generally stop where there is an ice house, keep two or three weeks' fish there on ice, and then take them home. They have been in the habit of doing this for some years, until he got after a few and made them pay for angling permits. Some twenty escaped him as he had no book of permits. (Book sent him August 9.) He also notified all the station agents along the Bay of Quinte Railway to allow no fish to leave the station without a coupon on package.

He is satisfied that if netting were disallowed in our sporting lakes, there would be better fishing, and the Government would make three times as much money out of angling permits. Just in one lake, he knows of seventeen Americans who took their whole catch of some weeks, and we got nothing. The only parties who make any money out of them are the boarding houses and hotels.

There have not been many violations. He found one old gill net in Salmon River near Roblin, and another in Varty Lake, both of which he destroyed. He thinks there is some poaching on the sly, but it appears to be hard to catch the poachers, and the parties living around most of the lakes are afraid to give the names of the offenders. He got a complaint that hunters were camped across Norway Lake. They were fishing as well as fixing to hunt, so he patrolled the lake, but found nothing; the parties had gone, camps and all. He was sure they had gone to Bear Lake, so he went there the next day and found nothing. He found where they had camped over night, so followed their waggon track expecting to find them at Curzel Lake, but they had gone on further north out of his district.

Overseer Shewen, Mount Julian, Peterborough County, reports that since making his last report another successful season has closed which has given keen enjoyment to many sportsmen of the rod who camped and visited his district in the summer and autumn months. There was a great number of American visitors, and the catch was fairly up to last year.

All fish caught were used for home consumption.

If the influx of visitors increases, he thinks the Department will have to consider some means of re-stocking the lakes with fish. If a hatchery were constructed at Burleigh Falls, it would be an untold benefit to this district, and would be the means of keeping all the lakes for a considerable area fully supplied with game fish. He would like to call the attention of the Department to the place mentioned as being a natural spot for such an institution, and hopes that the Department will look at the matter in a serious light, with the object of constructing the hatchery at an early date for the preservation of the fishing grounds in the Kawartha Lakes.

He patrolled his district at intervals, and found everything correct, no illegal fishing having come under his notice.

No damage has been done by dumping mill refuse in the streams.

There are no fishways in his district.

He would like to again draw the Department's attention to the placing of fish (black bass and salmon trout) in the lakes now devoid of fish in his district, notably Wolf and Crab Lakes, in the Township of Anstruther. By placing fish in these lakes it would be a great help for the settlers, and would also supply a wider field for tourists, who are gradually getting farther back to avoid the crowd.

MUSKOKA.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, reports that the supply of fish in the waters in his district during the past season, owing to the absence of netting, and the care and attention expended, has in his opinion been greatly improved.

There has been no violation of the Fisheries Act brought to his notice during the year 1905, and he attributes the same to the better observance of the fishery laws in his district.

He paid several visits to the tourists during the season and found they gave more care and attention both to the number and size than in any former season. Occasionally, through ignorance of the law, they retain fish under

size, but this practice is fast disappearing, and it is most gratifying to note the eagerness with which every one endeavours to have the law respected.

The close seasons have been well observed, and illegal netting has practically ceased. Great care has been taken by the saw mill owners in disposing of all refuse to prevent the pollution of the waters.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, reports that during the past season sportsmen have met with good success in portions of his district, while in other places there have been complaints of a falling off as compared with previous years. He is afraid much waste of fish exists among camping parties, especially in new sections of the country where fish are abundant. Many such parties do not seem to know when they have enough, and even if acting within their rights as regards numbers, frequently have far more fish than they can possibly use, and the surplus is wasted.

The action of the Government in re-stocking some of our northern lakes with bass from Lake Erie meets with the highest approbation from both tourists and residents. He mentions that it is not advisable to send any shipments for Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau or Joseph after the beginning of July, as the navigation company's steamers are then placed on their summer routes, and it is impossible to get satisfactory transportation. He would again suggest the advisability of having water courses blasted out around small inaccessible falls, which occur between the outlet of Muskoka Lake and the Georgian Bay. This would give these lakes a constant supply from the latter place, and would also introduce maskinonge to these waters, which would be most acceptable. It might be necessary to place fish ladders in a few places, such as Bala, etc., but he thinks that when practicable water ways would be preferable, as these would not be subject to injury by freshets or other causes, but would last for ever.

There have been very few infractions of the laws. Mill owners and others are as a rule particular as to allowing sawdust and other rubbish to escape into the public waters.

LAKE SIMCOE.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, Counties Grey and Wellington, reports that the chief fish in his district are speckled trout, and he believes there is no change from last year in the catch. No trout are sold, all are used at home and caught for sport.

The close season was well observed, no fishing out of season that he could hear of. No illegal fishing, only some boys taking small trout, who were promptly stopped. The mill owners in his district were all careful about observing the law regarding sawdust and mill refuse. There are three fishways in his district in fairly good order; one was out of order and he put it in order himself.

Overseer Tillett, Roache's Point, Holland River and Lake Simcoe, reports that on May 9th he started to watch Cook's Bay as there was some illegal fishing going on, but he was not fortunate enough to discover the guilty parties. But taking it on the whole there was very little fishing done in the spring of 1905, owing to the high winds.

There is a decrease in the number of black bass and maskinonge caught this year as compared with last year. The summer tourists observe the law very well. On October 25th, he went to the Georgian Island, and got one gill net which he confiscated. On November 10th he grappled up a net at Fox Island, but could not catch the owner. He says there do not seem to be so many illegal fishermen as in former days. The laws and regulations are very well observed under his supervision.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. BASTEDO, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the work done by the fisheries protection steamer Gilphie during the season of 1905.

On the 10th of April we began to prepare the vessel for service, but owing to the delay of repairing the boiler she was not ready for sea before the 9th of May when we left for Collingwood, where we found that some of the fishermen had left for their fishing stations. We were delayed two days at Collingwood getting the feed pump repaired. We left for Christian Islands on the 11th and patrolled through Beckwith, Hope and the Giant's Tomb. When at the Giant's Tomb the pump again gave out, but we managed to work the vessel into Penetang, where we had to take out the pump and get it bored out at the foundry. We left Penetang on the 16th, went to Midland and got a boat from Overseer Pratt. We then went to Muskoka Mills after searching through the Islands, but found no fishing going on. We left Muskoka Mills on the 17th with the sail boat in tow for Overseer Oliver; we encountered a large quantity of floating ice in the inside channel and arrived at Point au Baril at 6 p.m., when a very heavy storm came off the lake. We left the sail boat at Point au Baril for Overseer Oliver. On the 18th we went down Sturgeon Bay and searched all around the Islands and bays, but we did not get any nets. We then went through Shawanaga Bay and captured two trap nets which we burnt. We put in the next day searching through the islands, but found nothing irregular. We then went down to Minks Islands and through the Shebashekong Campbell's Rock and into Parry Sound; did not see any fishing as the channels were full of floating ice. On the 20th we left Parry Sound and after working our way through the ice at Sans Soucie, Copper Head, and Minnicognashene Islands, arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m., Saturday evening, having found nothing out of the way. On Monday we searched around Giant's Tomb and Christian Islands but found no fishing going on. We then went over to Collingwood, where we arrived at 7 p.m. We coaled up on Tuesday morning and left for up the lake. When we were off Meaford the pump would not work, so we had to work the vessel into Meaford, arriving there at 8.45 p.m. Wednesday being a holiday we worked at the pump and got it to work. Thursday we went over to Griffith's Island, White Cloud and Hay Island, but found no nets of any kind. Went into Cape Croker Bay and around the point when it was blowing so hard we had to go into Lion's Head for shelter. Friday 26th, we left Lion's Head for Killarney where we arrived at 8 p.m. on Saturday 27th. We searched all through the bays for seines; did not see any seineing or any illegal fishing of any kind. Left for Little Current at 5 p.m., saw Overseer Oliver who told me he had got the boat all right. Tuesday the 30th, we left Little Current and went down to Killarney where I was told the Indians were fishing seines. After searching all around in the vicinity of Killarney for two days we did not find any illegal fishing. We then went down to the Bustards Islands and searched around Toad Island and Grondine Point, but did not see any fishing done. Thursday, June 1st, we went to French River, where we had to stay owing to the heavy gale blowing. On Friday, 2nd, we left French River and when we got part of the way down we got into a heavy sea and found that the vessel was leaking badly, but we managed to get to Parry Sound where we made temporary repairs. We took on some soft coal and went to Depot Harbor, where we captured a seine. We left for Penetang and after searching through the

islands we arrived at Penetang at 8 p.m. Saturday, June 3rd. Monday, 5th, got a telegram from the Department to go to Owen Sound and put the boat on the dry dock. We put on some coal and left for Owen Sound on Tuesday, June 6th at 6 a.m. We arrived there at 4.30 p.m., put the boat on the dry dock where we had her caulked all over and did not get her off till the 15th. On Friday, 16th, we left for Meaford. There was a dense fog which delayed us somewhat. We arrived there at 2 p.m., and remained there all night. Saturday, 17th, we left Meaford for Collingwood where we arrived at 1 p.m. We lay in Collingwood over Sunday. Tuesday, 20th, went over to Penetang where we arrived at 3 p.m., and did some painting. On the 21st we got orders to wait in Penetang for Mr. Webster of the Department. We left on the 22nd and went up to Point au Baril. After a very rough passage we arrived at Killarney on the 23rd, and Mr. Webster fined the Wolverine Fish Company \$50 for buying illegal fish. On the 24th he seized six nets, also tug Camilla and fined the Dominion Fish Company \$50 for having illegal fish. We then went to Little Current and Mr. Webster seized fourteen nets and tied up the tug "Glyn" for illegal fishing. On the 26th left Little Current and went to Shequendah where he seized the tug Ethel and ten pound nets. We then went to Manitowaning, where we got one seine which we burnt. On the 27th we went back to Little Current where I got orders to go to Cutler, where we arrived at 7.30 p.m. and remained there all night. On the 28th I received message to wait at Cutler as the Hon. Dr. Reaume would meet me there, so I waited and coaled up. On the 29th the Minister came on the train and we left for Blind River where we lay all night. On the 30th we left Blind River with the Minister on board for the Soo where we arrived at 3 p.m. and stayed all day July 1st. On Sunday, July 2nd, we left the Soo and arrived at Gore Bay at 9.30 p.m. On the 3rd we left Gore Bay after looking over some nets and arrived at Little Current at 12.30 p.m. Got instructions to go to French River and measure nets. July 4th went down to Killarney and searched all through the Island and Badgley Channel. We had to stay at Killarney for two days owing to the gale of wind that was blowing. On the 6th we went to the Bustard Islands and into French River, where I examined Mr. Gauthier's hoop nets and fyke nets; found them the same as the other nets, only they were covered. On the 7th we went down to Point au Baril and searched through the channel, but found no illegal fishing. We arrived at Copper Head at 8.30 p.m. On the 8th we left Copper Head for Penetang after patrolling around Sans Soucie, Split Rock and Whalan's Island. We arrived at Penetang at 2 p.m., when we had to go to Collingwood for coal; remained there over Sunday and coaled up on Monday. Mr. Webster came up on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday we left for Penetang. After searching around the Christian Islands we arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. On Thursday 13th, we went to Victoria Harbor where we took an application for a gill net license, then went to Honey Harbor and searched all around the channels but did not find any illegal fishing. On the 14th we tried to go to Giant's Tomb, but it was blowing too hard, so we searched for trap nets. We found one and one gill net which we burnt. On the 15th we patrolled through Minnicogeneshene and around McKenzie Islands. We did not find any nets so after searching all day we ran into Penetang where we remained over Sunday. Monday 17th, cleaned out our boiler and 18th we went out to Giant's Tomb where we got four trap nets in the water and one on the rock drying, all of which we burnt. On the 19th it was blowing so hard that we could not work our boats, so we had a general clean up after the

storm the previous night. On the 20th we went up to Parry Sound and through the Shebeschekong Channel, but did not see anyone fishing. On the 21st we went to French River and looked over Mr. Gauthier's nets. We then left for Killarney, arriving there at 4 p.m. We got two seines and one trap net. We then went to Little Current where we arrived at 8 p.m. on July 22nd. Monday, 24th, we went to Manitowaning as Mr. Webster wanted to look over the hatchery at Manitou Lake. Tuesday 25th, we drove over to the hatchery and Mr. Webster examined it and all things in connection with us. On the 26th we left Manitowaning for Killarney, where Mr. Webster seized 300 pounds of small whitefish. On the 27th went down to Point au Baril and he tied up a tug for fishing without a license. On the 28th while going through the channel we picked up a steam yacht that was disabled and towed her into Penetang. On the 29th we cleaned out the boiler and had a general clean up. Monday 31st, coaled up and went out to Giant's Tomb and found two seines which we destroyed. August 1st, still blowing hard and Wednesday 2nd we patrolled around Thunder Bay and Tiny Beach and Nottawasaga River and got one seine, then went to Collingwood to see Overseer Hawks. Thursday 3rd, blowing too hard to go to sea so we did some cleaning up. On Friday and Saturday we patrolled around Giant's Tomb, Minicog and Honey Harbor and got one gill net. Monday, 7th and 8th, were spent in searching through the Islands. On the 9th we went up to Split Rock, where we got three trap nets. Thursday we got two more and on the 11th three more nets, all of which we burnt. Saturday 12th, we went down to Victoria Harbor where we got one net. After searching all around we did not find any more so we went to Penetang and spent Sunday. On the 14th went up to Little Current to take Overseer Oliver over his Division. Left Penetang on the 15th, but it was blowing so hard we went to McRae's Lake where we found three trap nets. We then left for Point au Baril where we arrived at 12.30, August 19th. Sunday blowing hard. Monday, 21st, could not go outside as it was blowing a gale so we searched through the Islands where we got two trap nets. Tuesday blowing hard. Wednesday, 23rd, left for Killarney, but we had to go into Byng Inlet for shelter. Thursday, 24th, left for Little Current at 7 a.m., arriving there at 7 p.m. Friday, 25th, left with Overseer Oliver and the whole week was spent in going over the district, getting back to Little Current Friday, Sept. 1st. Saturday, Sept. 2nd, we left Little Current for the Bustards, but when we got to Killarney we could not go out for the sea was so heavy, and all day Sunday it was blowing hard. Monday, 4th, went down to the Bustards after getting a good shaking up; too much sea to go into Bad River, so we searched around and got one trap net which we burnt. Tuesday and Wednesday it was blowing hard. Thursday, 7th, we went to Collingwood for coal and when we got there we had to do some repairs after the rough weather. We left for up the shore on the 11th. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent searching, but we did not find any illegal fishing. On the 14th we went out to Giant's Tomb where we captured four trap nets, which we destroyed. The next two days were spent in searching through Honey Harbor, but we did not get any nets. We then went to Midland, where we stayed over Sunday. Monday, 18th, cleaned up generally, being foggy. We left Midland on the 18th and spent the next three days searching all through the Islands, but did not find anything. On the 21st we went to Depot Harbor. Friday, 22nd, went over to Parry Sound where we had to stay for two days owing to the heavy gale. On the 25th we left and went up the Shebeschekong Channel. Tuesday, 26th, we were

out to McCoy's Island where we captured three trap nets and a lot of outfit and burnt them. The rest of the week was spent in searching, but without success, so on Saturday, the 30th, we left for Collingwood for coal and to clean the boiler. Monday, 2nd October, cleaned out the boiler. Tuesday we coaled up. Wednesday, 4th, left for Owen Sound, but it started to blow so hard we had to go into Meaford for shelter. October 6th we got to Owen Sound and on Saturday, 7th we did some repairs to the iron railing. Monday, 9th, we went to Wiarton where we saw Overseer Jermyn. Tuesday, blowing so hard we could not go out so we did some repairs to the pall post. Wednesday, 11th, we left Wiarton with Overseer Jermyn for Tobormory, but had to go into Lion's Head for shelter where we had to stay till the 13th when we left and went to Tobermory, leaving Overseer Jermyn there. We left on the 14th for Killarney, but we were forced into Rattlesnake Harbor for shelter, where we had to stay till Tuesday, the 17th, when we left for Killarney, where we arrived at 11 a.m., capturing on a seine. Wednesday, 18th, went out patrolling, found part of a trap net and part of a seine. No Indians fishing here this fall. Thursday, 19th, we went to the Bustards where we captured a new seine and one trap net. The fishing is poor owing to the rough weather. Had to stay at Bustards Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, October 22nd, we left for Copper Head and arrived there at 6 p.m., snowing and blowing hard. Monday, 23rd, went to Penetang as our fuel was getting short. On the 24th coaled up; blowing and snowing. On the 25th repaired our boat which was damaged going after a seine. Thursday 26th, Thanksgiving day, we scrubbed out all the rooms and cleaned up. Friday, Saturday and Sunday it was blowing so we could not go out. Monday 30th, we left for Moon River and arrived there at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday 31st, we got two small trap nets and one piece of a gill net. Wednesday, Nov. 1st, blowing and snowing, lay tied up to the rocks. Thursday 2nd, left for Point au Baril and after searching around Sans Soucie and Copper Head, we arrived at the Point at 5.30 p.m., chased a boat but she did not have any fish or nets. On the 3rd it was blowing and snowing so hard the fishermen could not go out to get their nets. On the 4th we went down Sturgeon Bay, but did not find any nets. Sunday 5th, the tugs went out to get their nets. On the 6th blowing and snowing very hard to-day. On the 7th we went down Shebeschekong Channel and Shawanaga where we captured two trap nets which we burnt. On the 8th we tried to get to the Minks Islands, but it was blowing and snowing so hard we could not get out there, so we went to Parry Sound. Thursday 9th, we left Parry Sound for Point au Baril to get a statement of the fish caught. Most of the fishermen had left. On the 10th we left Point au Baril and after searching all through Shawanaga, Shebeschekong and Parry Sound Channel we arrived at Depot Harbor at 6 p.m. Saturday, 11th, we went out to the Minks Island, but it was blowing so hard we could not do anything there, so we went down to Campbell's Rock and Sans Soucie where we got two trap nets. We destroyed them and got back to Farley's Dock at 6 p.m., where we had to stay Sunday and Monday owing to the heavy gale and snow storm. Tuesday, 14th, we came down to Whalen's Island, tried to get out to Giant's Tomb but could not, so we went around Beckwith Island and Salt Harbor, but did not see any fishing done; went to Christian Island dock for the night. On the 15th we had to leave the dock as the wind changed so we went down to Thunder Bay, but could not stay there, blowing a gale and snowing, so we went to Penetang where we got instructions to go to the Bustards and Killarney. On the 16th we took on coal and supplies. On the 17th we left Penetang at 8 a.m., but it was snowing so hard when we got to Whalen's Island we could not see the channel so we tied up till the weather cleared up. On the 18th we left

for the Bustards. When we were off Palestine Island the engineer told me one of the feed pipes had broke so it would not feed the boiler, so we went into Parry Sound to get it fixed. Arrived at Parry Sound at 2 p.m, snowing very hard, got the pump fixed up, and left Parry Sound Sunday, November 19th, arriving at French River at 9 p.m. On Monday 20th, we went out to the Bustards and to Bad River, found that no spawn had been taken there this fall. The fishermen lost a great many nets this fall owing to so much rough weather. We then went up to Killarney, arriving there at 5.30 p.m. On the 21st I saw Lowe and Roque who told me that no spawn had been taken there this fall. Fishing all done here. On the 22nd we started for Point au Baril, but when we got outside there was too much sea so we had to go back and stay all day. On Thursday, the 23rd, we left Killarney for Point au Baril, but when we got to the Bustards there was so much sea that we had to go into the fish dock for shelter. Friday 24th, blowing a gale so we could not go out. Saturday 25th, we left the Bustards at 11 a.m., arriving at Point au Baril at 4 p.m.; snowing hard. We stayed there all night. On Sunday 26th, we went down to the Minks, but it was blowing and snowing so hard we went into Parry Sound for shelter. On Monday 27th, we left Parry Sound at 7 a.m. and arrived at Penetang at 3 p.m., where I got instructions to go out to Honey Harbor. Tuesday 28th, put on some coal; blowing a gale and snow. Wednesday 29th, we went out to Honey Harbor and searched all around the bays, and we found two small gill nets and we burnt them in the furnace. Thursday 30th, we went out with our boat but found all the bays frozen up so we could not get our boat through and after breaking three miles of ice we got back to Penetang at 4 p.m. December 1st, lay at Penetang all day waiting for orders, the bay being all frozen over and blowing and snowing very hard, looking as if the winter had set in. We got a telegram at 4 p.m. to lay the boat up at Collingwood. On Saturday, the 2nd, we left for Collingwood at 8 a.m., after breaking our way through the ice out to Whiskey Island. We arrived at Collingwood at 3 p.m., blowing and snowing hard. On Monday the 4th, we placed the boat in winter quarters and proceeded to lay her up. This work was completed by Friday, 8th December, and the crew dismissed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HILL,

Captain.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Acton Nassau.....	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Ashforth J. G.....	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
Barstow, J. D.....	Harrowsmith	Township of Portland, County Frontenac.
Bate, A. W.....	St. Catharines.....	County of Lincoln.
Blondin, J.....	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Brickwood, J. H.....	Kingston	Waters fronting County Frontenac.
Blunden, H. A.....	Sarnia.....	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Bradshaw, A.....	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria,
Birch, W. J.....	Delta.....	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Boyd, J. H.....	Merrickville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville.
Boler, William.....	Byron.....	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bettes, A. L.....	Waubushene.....	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Bourgon, J. B.....	Rockland.....	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Barrett, Patrick.....	Calabogie.....	Calabogie Lake, County Renfrew.
Bowerman, J.....	Port Perry.....	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Baily, G. L.....	Callandar.....	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Brown, J.....	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Baechler, F.....	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Black, J. N.....	Killarney.....	Province of Ontario.
Brown, Elisha.....	St. Marys.....	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
Cryderman, J.....	Norham	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Cassan, C. H.....	Campbellford.....	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Covell, John.....	Brighton.....	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. of Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Cox, Matthew.....	Howe Island.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Carlton, C. G.....	London.....	Province of Ontario.
Colter, Samuel.....	Lefroy.....	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Clarkson, William.....	Lakehurst	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Covell, H. N.....	Lombardy	Tp. South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Cartier, Alfred.....	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
Campbell, John.....	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Christink, I.....	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clunis, A.....	Claude	In and for the Twps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Clark, Marshall.....	Picton.....	Co. of Prince Edward exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
Crotty, J.....	Bothwell	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in Co. Middlesex.
Corsant, A.....	Masonville.....	Co. Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Cox, James.....	Hillsburg.....	Province of Ontario.
Drummond, Wm.....	Keene.....	County of Peterborough.
Drouillard A.....	Walkerville.....	For Tps. of Sandwich East, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Davis, J. W.	Sydenham.	Township Loughboro.
Drew, Henry	Long Lake.	Tps. Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Doolittle, H.	Hamlet.	Severn River and Sparrow Lake,
Donaldson, W. J. .	Donaldson.	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Dickson, J.	Westwood.	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterborough.
Deacon, E.	Bolingbroke.	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Dodds, William. .	Barrie.	Tps. of Vespra, Co. of Simcoe.
Duff, T. A.	Toronto.	Province of Ontario.
Davieau, H.	Michipicoten Isl'd.	Michipicoten Island.
Esford, Henry	Barriefield.	Rideau Waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewers Mills.
Englehart, G. M. .	Inglewood.	Province of Ontario.
Elliott, Robert. .	Bayfield.	County of Huron.
Fitzpatrick, J.	Wheatley.	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said County tributary to Lake Erie.
Fleming, E.	Hastings.	Village of Hastings.
Fraser, J. A.	Prescott.	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Farrell, John	Cayuga.	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga, also for Tps. of Rainham and Walpole
Free, John	Byng Inlet.	Magametawan River and waters of Georgian Bay lying between the said River and French River.
Forbes, Henry.	Jeannette Creek. .	County of Kent.
Green, Adam	Diamond.	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Glass, Irving	Trenton.	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west to the French River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Godfrey, James. .	Pefferlaw.	Township of Georgina, County of York.
Gainsforth, Wm. .	Haliburton.	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Green, John	Marmora.	Township of Marmora, County of Hastings.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto.	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said Riding.
Gillespie, James. .	Berkeley.	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Gibson, J. W.	Strathroy.	County of Middlesex.
Gibson, C. M.	St. Catharines.	County of Lincoln.
Huntington, S. A. .	North Bay.	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Henderson, H. A. .	Pelée Island.	For Pelée Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Holliday, Henry. .	Wolfe Island.	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Hess, James	Hastings.	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hull, Charles	Newboro.	Township of North Crosby, in which lie a portion of Wolfe Lake, Sand Lake, Second Lake, Third Lake and Upper Rideau Lake. Township of South Burgess and South Elmsley, in which lies part of Lower Rideau Lake and waters as far as Smith's Falls, Bass Lake, Otter Lake and its tributaries, and that part of Township of South Crosby, in which lie Mud Lake, Loon Lake, Venton Lake, Clear Lake, Indian Lake and Mosquito Lake.
Hunter, Frank.	Dorchester.	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line, between Oxford and Middlesex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbour...	Province of Ontario.
Hill, William.....	Collingwood.....	Province of Ontario.
Hayes, Henry	Murray.....	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sidney, and the Bay of Quinte and for the inland waters of the Townships of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Joseph.	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Huffman, E. M....	Hay Bay	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in County Lennox and Addington.
Hunter, William..	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Hughson, George .	South River	Township of Laurier.
Horton, Herbert..	Sand Bay.....	Province of Ontario.
Hastings, William.	Aurora	Wilcox Lake.
Irish, John	Vennachar.....	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger Counties Lennox and Addington.
Johnston, W. H....	Harwood	Rice Lake, in the Township of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jermyn, J. W.....	Warton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Johnston, David ..	Peterborough	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake Townships, South Monaghan.
Johnson, Henry ..	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of the Grand River.
Johnston, Thomas.	Royston	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Laframboise, R....	Canard River	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderton and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Leitch, P. A.....	.....	River and Lake Nepigon.
Lee, Edward.....	Lowbanks.....	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Langford, Newton.	Dorset.....	Townships Maclean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingston, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Loveday, E. T....	Ottawa.	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
Little, Richard....	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Laughington, H'ry	Parry Sound.....	For the Tps. Shawanga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger, in the District of Parry Sound.
Kinder, Joseph ...	Rockingham.....	Lake Charlotte, Township of Brudenell, Co. of Renfrew.



On Lake Rosseau.



Highlands of Ontario—Lake of Bays.





Looking Westward from Killaly Point, Desbarats.



Looking South from the Mouth of the Desbarats River.





Working Their Passage.



Indian Camp, near Dog River, Missanabie.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Kennedy, John...	Meaford	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Knight, U. R.	Sunbury	Tp. of Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to the easterly limit of the Township County of Frontenac.
Kerr, C. J.	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
Kraft, Samuel.	Ridgeway	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Kern, Jacob.	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
Knox, A. jr.	Carleton Place ...	Tps. Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton; and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packham, Co. Lanark.
Kehoe, D.	Millarton	That portion of Co. Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.
McCall, G. D.	Vittoria	County of Norfolk.
McAllister, J. R. ...	Gores Landing	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McPhee, Donald ..	Uptergrove	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Tps. of Mara and Carden.
McDonald, Hector.	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah in County of Ontario.
McEwen, Archib'd	Aldboro	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McClennan, Ken'th	Grovesend	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William..	Orillia	Townships of Orillia and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McMurray, Robert.	Bayfield	County of Huron.
McNairn, James ..	Iroquois	River St. Lawrence, fronting County of Dundas.
McKelvey, Daniel.	New Liskeard.	Lake Temiscaminque and tributaries.
McGuire, John	Jones' Falls	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McLaughlin, Sam'l	Bear Island, Temagami.	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
McIntyre, A.	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McLeod, Angus ...	Credit Forks	Province of Ontario.
Merriam, Enoch ..	Harwood	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Macdonald, S. C. ..	Bear Island, Temagami.	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
Mayne, William ..	Cannington	Beaver River, Townships Thorah, Brock and Georgina, and tributaries thereto.
Macdonald, J. K. ..	Toronto	Lake Kagawong, on Manitoulin Island.
May, James C.	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Major, William ...	Woodlawn	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Mayor, Harry	Painswick	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merriam, David...	Fenelon Falls.	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River, County Victoria.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorp, County Hastings.
Murdock, John...	Bath	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Munro, H. C.....	Ivy Lea	River St. Lawrence.
Moore, F. G.....	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Myers, James.....	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
Nash, John.....	Kenora.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Nicholls, Garner ..	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, Co. of Victoria, and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro'.
Osborne, Henry...	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Oliver, R. C.....	Little Current.....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Paul, John	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Patterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Peltier, Theodore..	Dover, South	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Tp. of Dover West. Co. Kent.
Phillips, H	Smith's Falls	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Parsons, John	Maynooth ..	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Perry, John	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Pennassie, Simon..	Fort William	Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay.
Robertson, David..	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, George..	Bradford	Holland River.
Rupert, Thomas ..	Springbrook	Tp. Rawdon, Co. Hastings.
Robertson, Colin..	Hillsburg	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robinson, T. W ..	Collingwood	Tps. Collingwood and Osprey, Co. of Grey, and the Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. of Simcoe.
Roddick, John.....	Lyndhurst.....	Province of Ontario.
Shewen, P. W. C ..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. of Peterboro.
Sargent, W. J.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Shillington, N....	Burridge	Tp. of Bedford, Co. of Frontenac.
Stuart, David.....	Codrington	Trent River and tributaries, Co. of Northumberland, from Chisolm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Switzer, W. H....	Gooderham.....	Tps. Snowden, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Sinclair, Neil	Glenarm	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Sweet, B. H.....	Bancroft.....	Tps. Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, and Carlow, Co. of Hastings.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
St. Charles, Charles	Madoc	Tps. Madoc and Huntington, Co. Hastings.
Silverwood, Hammond	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair, and Brunel, District of Muskoka.
Stewart, James ..	Lanark.	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavan, Co. Lanark.
Smith, William ...	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Schell, S.	Port Perry	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Shaver, Alexander	Odell.	Tp. of Westminster, Co. of Middlesex.
Slate, George	Rockport	River St. Lawrence, between Jackstraw Light and Malorytown Landing.
Spence, William ..	Athens	Charleston Lake and its tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Small, John.	Grand Valley	Tps. Melancton, Amaranth and East Luther, Co. Dufferin.
Thompson, Henry	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Timlin, Michael ..	Atherly	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Tps. Mara and Rama.
Taylor, Charles. ...	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
Tillett, Robert.	Roaches Point.	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Twamley, Christ'r.	Cavan.	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Townsend, James.	Long Point.	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Toole, Ira.	Omeme.	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Taylor, H. C.	Gananoque	River St. Lawrence, between Rockport and Brothers Islands.
Van Norman, R. M.	Sault Ste. Marie. ...	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Walker, R. J.	Port Credit.	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers, Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Williams, J. T.	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, County of Simcoe and over Christian, Bethwick and Giants Tomb Islands.
Wigle, Lewis.	Leamington.	Twps. of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Wigle, W. D.	Ridgetown.	Province of Ontario.
Watson, John.	Caesarea.	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said Townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John.	Peterborough	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
Wilson, Hugh.	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Weldon, James O.	London.	Province of Ontario.
Willmott, J. W. ...	Beaumaris.	District of Muskoka.
Willis, J. M.	Port Whithy.	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
Wood, W. R.	Toronto	Township of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, Frank. ...	Courtice	County of Durham.
West, William F. ...	Midland.	Tadenac Club waters, Georgian Bay.
Wood, John.	Whitestone	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Rurpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Younghusband, D.	South March.	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

ements of capture licensed during the year 1905.

	Pound Nets.	Seines.	Hoop Nets.	Dip Nets.
Lake of the Woods.....	12	.....	31	.....
Thunder Bay.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Lower Lake Superior.....	10	.....	.....	.....
North Channel of Lake Huron and vicinity.....	71	.....	.....	.....
Georgian Bay.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Bruce County.....	2	1	.....	.....
Huron do.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, including River St. Clair.....	64	17	1	.....
Lake St. Clair.....	9	39	107	.....
Thames River.....	.....	15	.....	43
Detroit and Canard Rivers.....	.....	13	1	.....
Pelee Island.....	13	.....	1	.....
Essex County.....	54	1	.....	.....
Kent do.....	100	3	.....	.....
Elgin do.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk do.....	11	24	.....	.....
Haldimand and Grand River.....	24	5	.....	49
Welland County.....	22	.....	.....	37
York do.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland County.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Trent River.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Prince Edward County.....	.....	2	19	.....
Bay of Quinte.....	.....	.....	72	.....
Lennox and Napanee.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Frontenac County.....	.....	.....	78	.....
Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Russell, Prescott and Carleton do.....	.....	.....	10	1
Nipissing District.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	530	121	506	130

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Guerard, Alex	30 00	
	Nash, John	1,099 00	
	Perry, John	5	
Lake Nepigon	Leitch, P. A		1,169 25
Lake Superior	McComber, Alex	1,655 00	1,375 00
	VanNorman, R. M.	2,307 00	
			3,902 00
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Oliver, R. C	4,714 97	
Georgian Bay	Bettes, A. L	52 00	
	Free, John	517 00	
	Howard, Patrick	200 00	
	Jermyn, J. W.	225 90	
	Johnson, J. A.	280 00	
	Kennedy, John	456 30	
	Labatt, Felix	20 00	
	Laughington, Hy	5 00	
	Logan, Alex	65 00	
	Miller, B. B.	110 00	
	Pratt, William	11 00	
	Williams, J. T	55 00	
			1,997 20
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	Blunden, H. A.	3,513 00	
	Kehoe, Daniel	5 00	
	Robertson, David	742 55	
	Steed, James	5 00	
	Stewart, Neil	81 00	
	Yates, James	694 00	
			5,040 55
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allan, Orlando	130 00	
	Corsant, Arthur	20 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.	415 00	
	Crotty, John	13 50	
	Dewar, George	168 00	
	Drouillard, Arsas	617 00	
	Laframboise, Remi	124 00	
	Little, Richard	255 00	
	McRitchie, James	13 00	
	Osborne, Henry	33 00	
	Peltier, Theodore	158 00	
	Stephens, J. E.	261 50	
			2,208 00
Lake Erie and Grand River	Couper, A	1,162 00	
	Ellis, Joseph	301 00	
	Farrell, John	1,727 00	
	Fitzpatrick, Jerome	5,135 00	
	Henderson, H. A.	1,491 00	
	Johnston, Henry	15 00	
	Kraft, Samuel	128 00	
	Laird, J. K.	100 00	
	Lamarsh, Peter	425 00	
	Lee, Edward	24 00	
	McCall, George D	1,736 48	
	McClelland, Kenneth	2,100 00	
	McEwen, Archibald	2,800 00	
	Piersall, T. H.	4 00	
	Wigle, Lewis	1,525 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W.	625 00	
			19,298 48

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Continued.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte	Brickwood, J. H.	413 00	3,538 18
	Cattanach, Donald	170 00	
	Clark, Marshall	344 50	
	Covell, John	70 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus	45 00	
	Gault, Thomas	421 00	
	Godwin, W. H.	9 00	
	Hadgraft, R. W.	67 00	
	Haves, H. W.	30 00	
	Holliday, Henry	54 00	
	Huffman, E. M.	448 00	
	Kerr, C. J.	86 00	
	McCargar, J. K.	55 00	
	May, J. C.	290 00	
	Murdoch, John	31 75	
	Ogg, Charles	294 00	
	Rennie, John	160 00	
	Roblin, W. D.	94 50	
	Sargent, William	75 00	
	Walker, R. J.	45 00	
	Willis, J. M.	30 00	
	Wood, W. R.	305 43	
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	Acton, Nassau	80 00	1,099 25
	Barr, Henry	13 00	
	Barstow, J. D.	17 00	
	Bilton, George	41 00	
	Birch, W. J.	95 00	
	Bourgon, J. B.	47 00	
	Christink, Irwin.	9 00	
	Covell, H. N.	1 00	
	Craig, William	75 00	
	Davis, J. W.	29 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.	2 00	
	Drew, Henry	43 00	
	Duschene, Hertel	20 00	
	Esford, Henry	30 00	
	Flood, A. J.	1 00	
	Flynn, Robert	15 00	
	Hull, Charles	119 00	
	Knight, U. R.	54 00	
	Loveday, E. T.	9 00	
	McGuire, John	45 00	
	Norris, T. B.	15 00	
	Phillips, Herbert	66 00	
	Sears, J. L.	18 00	
	Shillington, N.	69 00	
	Smith, P. T.	1 00	
	Stewart, James	5 00	
	Taylor, Charles	9 00	
	Taylor, H. C.	11 00	
	Townsend, James	150 00	
	Younghusband, D. E.	10 25	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas	10 00	
	Cassan, C. H.	99 00	
	Clarkson, William	19 00	
	Cryderman, J. F.	35 00	
	Gillespie, C. S.	55 00	
	Green, John	1 00	
	Hess, J. H.	27 00	
	Irish, John	2 00	

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.— <i>Continued.</i>	McAllister, J. R.	40 00	513 00
	Merriam, Enoch.	49 00	
	Moore, F. J.	66 00	
	Morton, J. W.	5 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.	58 00	
	Parsons, John.	10 00	
	Purcell, H. R.	5 00	
	Sweet, B. H.	5 00	
	Watt, John.	27 00	
River St. Lawrence	Blondin, Isaac.	6 75	61 75 9 00
	Cox, Mathew.	20 00	
	Fraser, J. A.	35 00	
Lake Simcoe.	Coulter, Samuel.		
Nipissing.	Cartier, Alfred.	500 00	2,724 00 44 40
	Huntington, S. A.	96 00	
	Legault, H. M.	2,100 00	
	McKelvie, Daniel.	28 00	
Unclassified.			47,755 03

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$		\$	
1	Lake of the Woods, etc....	5	165	8,500	14	43	7,775	86	55,200	9,255
2	Eagle Lake.....	1	25	500	2	7	1,395	14	14,000	2,050
3	Shoal “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,050	9	8,000	1,275
4	Big Sandy Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	2	2,000	275
5	Wabigoon “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	250	3	3,000	450
6	Manitou “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125	2	2,000	275
7	Vermillion “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125	2	2,000	275
8	Big Stone “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	2	2,000	275
9	Obadicon “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	2	.....	.....
10	Lulu “.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	2	.....	.....
	Totals.....	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	88,200	14,130

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>								
1	Lake of the Woods.....				206,000	25,100		130,650	71,300
2	Eagle Lake.....				90,820	4,500		113,030	21,500
3	Shoal ".....				51,250	12,100		35,460	17,200
4	Big Sandy Lake.....				10,000	6,000			2,400
5	Wabigon ".....				13,000	5,500			2,600
6	Manitou ".....				4,000			500	600
7	Vermillion ".....				3,000	2,500		300	750
8	Big Stone ".....				19,840			10,000	8,500
9	Obadicon ".....								
10	Lulu ".....								
	Totals.....				397,910	55,700		289,940	124,850
	Values.....				\$39,791	\$5,570		\$28,994	\$4,994

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1905.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
				\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
.....			12	3,500	31	3,725	.....		6	3,700	2	600	1
.....													2	
.....													3	
.....													4	
.....													5	
.....													6	
.....													7	
.....									2	250			8	
.....									2	250			9	
.....													10	
.....			12	3,500	31	3,725	.....		10	4,200	2	600	

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibae.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
.....	63,800	.....	.....	.....	59,050	.....	480	290	\$49,423	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,695	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,569	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,696	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,954	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,534	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,600	.....	.....	.....	848	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,300	.....	.....	.....	904	10
.....	63,800	.....	.....	3,500	80,950	.....	480	290	.....
.....	\$5,104	.....	.....	\$210	\$6,476	.....	\$336	\$232	\$91,707	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards	Value.
<i>Lake Superior.</i>				\$			\$		\$	
1	Thunder Bay.....	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760
2	Point Mamainse.....	1	10	1,500	3	1	200	.....	34,000	2,000
3	Gros Cap					10	245	9	3,200	180
4	Otter Head					1	250	2	2,000	600
5	Michipicoten Island	1	15	3,000	7	5	980	5	52,200	4,025
6	Dog River					1	40	2	500	20
7	Gargantua Harbour.....	2	30	16,000	20	2	75	2	48,400	3,220
8	Goulais Bay					6	495	9	13,500	170
9	Lizzard Islands	2	25	10,500	10	1	150	2	26,000	315
10	Cariboo					1	200	2	5 000	400
11	Batchewana Bay					1	500	3	6,000	500
Totals		18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	448,800	25,190

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitfish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>							
1	Thunder Bay.....		176,800	274,900	1,058,750	.....	19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse.....			4,330	50,300	.....	
3	Gros Cap		5,200	4,400	6,800	.....	
4	Otter Head			4,000	30,000	.....	
5	Michipicoten Island			81,000	130,310	.....	
6	Dog River				10,000	.....	
7	Gargantua Bay.....			37,800	335,700	.....	
8	Goulais Bay		9,000	8,500	7,000	.....	
9	Lizzard Islands			71,050	172,730	.....	
10	Cariboo Island				30,000	.....	
11	Batchewana Bay			6,000	14,000	.....	
	Totals		191,000	491,980	1,845,590	.....	19,250	300
	Values		\$9,550	\$49,198	\$184,559	.....	\$1,925	\$12

* No returns were received for the catch of 1905, and

FISHERIES

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
			25	5,000					4	2,190	1	200	1	
													2	
													3	
			5	2,000									4	
													5	
													6	
													7	
			5	2,000									8	
													9	
													10	
													11	
			35	9,000					4	2,190	1	200		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls.	Brls.	\$	
.....					*	2,500	691	158	152,707	1
.....									5,463	2
.....									1,380	3
.....									3,400	4
.....						2,300			21,200	5
.....									1,000	6
.....						7,200			37,566	7
.....									2,000	8
.....						2,800			24,462	9
.....									3,000	10
.....									2,000	11
.....						14,800	691	158		
.....						\$444	\$6,910	\$1,580	\$254,178	

the figures given are the same as published for 1904.

ONTARIO

Return of the Number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron, (North Channel.)</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Tenby Bay					3	350	5	14,000	850
2	Marksville					3	425	6	16,000	450
3	Bruce Mines					7	1,450	16	18,000	800
4	Blind River	1	30	5,500	6	1	150	2	24,000	3,000
5	Cape Smith	1	25	2,000	5					
6	Fraser's Bay	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6		
7	Haywood Island	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6		
8	Manitonaning Bay	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6		
9	Kagawong	1	15	2,000	5				24,000	2,000
10	Clapperton Island					1	25	2	6,000	150
11	Meldrum Bay	1	15	2,000	6				24,300	
12	Thessalon					1	150	2		
13	Cockburn Island	1	20	6,000	6	3	1,000	7	36,000	1,900
14	Narrow Island					1	50	4	1,500	100
15	Cutler					3	175	8	18,000	445
16	Fitzwilliam Island	1	12	800	4	14	1,040	26	104,000	4,775

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herrings, Salted.	Herrings, Fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel.)</i>							
1	Tenby Bay			800	550		500	7,800
2	Marksville	20		1,300	2,400			
3	Bruce Mines			23,250	21,600		38,150	5,850
4	Blind River			16,000	120,000		26,000	
5	Cape Smith			81,700	14,400		10,000	1,000
6	Fraser's Bay			12,800	7,200		18,600	2,500
7	Haywood Island			12,800	7,200		18,600	2,500
8	Manitowaning Bay			12,500	7,200		18,600	2,500
9	Kagawong			11,900	75,100		2,100	750
10	Clapperton Island	30						
11	Meldrum Bay			12,000	11,400			
12	Thessalon				28,000			
13	Cockburn Island			16,000	196,600			
14	Narrow Island	40						
15	Cutler	140						800
16	Fitzwilliam Island	25		60,200	149,200			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron (North Channel)</i> <i>—Continued.</i>			\$		\$			\$	
17	Squaw Island	3	70	12,000	18	4	300	8	52,000	6,700
18	Ducks Islands	1	15	3,000	5	5	450	10	54,000	3,000
19	South Bay Mouth	1	20	2,500	5	7	1,050	15	66,000	3,900
20	Killarney	1	15	2,000	6	21	1,450	42	150,000	7,500
21	Bustard Islands	3	62	13,000	16	27	5,000	54	234,000	13,300
22	Johns Island					5	250	11	30,000	1,000
23	Aird Island	1	10	4,000	5	1	75			
24	Providence Bay					1	50	2	6,000	200
25	Cape Robert	1	25	2,000	6	1	100	2		
26	Bedford Island	1	10	800	8					
27	Lake Penage								2,000	200
	Totals	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	879,800	50,270

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitelish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.						
17	Squaw Island				103,300	231,900		1,500	
18	Duck Islands	1			6,000	170,800			
19	South Bay Mouth				35,200	104,000			
20	Killarney	10			79,700	97,200		29,700	2,500
21	Bustard Islands	80			157,800	117,700		96,900	17,900
22	Johns Island	40							
23	Aird Island				1,800	7,100		151,200	
24	Providence Bay				2,000	1,000			
25	Cape Robert	8			6,900	6,200		38,600	1,200
26	Bedford Island				6,100	3,600		3,100	200
27	Lake Penage				80	300		100	
	Totals	394			660,430	1,380,650		453,650	45,500
	Values	\$3,940			\$66,043	\$138,065		\$45,365	\$1,820

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$						\$			
													17
													18
													19
													20
													21
													22
			8	700					1	200			23
													24
			5	1,500					2	600			25
			5	1,500									26
													27
			71	17,100					10	2,200			

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Cattfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	\$	
										33,670	17
									40	18,090	18
									17	14,090	19
	500								20	21,100	20
	5,900				400	1,000			33	39,620	21
										400	22
	3,500					20,400				16,902	23
										300	24
	2,500									5,498	25
	1,000									1,368	26
										48	27
	24,100				400	31,400	90	27	120		
	\$1,928				\$32	\$942	\$63	\$270	\$1,200	\$259,668	

ONTARIO

urn of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Parry Sound	5	9	15,725	35	13	1,835	23	124,250	14,980
2	Waubauskene					13	2,165	23	56,500	1,740
3	Penetanguishene					14	500	25	46,750	1,045
4	Collingwood	1	25	3,500	6	21	2,030	42	156,000	6,100
5	Meaford	8	173	22,000	38	23	1,208	44	317,000	15,140
6	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory	2	40	5,800	10	39	181,600	69	163,700	7,210
	Totals	16	247	47,025	89	123	189,338	226	863,100	46,215

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or doré.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	<i>Georgian Bay.</i>							
1	Parry Sound		35,520	187,240	246,420		28,400	14,500
2	Waubauskene	5	3,900	30,050	26,300		104,370	36,600
3	Penetanguishene	11	2,080	24,370	25,800		8,000	4,000
4	Collingwood	22	25,300	79,250	135,810		50	
5	Meaford			12,650	380,490			
6	Colpoy's Bay _s and Tober- mory		7,000	60	137,970		300	
	Totals	38	73,800	333,620	952,790		141,120	55,100
	Values	\$380	\$3,690	\$33,362	\$95,279		\$14,112	\$2,204



Abitibi River Bank, just above Buck Deer Rapid, Aurora Township.





Couchiching Falls, Abitibi River.



Couchiching Falls, Abitibi River, Upper Drop.



Indian Villagers of Lake Abitibi.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$ c.		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$		
.....	25	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,550	.....	.....
.....	4	1,950	3	.....	
.....	5	4,050	1	100		
.....	1	1,000	.....	.....
.....	25	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9,550	4	100		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Salted trout.	Salted whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	
.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	300	.....	.....	49,596	1
.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	450	31,200	.....	.....	.....	18,929	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	73	8,471	3
.....	15,250	.....	800	.....	2,600	1,400	.....	.....	.....	24,490	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	40,504	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900	433	97,513	6
.....	20,250	.....	800	.....	3,050	52,600	300	8,174	506	.....	..
.....	\$1,620	.....	\$24	.....	\$244	\$1,578	\$210	\$81,740	\$5,060	\$239,503	..

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>					\$			\$	
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	11	225	31,000	47	41	4,810	87	525,300	38,808
2	Southampton to Goderich.	2	44	4,400	12	4	500	8	79,200	935
3	County Huron including Grand Bend	1	25	2,500	6	11	1,705	55	59,480	1,689
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River.....	2	3	3,800	6	71	4,860	105	64,000	2,300
	Totals.....	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	727,980	23,732

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	820	45,900	51,300	769,570	.....	100	1,000
2	Southampton to Goderich..	10	300	4,820	14,800	.....	.....	.....
3	County Huron including Grand Bend .....	.....	56,800	11,300	105,050	.....	20,600	.....
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River .....	.....	134,600	11,560	79,330	.....	387,950	3,600
	Totals	830	237,600	78,980	968,750	.....	408,650	4,600
	Values	\$8,300	\$11,880	\$7,898	\$96,875	.....	\$40,865	\$184

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	800	55	2	300					13	10,600			1	
									1	200			2	
			11	2,325					6	600			3	
17	675	575	64	10,750	1	20	300		3	1,050			4	
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20	300		23	12,450				

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
	1,300		4,500			2,200		92,937	1
								2,077	2
	3,200		1,600		300	4,900	1,250	17,885	3
	13,300		7,700	200	700	139,700		60,312	4
	17,800		13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250		
	\$1,424		\$414	\$12	\$80	\$4,404	\$875	\$173,211	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- age.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Thames River					17	395	76	*39	50	.....
2	Lake St. Clair and De- troit River.....					122	3,807	216	....	.....	.....
	Totals.....					139	4,202	292	*39	50	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River Thames.....						37,890	3,850
2	Lake St. Clair and De- troit River.....		1,400	30,800			82,590	33,200
	Totals		1,400	30,800			120,480	42,050
	Values.....		70	3,080			12,048	1,682

* Dip nets.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
15	1,350	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
52	5,197	1,860	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	4,600	2	
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	4,600		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	200	500	1,450	138,700	8,256 00	1
.....	24,700	.....	37,700	3,000	28,700	493,100	33,313 00	2
.....	24,700	.....	37,900	3,500	30,150	631,800	.....
.....	1,976	.....	1,137	210	2,412	18,954	41,569 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Pelee Island	4	123	20,000	42	7	675	11	24,000	1,460
2	Essex County	1	117	8,000	7	34	7,760	46	6,500	3,164
3	Kent do	4	232	13,500	21	75	11,230	110	8,000	1,865
4	Elgin do West	1	17	6,000	6	28	5,550	40	8,000	600
5	do do East	11	85	11,600	49	39	6,715	108	144,000	7,595
6	Houghton	5	.....	11,400	30	8	538	10	29,500	8,890
7	Walsingham	2	.....	4,500	12	24	530	52	24,000	2,000
8	Long Point	1	.....	4,000	6	5	175	6	3,800	1,015
9	Charlotteville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,440	62	18,000	445
10	Inner Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	377	23	3,100	119
11	Haldimand County	7	94	16,700	31	26	905	44	71,000	8,500
12	Port Maitland to Port Col- borne	5	48	9,250	24	15	394	20	55,500	7,702
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	708	43	.....	.....
	Totals	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	395,400	43,355

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>							
1	Pelee Island .....	.....	94,800	17,180	.....	.....	15,200	23,300
2	Essex County .....	.....	94,000	62,300	.....	.....	202,400	168,100
3	Kent do .....	.....	1,058,300	35,250	.....	.....	402,550	652,800
4	Elgin do West .....	.....	140,600	24,000	.....	.....	317,300	.....
5	do do East .....	.....	613,700	3,600	.....	.....	31,200	4,000
6	Houghton .....	.....	334,000	6,400	.....	.....	55,530	.....
7	Walsingham .....	.....	217,900	20,000	200	.....	162,150	14,000
8	Long Point .....	.....	48,600	.....	.....	.....	59,300	.....
9	Charlotteville .....	.....	2,300	20	.....	.....	25,390	5,900
10	Inner Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Haldimand County .....	.....	257,900	95,200	.....	.....	289,950	1,500
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne.	.....	145,300	40,250	.....	.....	84,550	66,300
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls.	.....	7,900	200	.....	.....	46,500	.....
	Totals .....	.....	3,015,300	304,400	200	.....	1,692,020	935,900
	Values .....	.....	\$150,765	\$30,440	\$20	.....	\$169,202	\$37,436

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			13	4,800	1	60						4,000	1
1	170	170	54	13,997					8	5,990			2
3	1,200	7,780	100	34,400					50	16,100			3
.....			51	18,050					12	7,350			4
.....									17	4,780			5
.....			11	2,000					1	2,000			6
13	4,750	1,275							2	1,500			7
.....													8
11	4,110	945							2	95			9
.....							2,700	65					10
5	305	185	24	3,755	*45	90			11	4,200			11
.....			18	4,900	*4	12			10	2,000	4	150	12
.....			4	300			6,000	100					13
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	4	4,150	

*Dip-nets.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
.....	4,500		6,700		4,900	24,100	240	10,754	1
.....	9,900		202,200		3,150	126,000	750	49,309	2
.....	15,500		92,500		800	144,300	500	131,565	3
.....	6,200		21,100		1,450	15,600	70	42,922	4
.....	600		23,500		250	9,600	250	35,561	5
.....	1,900		4,900		550	1,800	50	23,325	6
.....			68,900		8,650	142,100		36,712	7
.....	1,400		200			4,800	200	8,762	8
.....			36,100		1,100	94,800		6,907	9
.....					14,300	18,600		1,702	10
.....	6,200		46,200		100	64,400		55,292	11
.....	13,300		32,400		800	51,600	1,400	27,025	12
.....	14,900		18,000			5,300	800	7,516	13
.....	74,400		552,700		36,050	703,000	4,260		
.....	\$5,952		\$16,581		\$2,884	\$21,090	\$2,982	\$437,352	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$		\$			\$	
1	Lincoln County.....	1	47	.....	71	.....	5,021	.....	122,525	6,434
2	Wentworth.....			.....		16	2,680	25	48,000	2,400
3	Halton.....			.....		19	2,480	39	73,500	4,205
4	Peel.....			.....		2	800	4	8,000	550
5	York.....	1		400	2	20	2,235	25	53,700	4,187
6	Ontario.....	1	3	600	.....	1	150	2	.....	150
7	Northumberland.....			.....		32	1,166	32	84,000	1,205
8	Rice Lake & Trent River..			.....		12	214	22	.....	.....
9	Prince Edward County...			.....		69	1,423	122	42,400	.....
10	Bay of Quinte.....		3	.....		37	905	76	36,000	790
11	Lennox & Napanee.....			.....		20	518	34	4,240	.....
12	Amherst Island.....		25	.....		44	1,399	59	24,875	665
13	Wolf Island & vicinity....			.....		14	405	25	2,400	70
	Totals.....	3	78	1,000	73	274	19,182	443	499,640	20,756

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Lincoln County.....		436,500	27,400	9,200	.....	31,070	2,000
2	Wentworth.....	2,567	50,940	30,200	6,800	.....	500	20,000
3	Halton.....		116,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
4	Peel.....		7,000	4,300	8,300	.....	.....	.....
5	York.....		58,700	20,300	1,600	.....	500	1,100
6	Ontario.....		15,200	1,500	.....	.....	.....	450
7	Northumberland.....		29,500	7,570	24,850	.....	.....	64,300
8	Rice Lake & Trent River..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
9	Prince Edward Island....	300	18,300	92,800	16,400	.....	1,500	30,300
10	Bay of Quinte.....	264	19,940	103,780	500	.....	7,830	30,950
11	Lennox & Napanee.....		3,800	7,600	.....	.....	.....	33,350
12	Amherst Island.....		8,360	167,260	3,050	.....	7,550	8,500
13	Wolf Island & vicinity...		.....	10,060	1,400	.....	.....	12,700
	Totals.....	3,131	764,240	472,770	75,100	.....	48,950	203,950
	Values.....	\$31,310	\$38,212	\$47,277	\$7,510	.....	\$4,895	\$8,158

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and icehouses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			*37	200	†3	81				3			1
			\$139	600			700	20	3	500			2
										1,035			3
							100	50	1	100			4
1	100											950	5
					10	187			1	20			6
					42	680							7
2	27,500				19	17,500			5	170			8
					72	770			11	365			9
					72	770			4	40			10
					54	886			2	110			11
					40	615							12
													13
3	27,600			800	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,770		950	

* Dip-nets.

† Machines.

§ Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
.....	3,100	.....	10,900	50	2,600	4,100	29,581	1
.....	.....	2,650	2,500	.....	500	900	33,068	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	6,220	3
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	500	1,628	4
.....	50	.....	600	.....	250	24,900	6,008	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928	6
.....	.....	.....	18,800	.....	12,900	40,300	10,094	7
.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	11,300	2,300	1,069	8
.....	400	400	12,900	200	17,300	40,100	19,239	9
.....	.....	6,800	58,200	.....	37,500	91,800	23,994	10
.....	.....	5,350	31,900	.....	35,600	12,100	6,773	11
.....	4,250	.....	17,400	.....	400	13,600	19,846	12
.....	6,400	4,000	23,000	.....	17,100	22,400	5,136	13
.....	14,200	19,250	179,000	250	135,450	257,000	.....
.....	\$1,136	1,155	\$5,370	\$15	\$10,836	\$7,710	\$163,584	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.							
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No. Value.
	<i>Inland Waters.</i>			\$			\$		\$
1	Frontenac County	94	896	170	....	4,110	558		
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties	51	777	58	....	848	71		
3	Russell, Prescott and Carleton Counties	26	76	25	....	1,600	76		
4	Renfrew County	22	250	15	....	1,050	215		
5	Nipissing District	6	20	7,100	20	21	3,200	24	....
	Totals	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292	.... 7,608 920

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	17	11,600	....	570	....	....	16,300
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties	77	660	....	300	....	....	16,000
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties			700	....	....	1,920	9,200
4	Renfrew County			210	....	....	....	800
5	Nipissing District		39,200	45,620	2,000	....	60,960	25,350
	Totals	94	51,460	46,530	2,870	....	62,880	67,650
	Values	\$940	\$2,573	\$4,653	\$287	....	\$6,288	\$2,706

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing materials. etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
					38	628							
					80	867							
				2	10	200	800	24	3	30			
							500	5					
			26	7,200					8	6,500			
			26	7,200	128	\$1,695	1,300	29	11	6,530			

§ Dip nets.

vessels, and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
.....			4,200	.....	28,800	19,200	.....	4,465	1
.....					52,650	32,500	.....	6,660	2
.....	5,350	300	8,400	.....	1,700	25,900	.....	2,241	3
.....					250	400	.....	85	4
.....	156,750	600	3,400	.....	.....	24,200	10,720	34,740	5
.....									
.....	162,100	900	16,000	.....	83,400	102,200	10,720	.....
.....	\$12,968	\$54	\$480	.....	\$6,672	\$3,066	\$7,504	\$48,191	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of
and also the kinds and quan-

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	....	88,200 14,130
2	Lake Superior	18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	....	448,800 25,190
3	Lake Huron (north channel)	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	....	879,800 50,270
4	Georgian Bay	16	247	47,025	89	123	189,338	226	....	863,100 46,215
5	Lake Huron (proper)	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	....	727,980 23,732
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River					139	4,202	292	*39	150
7	Lake Erie	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	*45	395,400 43,355
8	Lake Ontario	3	78	1,000	73	274	19,182	443	†139	499,640 20,756
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District.	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292	....	7,608 920
	Totals	122	2,140	323,675	714	1,464	299,498	2,533	....	3,910,678 224,568

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District			397,910	55,700	289,940	124,850
2	Lake Superior		191,000	491,980	1,845,590	19,250	300
3	Lake Huron (north channel)	394		660,430	1,380,650	453,650	45,500
4	Georgian Bay	38	73,800	333,620	952,790	141,120	55,100
5	Lake Huron (proper)	830	237,600	78,980	968,750	408,650	4,600
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River		1,400	30,800	.....	120,480	42,050
	Lake Erie		3,015,300	304,400	200	1,692,020	935,900
8	Lake Ontario	3,131	764,240	472,770	75,100	48,950	203,950
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District.	94	51,460	46,530	2,870	62,860	67,650
	Totals	4,487	4,334,800	2,817,420	5,281,650	3,236,940	1,479,900
	Value	\$44,870	\$216,740	\$281,742	\$528,165	\$323,694	\$59,196

FISHERIES.

tugs, vessels and boats the quantity and value of all fishing materials, titles of fish caught during the year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			12	3,500	31	3,725	.....		10	4,200	3	1,100	1
.....			35	9,000	.....		.....		4	2,190	1	200	2
.....			71	17,100	.....		.....		10	2,200	.....		3
.....			25	3,500	.....		.....		15	9,550	4	100	4
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20	300	.....	23	12,450	.....		5
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	.....	6
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	4	4,150	7
3	27,600	.....	*37	208	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,170	....	950	8
.....		
*1	2	.....	26	7,200	128	1,695	1,300	29	11	6,530	....	.....	9
121	46,157	13,405	530	137,677	506	29,745	13,000	769	219	93,630	27	6,500	

* Dip nets. † Spears.

boats, the quantity and value of fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905—*Concluded*.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Bladders.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			Brls.	Brls.		
63,800	.....	.....	3,500	80,950	.....	480	290	.....	.....	91,707	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,800	.....	.....	691	158	254,178	2
24,100	.....	.....	.....	400	31,400	90	.....	27	120	259,668	3
20,250	.....	800	.....	3,050	52,600	300	.....	8,174	506	239,503	4
17,800	.....	13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250	.....	.....	.....	173,211	5
24,700	.....	37,900	3,500	30,150	631,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,569	6
74,400	.....	552,700	.....	36,050	703,000	4,260	.....	.....	.....	437,352	7
14,200	19,250	179,000	250	135,450	257,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,584	8
162,100	900	16,000	.....	83,400	102,200	10,720	.....	.....	.....	48,191	9
401,350	20,150	800,200	7,450	370,450	1,939,600	17,100	290	8,892	784		
\$32,108	\$1,209	\$24,006	\$447	\$29,636	\$58,188	\$11,970	\$232	\$88,920	\$7,84	\$1,708,963	

Comparative Statement of yield 1904-1905, according to Districts.

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:				
Whitefish.....lbs.....	326,920	397,910	70,990	
Trout.....".....	49,760	55,700	5,940	
Pickereel.....".....	291,840	289,940		1,900
Pike.....".....	132,850	124,850		8,000
Maskinonge.....".....				
Sturgeon.....".....	41,950	63,800	21,850	
Tullibee.....".....	3,700	3,500		200
Catfish.....".....	125,750	80,950	44,800	
Coarse fish.....".....	19,200			19,200
Cavaire.....".....	2,170	480		1,690
Bladders.....".....	130	290	160	
Lake Superior:				
Herring.....".....	177,300	191,000	13,700	
Whitefish.....".....	436,520	491,980	55,460	
Trout.....".....	1,767,450	1,845,590	78,140	
Pickereel.....".....	25,700	19,250		6,450
Pike.....".....	1,250	300		950
Sturgeon.....".....	1,250			1,250
Perch.....".....				
Coarse fish.....".....	2,500	14,800	12,300	
Caviare.....".....				
Trout.....bbls.....	2,293	691		1,602
Whitefish.....".....	208	153		50
Lake Huron, N. C.:				
Herring.....bbls.....	2,785	304		2,391
Herring.....lbs.....	35,000			35,000
Whitefish.....".....	1,532,200	660,430		871,770
Trout.....".....	2,101,050	1,380,650		720,400
Pickereel.....".....	455,390	483,650		1,740
Pike.....".....	109,450	45,500		63,950
Sturgeon Bladders.....".....	780			780
Sturgeon.....".....	39,450	24,400		15,050
Perch.....".....				
Catfish.....".....	7,200	400		6,800
Coarse fish.....".....	60,700	31,400		29,300
Caviare.....".....	2,400	90		2,310
Trout.....bbls.....	228	27		201
Whitefish.....".....	28	120	92	
Georgian Bay:				
Herring.....bbls.....	258½	38		220½
Herring.....lbs.....	70,280	73,800	3,520	
Whitefish.....".....	470,670	333,620		137,050
Trout.....".....	1,397,340	952,790		444,550
Pickereel.....".....	66,870	141,120	74,250	
Pike.....".....	41,750	55,100	13,350	
Sturgeon.....".....	16,500	20,250	3,750	
Perch.....".....	9,400	800		8,600
Catfish.....".....	3,800	3,050		750
Coarse fish.....".....	35,400	52,600	17,200	
Whitefish.....bbls.....	345	506	161	
Trout.....".....	638	8,174	7,536	
Caviare.....".....	3,330	300		3,030
Sturgeon Bladders.....".....	345			345
Lake Huron (proper):				
Herring.....bbls.....	457	830	373	
Herring.....lbs.....	382,000	237,600		144,400
Whitefish.....".....	46,500	78,980	32,480	
Trout.....".....	875,230	968,750	93,520	

Comparative Statement of yield, 1904-1905, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—<i>Continued.</i>				
Pickereel	384,800	408,650	23,850	
Pike		4,600	4,600	
Sturgeon	38,100	17,800		20,300
Perch	10,000	13,800	3,800	
Catfish	650	1,000	350	
Coarse fish	76,100	146,800	70,700	
Caviare	200	1,250	1,050	
Whitefish	bbls			
Trout	459			459
Tullibee		200	200	
Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River:				
Whitefish	34,950	30,800		4,150
Herring	bbls	1,400	1,400	
Herring	7,800			7,800
Eels				
Pickereel	228,890	120,480		108,410
Pike	29,750	42,050	12,300	
Sturgeon	39,125	24,700		14,425
Perch	58,300	37,900		20,400
Catfish	36,425	30,150		6,275
Coarse fish	589,800	631,800	42,000	
Caviare	1,040			1,040
Tullibee		3,500	3,500	
Lake Erie :				
Herring	bbls	20		20
"	lbs	2,644,500	3,015,300	370,800
Whitefish		306,800	304,400	2,400
Trout		200	200	
Bass (white)				
Pickereel	1,063,750	1,692,020	628,270	
Pike	1,158,950	935,900		223,050
Sturgeon	112,075	74,400		37,675
Perch	591,800	552,700		39,100
Tullibee	2,100			2,100
Catfish	46,875	36,050		10,825
Coarse fish	785,800	703,000		82,800
Caviare	6,180	4,260		1,980
Sturgeon bladders	1,345			1,345
Lake Ontario :				
Herring	bbls	3,131	3,131	
"	lbs	886,600	764,240	122,360
Whitefish		190,650	472,770	282,120
Trout		83,900	75,100	8,800
Pickereel		69,650	48,950	20,700
Pike	222,300	203,950		18,350
Sturgeon	4,050	14,200	10,150	
Eels	45,500	19,250		26,250
Perch	213,100	179,000		34,100
Catfish	205,300	135,450		69,850
Coarse fish	423,400	257,000		166,400
Caviare				
Bladders				
Tullibee		250	250	
Trout	1			1
Nipissing District :				
Herring	bbls			
"	lbs	33,900	39,200	5,300
Whitefish		74,650	45,620	29,030
Trout		2,000	2,000	

Comparative Statement of yield 1904-1905, according to Districts.—*Concluded.*

	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Nipissing District:—Continued.</i>				
Pickereel	40,900	60,960	20,060	
Pike	24,700	25,350	650	
Cattfish				
Sturgeon	189,200	156,750		32,450
Perch		3,400	3,400	
Coarse fish	17,600	24,200	6,600	
Caviare	13,850	10,720		3,130
Bladders		600	600	
Eels				
<i>Inland Waters :</i>				
Herring	9	94	85	
“	15,400	12,260		3,140
Whitefish	440	910	470	
Trout	400	870	470	
Pickereel	4,750	1,920		2,630
Pike	54,700	42,320		12,380
Sturgeon	3,500	5,350	1,850	
Eels		300	300	
Perch	34,000	12,600		21,400
Catfish	64,150	83,400	19,250	
Coarse fish	77,400	78,000	600	
Cavaire				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish	3,474,300	2,817,420		656,880
“ (salted)	70,800	78,400	7,600	
Herring	4,252,580	4,334,800	82,220	
“ (salted)	705,900	897,400	191,500	
Trout	6,275,430	5,281,650		993,780
“ (salted)	723,800	889,200	165,400	
Pickereel	2,632,540	3,236,940	604,400	
Pike	1,775,700	1,479,900		295,800
Sturgeon	485,200	401,350		83,850
Caviare	29,170	17,100		12,070
Eels	45,500	20,150		25,350
Perch	922,600	800,200		122,400
Catfish	520,150	370,450		149,700
Coarse fish	2,087,900	1,939,600		148,300
Tullibee	5,800	7,450	1,650	
Bladders	2,600	290		2,310
Total	24,009,970	22,572,300	1,052,770	2,490,440
Total Decrease 1905				1,437,670

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1905.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ c.	
Whitefish	bbis. 784	10 00	7,840
"	lbs. 2,817,420	10	281,742
Trout	bbis. 8,892	10 00	88,920
"	lbs. 5,281,650	10	528,165
Herring	bbis. 4,487	10 00	44,870
"	lbs. 4,334,800	05	216,740
Pickarel	" 3,236,940	10	323,694
Pike	" 1,479,900	04	59,196
Sturgeon	" 401,350	08	32,108
Caviare	" 17,100	70	11,970
Bladders	" 290	80	232
Eels	" 20,150	06	1,209
Perch	" 800,200	03	24,006
Catfish	" 370,450	08	29,636
Coarse fish	" 1,939,600	03	58,188
Tullibee	" 7,450	06	447
Total			\$1,708,963

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1905 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,228,696
1870.....	264,982	1887.....	1,531,850
1871.....	193,524	1888.....	1,839,869
1872.....	267,633	1889.....	1,963,123
1873.....	293,091	1890.....	2,009,637
1874.....	446,267	1891.....	1,806,389
1875.....	453,194	1892.....	2,042,198
1876.....	437,229	1893.....	1,694,930
1877.....	438,223	1894.....	1,659,968
1878.....	348,122	1895.....	1,584,473
1879.....	367,133	1896.....	1,605,674
1880.....	444,491	1897.....	1,289,822
1881.....	509,903	1898.....	1,433,631
1882.....	825,457	1899.....	1,477,815
1883.....	1,027,033	1900.....	1,333,293
1884.....	1,133,724	1901.....	1,428,078
1885.....	1,342,692	1902.....	1,265,705
1886.....	1,435,998	1903.....	1,535,144
		1904.....	1,793,524
		1905.....	1,708,963
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10,228,696	Total	\$41,232,487

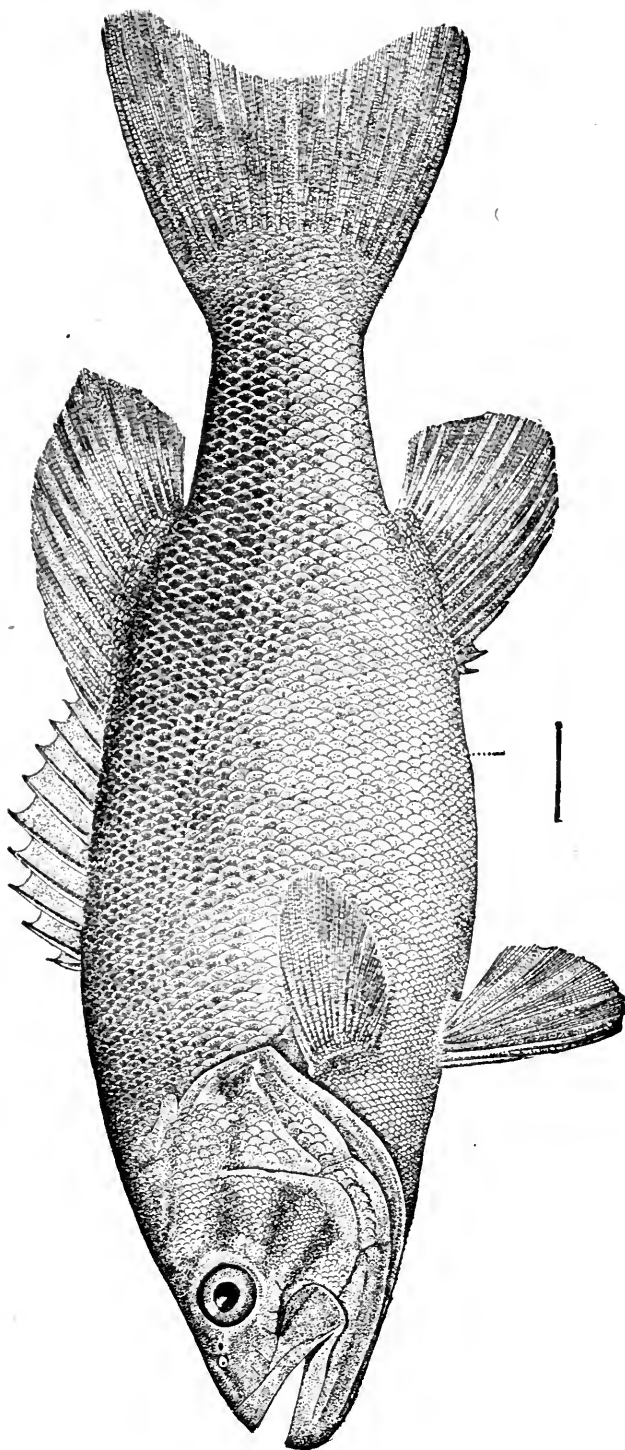
RECAPITULATION.

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1905.

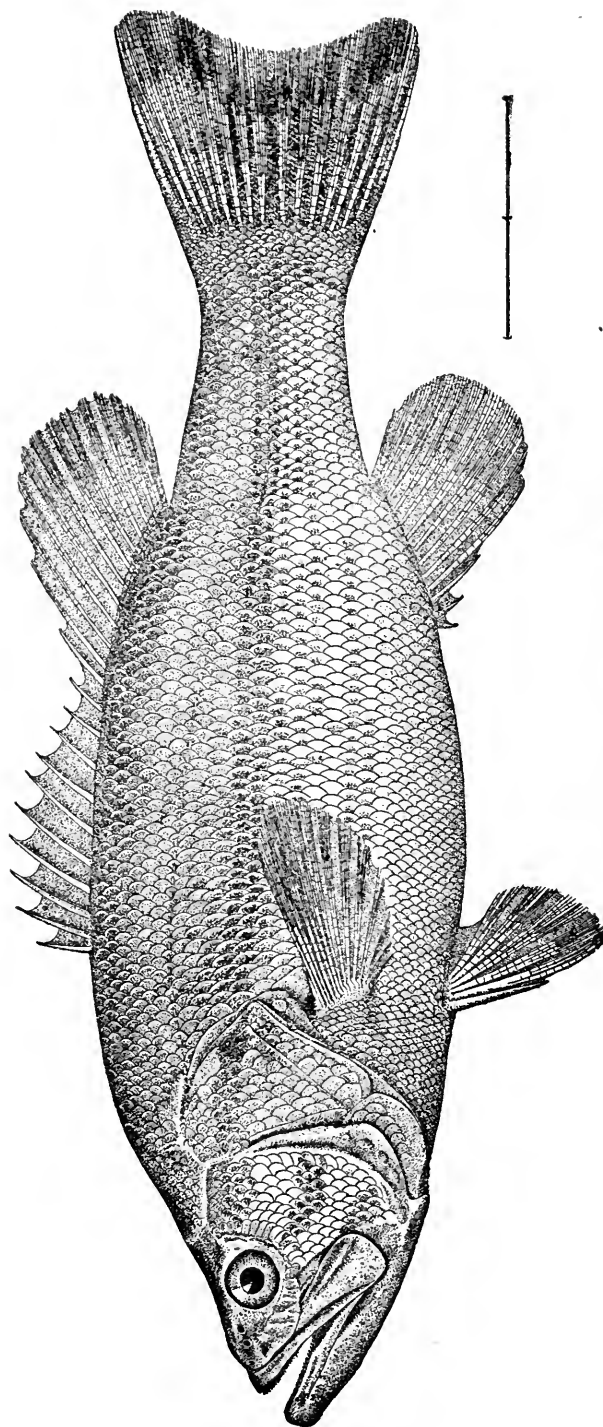
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	\$		
122 tugs, 2,140 tons, 695 men	323,675	130 dip-nets.....	\$ 244
1,464 boats, 2,533 men.....	299,498	13,000 hooks on set lines	769
3,910,528 yards of gill net.....	234,568	219 freezers and ice-houses.....	93,630
121 seines, 46,157 yards.....	13,405	3 machines	450
530 pound-nets.....	137,677	139 spears	139
506 hoop-nets.....	26,745		
		Total.....	\$1,130,800

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

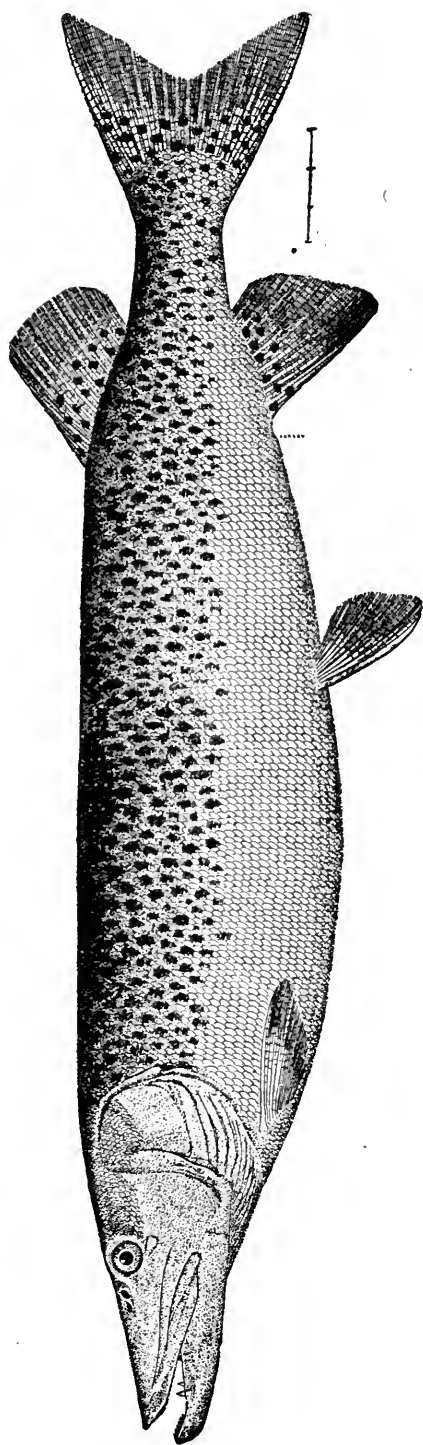
Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903.....	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
Total.....	142,554,700	1,653,500,000	57,638,000	1,853,691,700



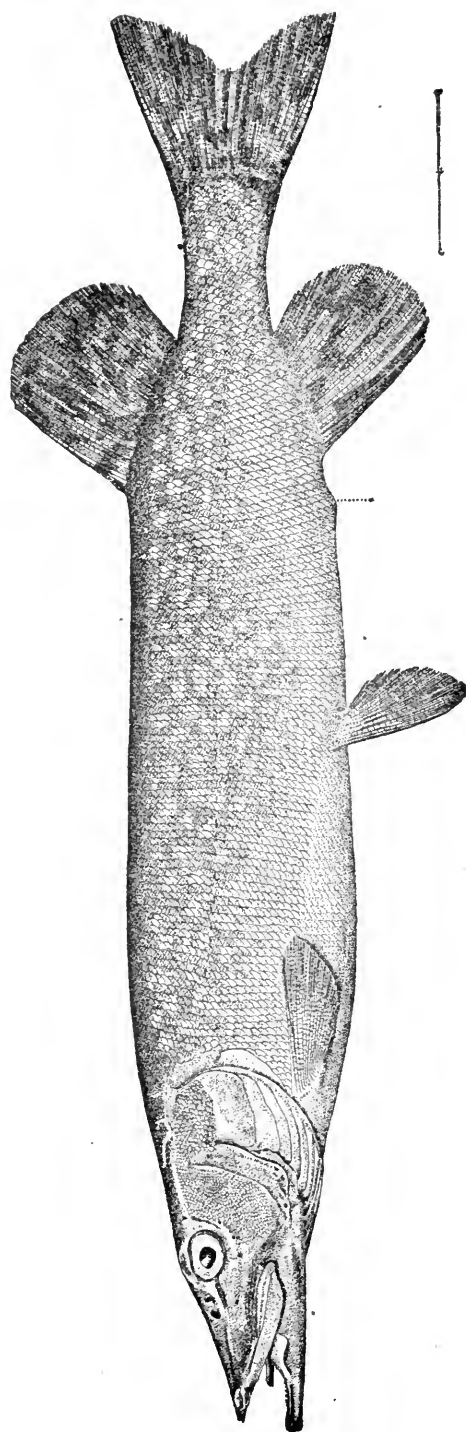
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



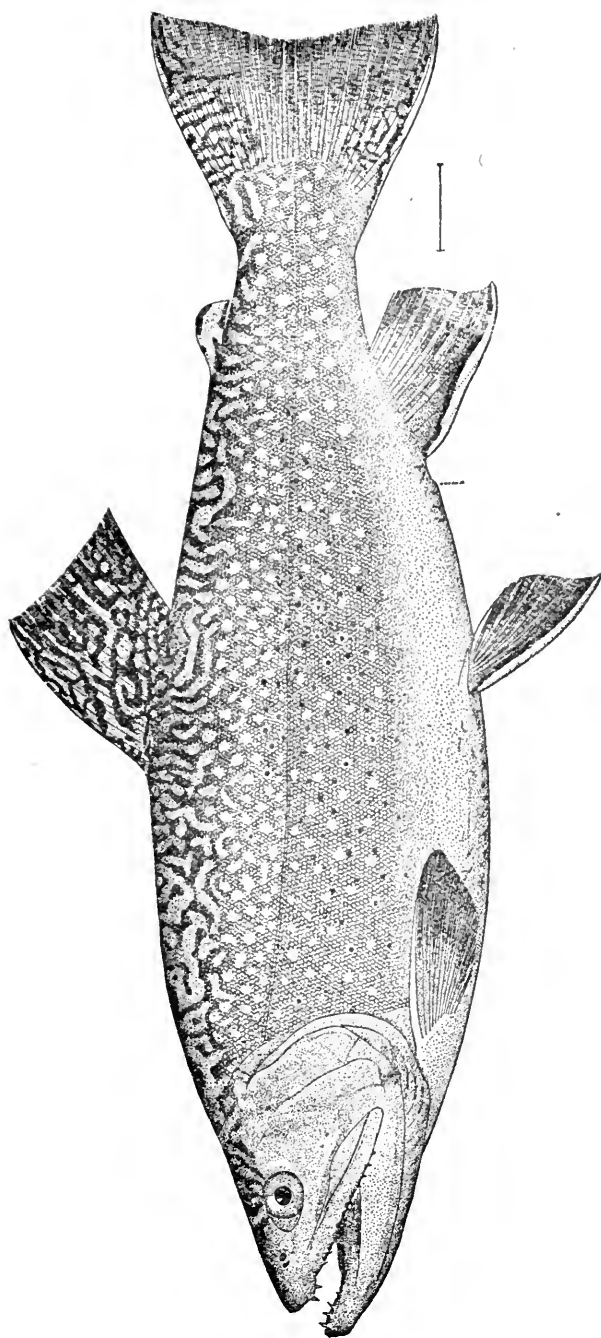
Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides*.)



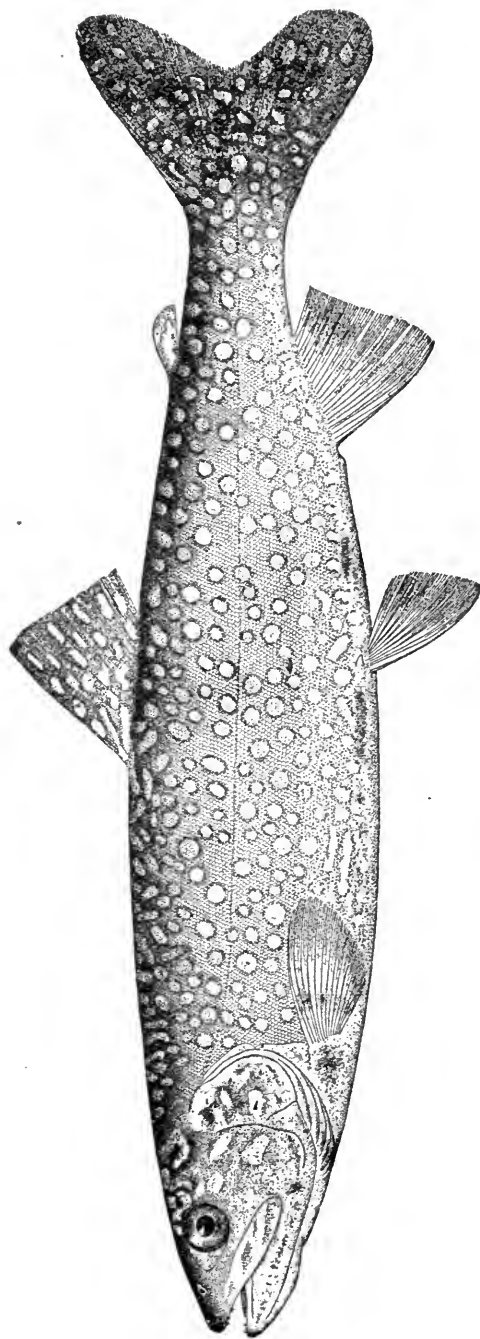
Maskinonge. (*Esox nubilosus*.)



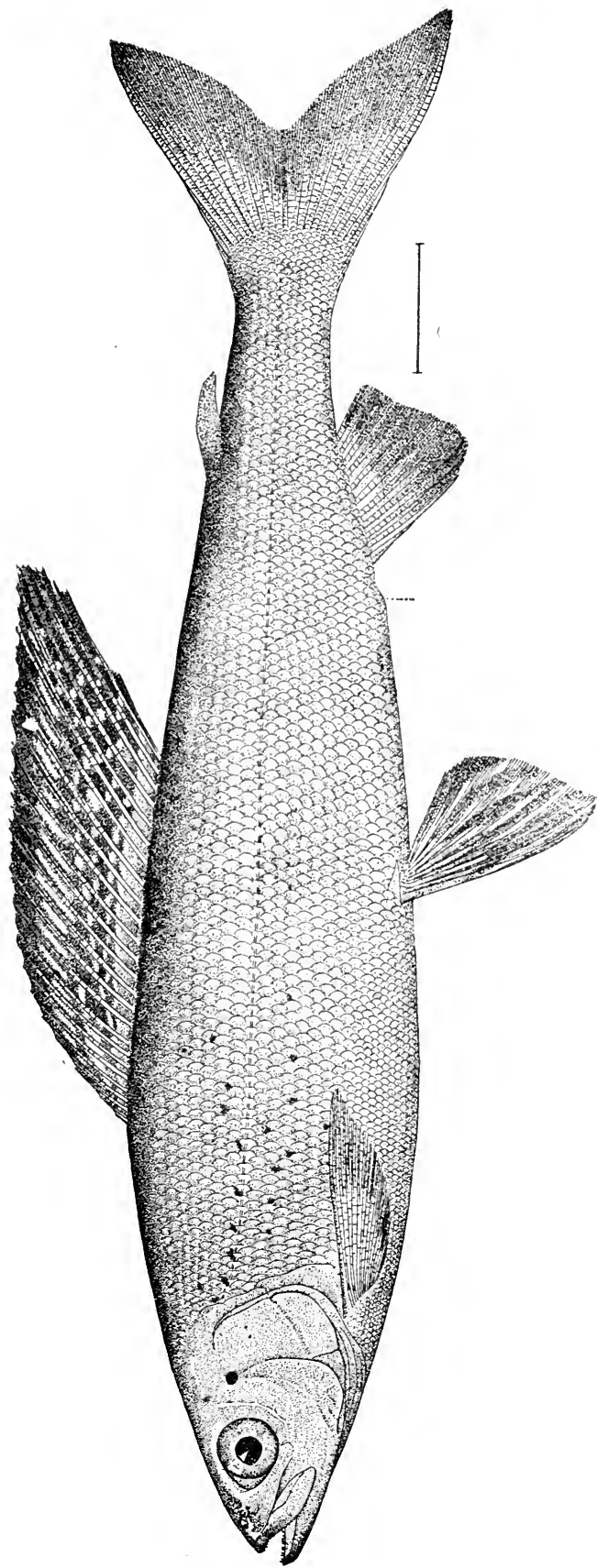
Pike. (*Esox lucius*.)



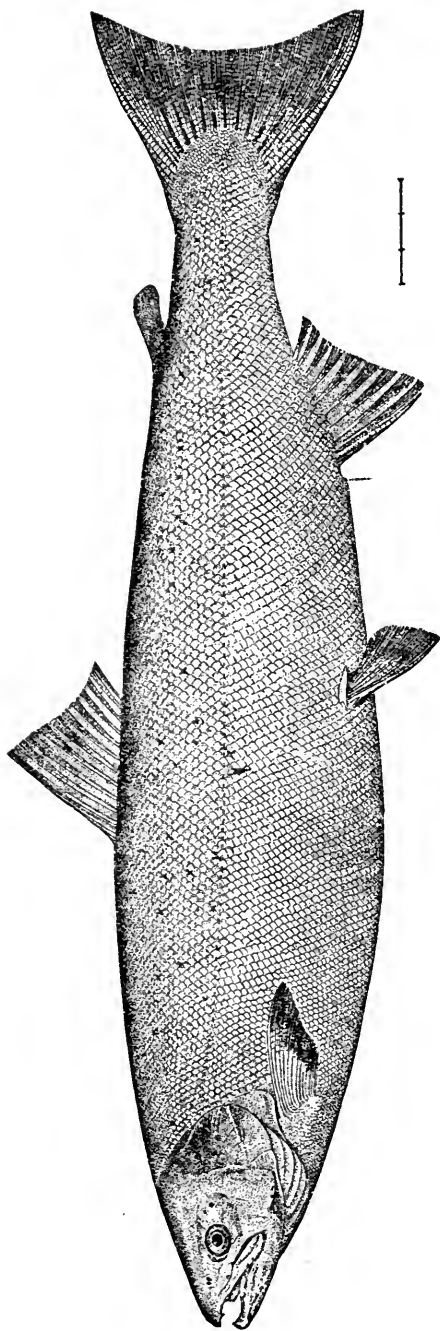
Brook Trout. (*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)



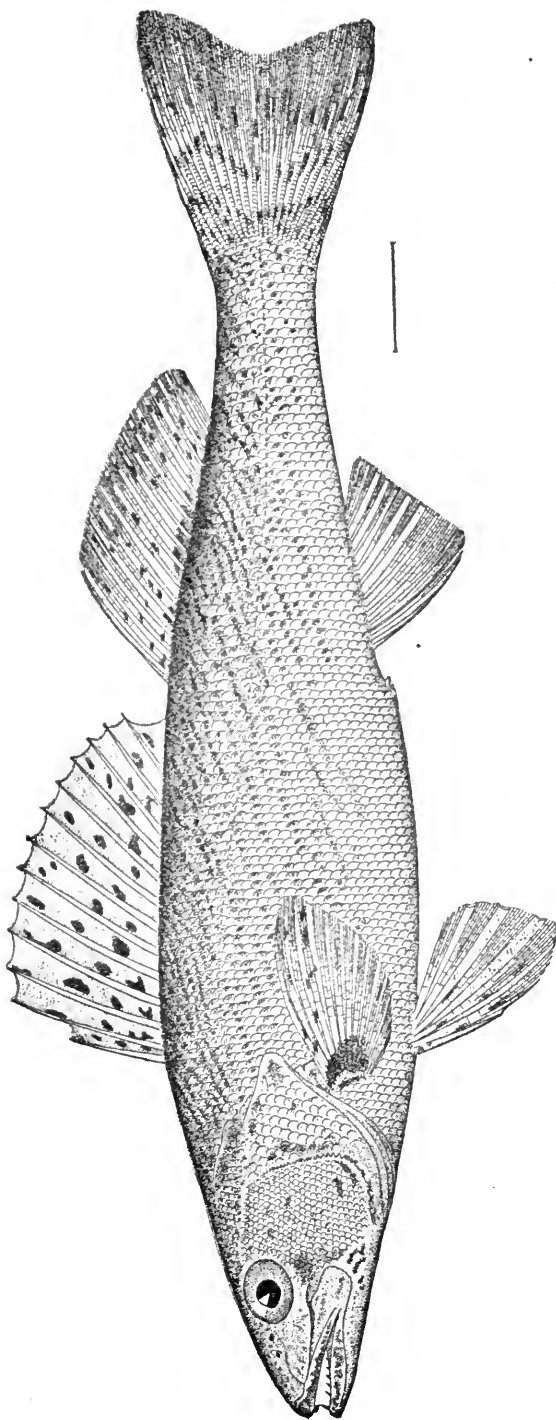
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush*.)



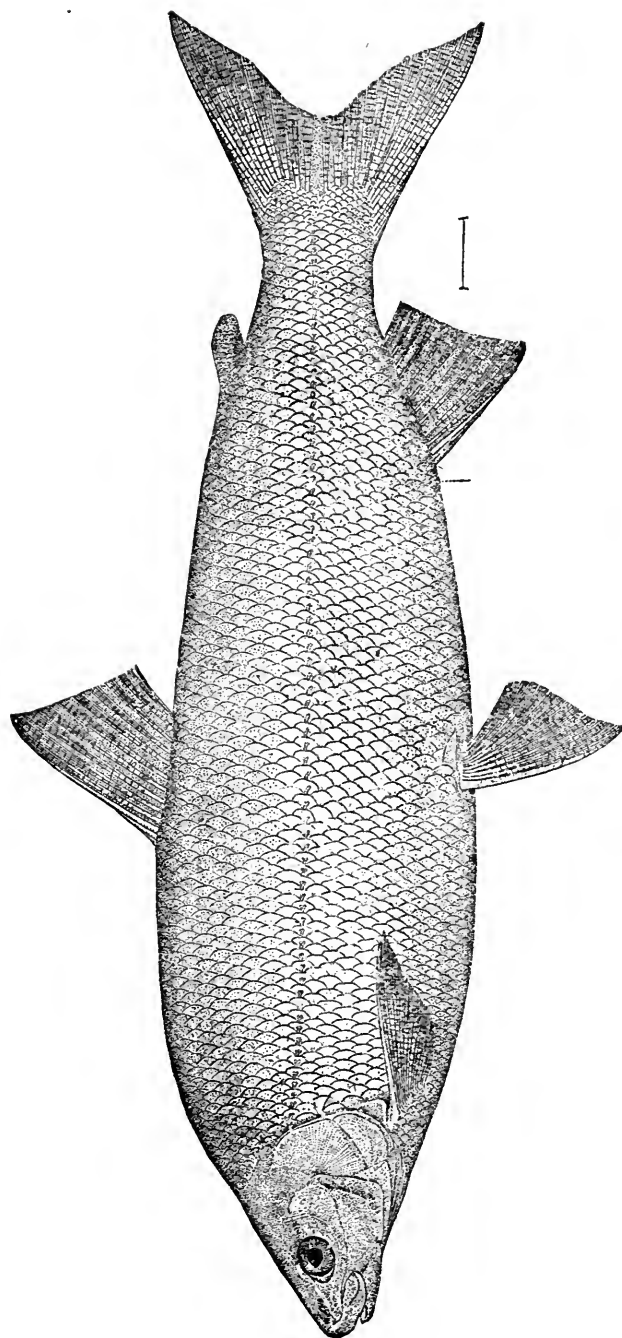
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor*.)



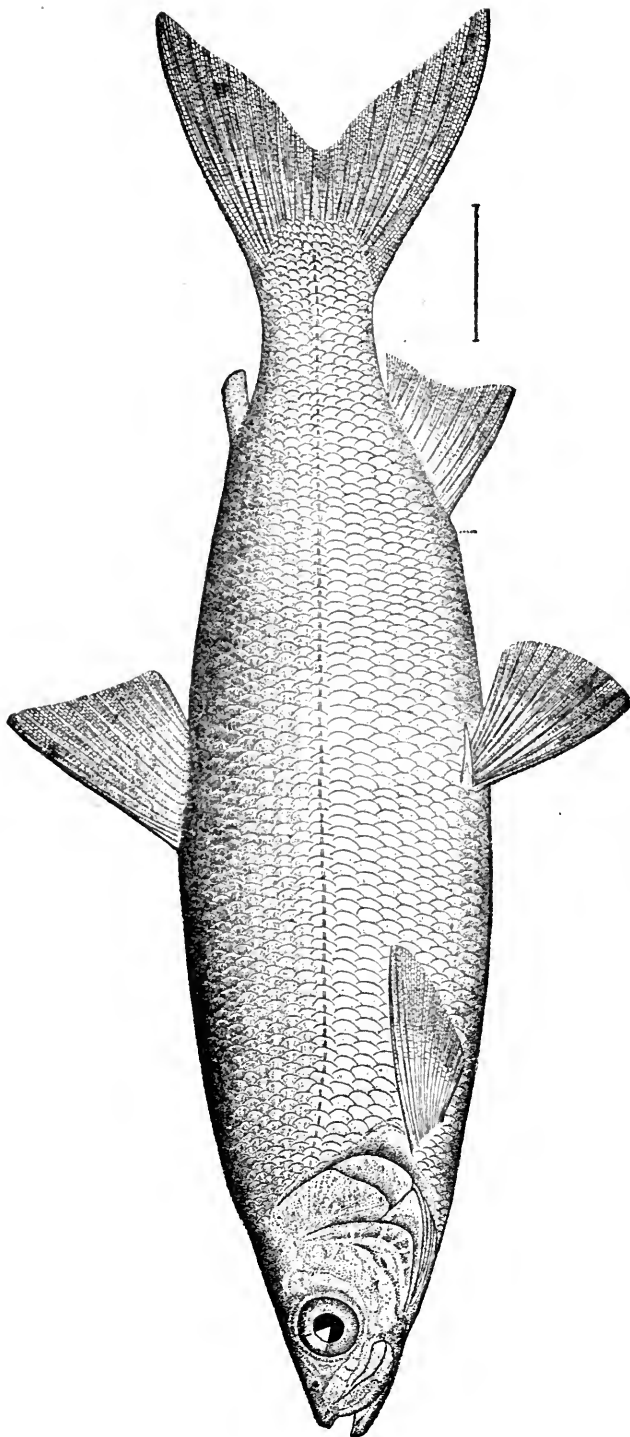
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar*.)



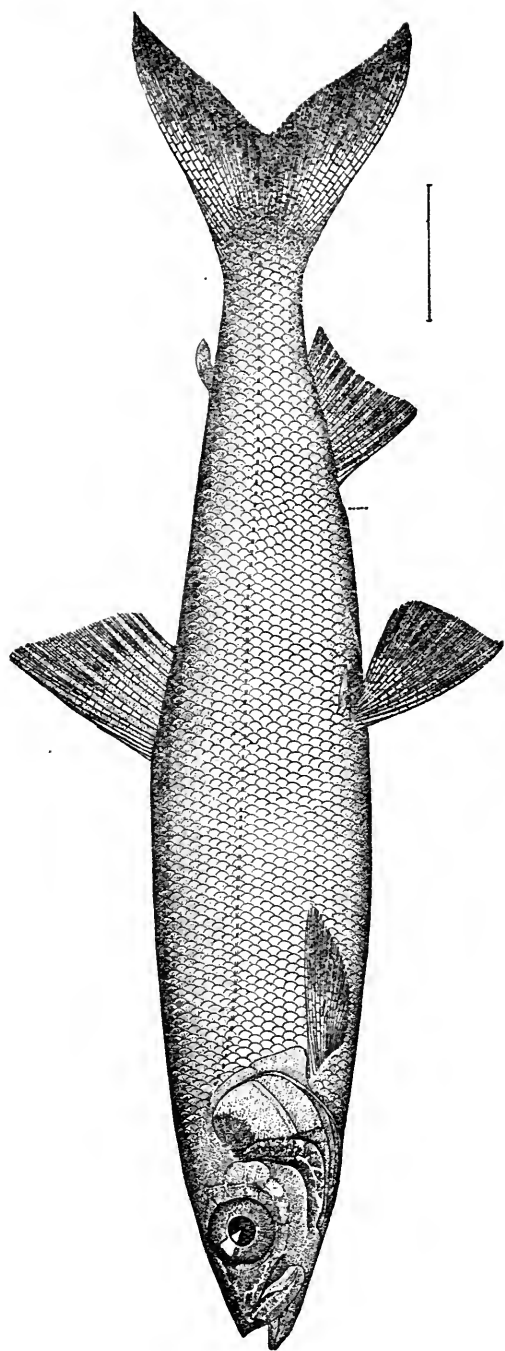
Saenger. (*Stizostedion emulense*.)



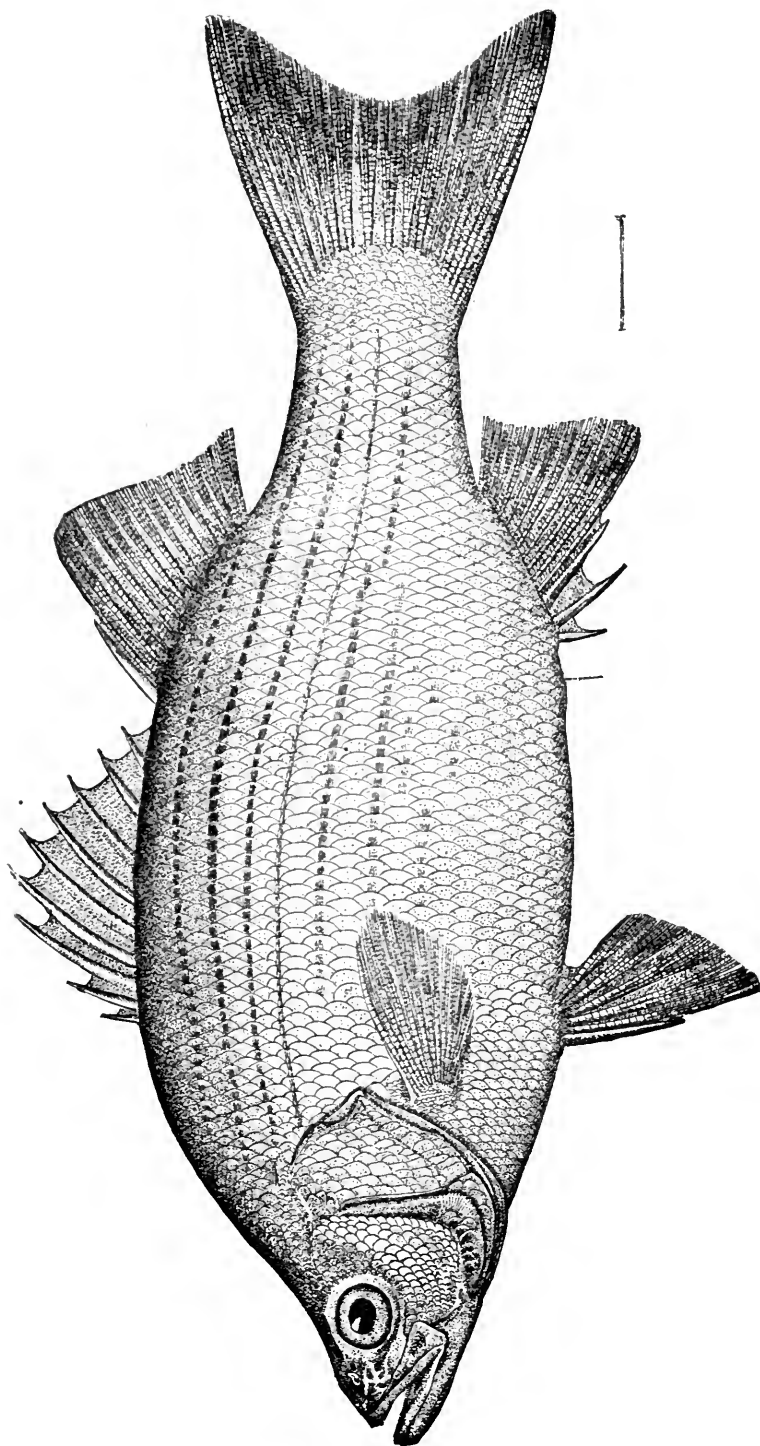
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeaformis*.)



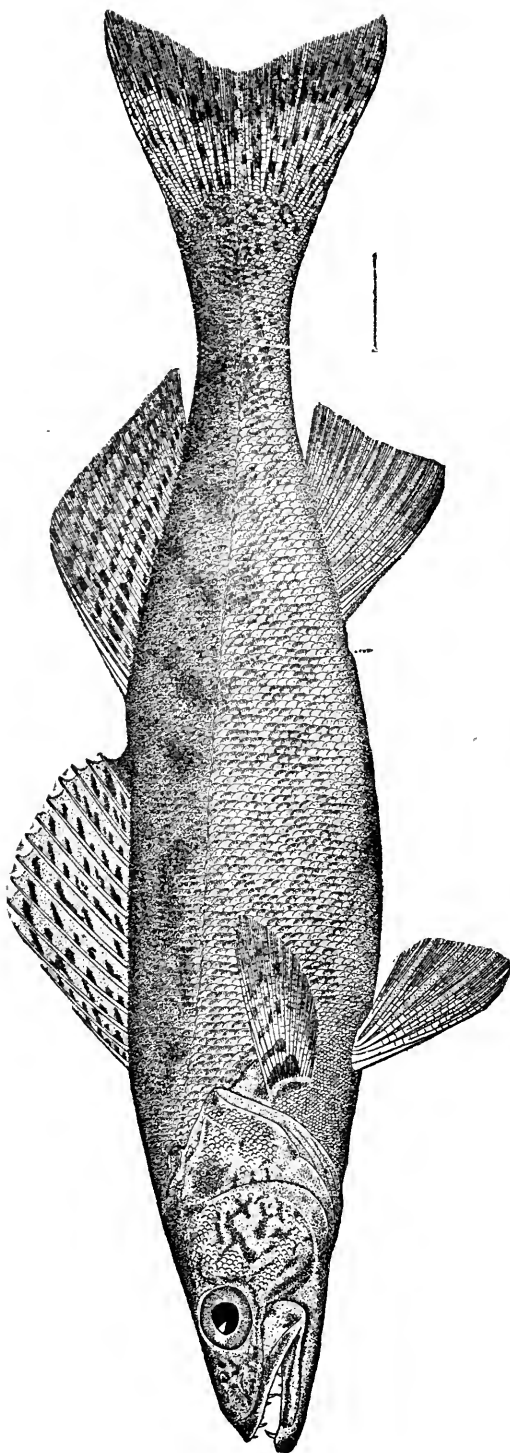
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedii*.)



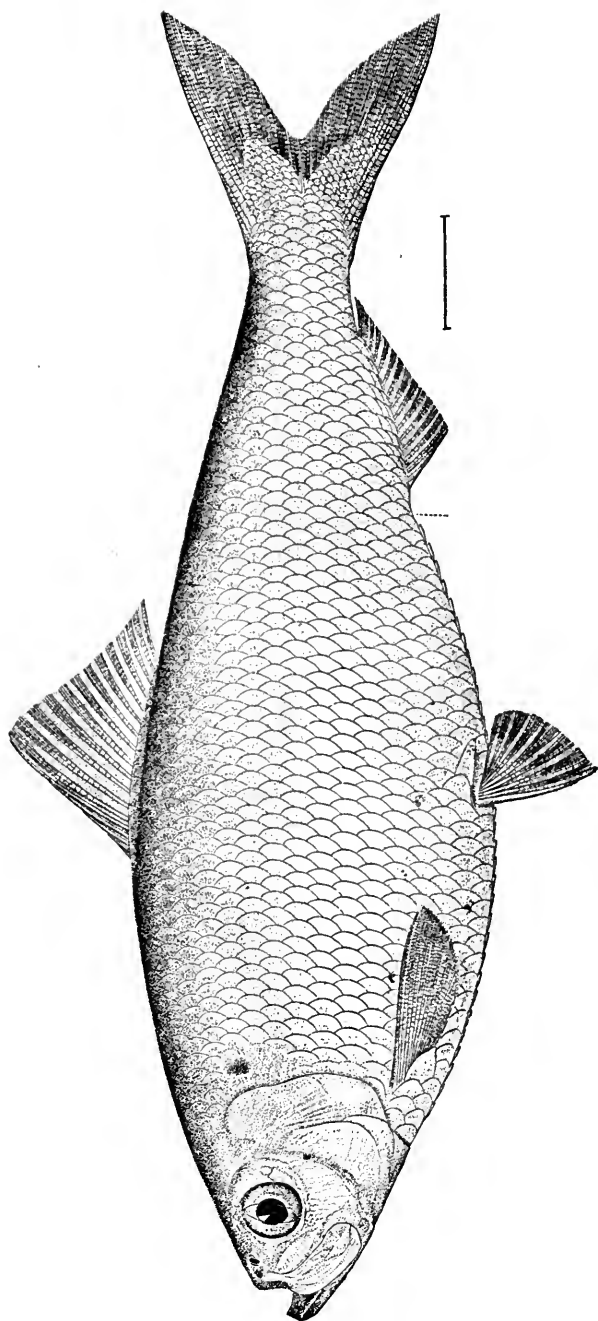
“Longjaw” of Lake Ontario. (*Coregonus hoyi*.)



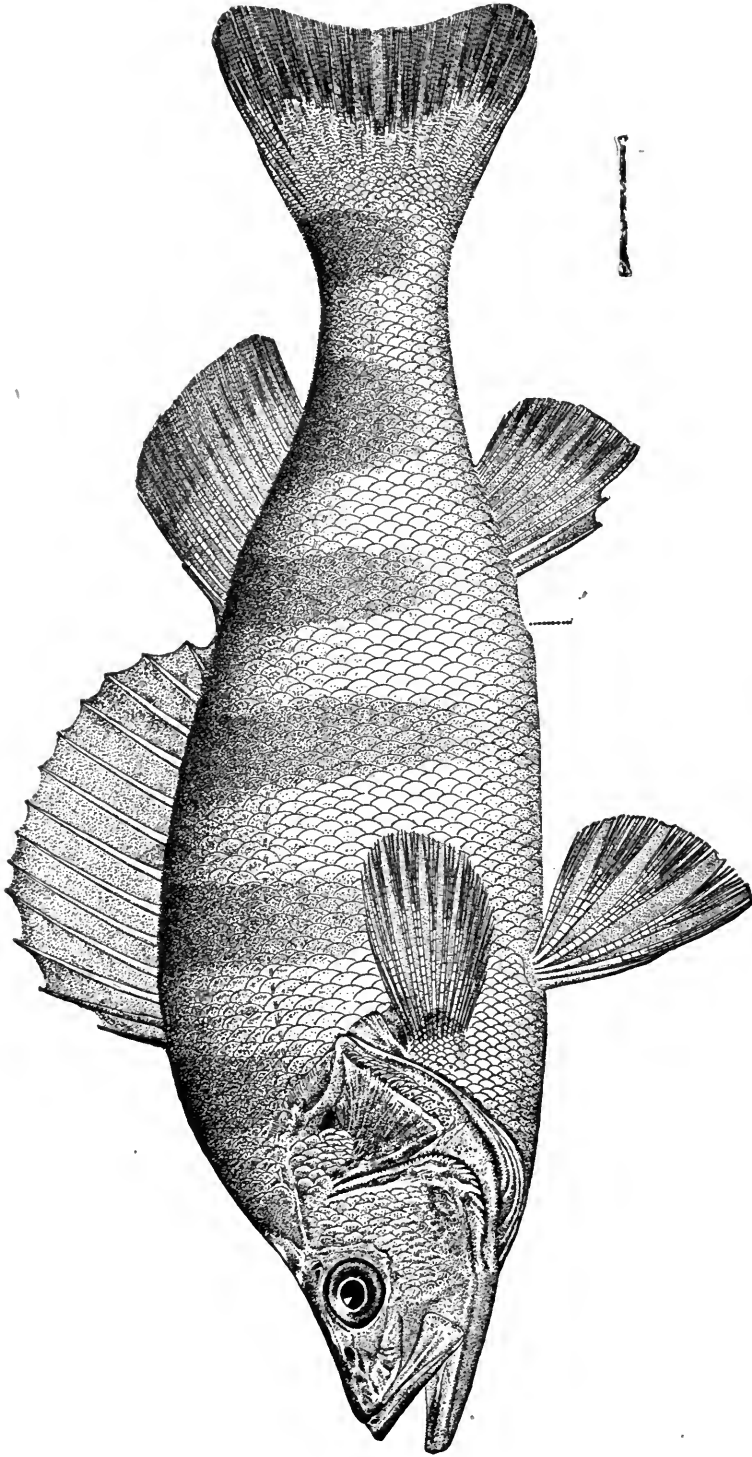
White Bass. (*Morone chrysops*.)



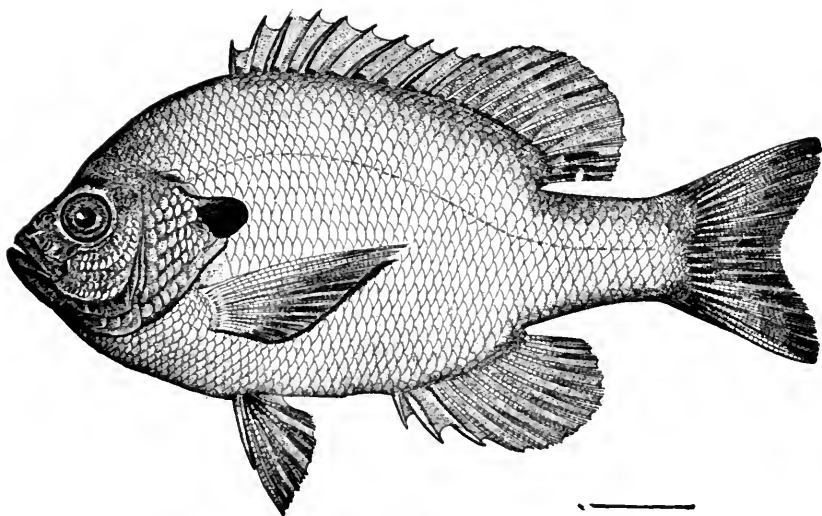
Pickerel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedion vitreum*.)



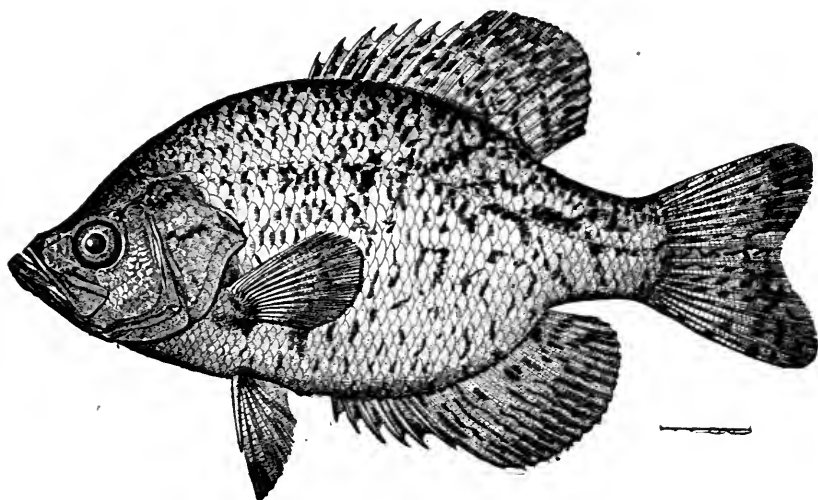
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea vernalis*.)



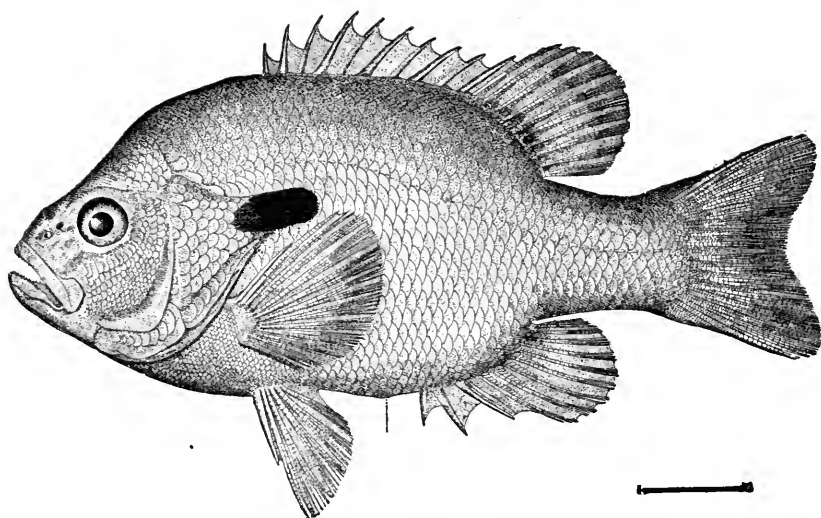
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana*.)



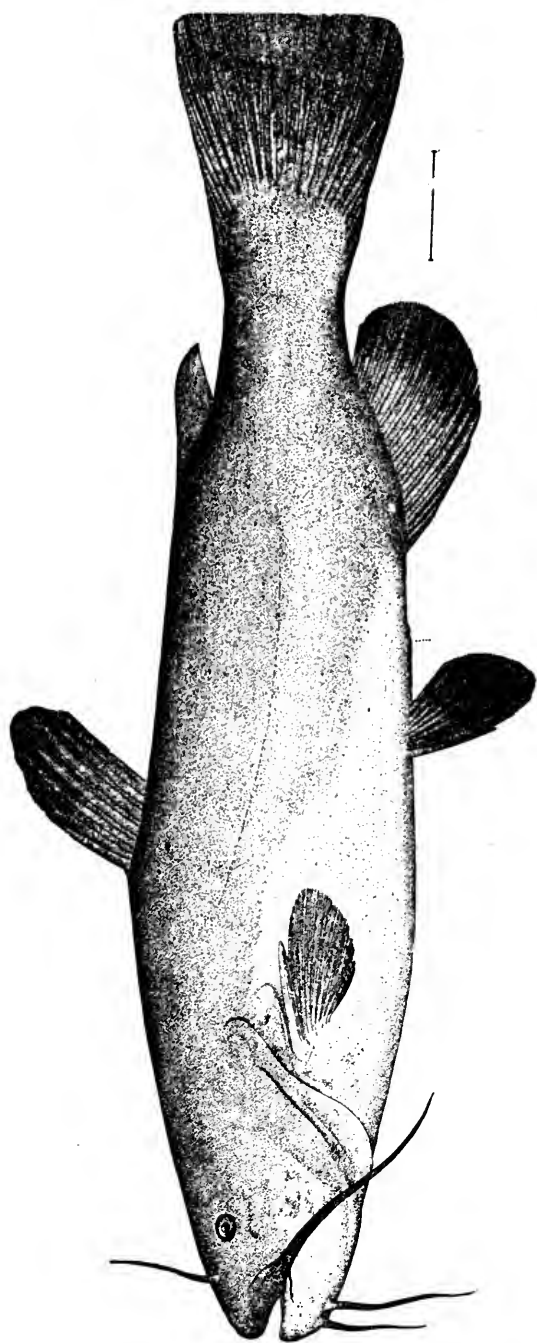
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis auritus*.)



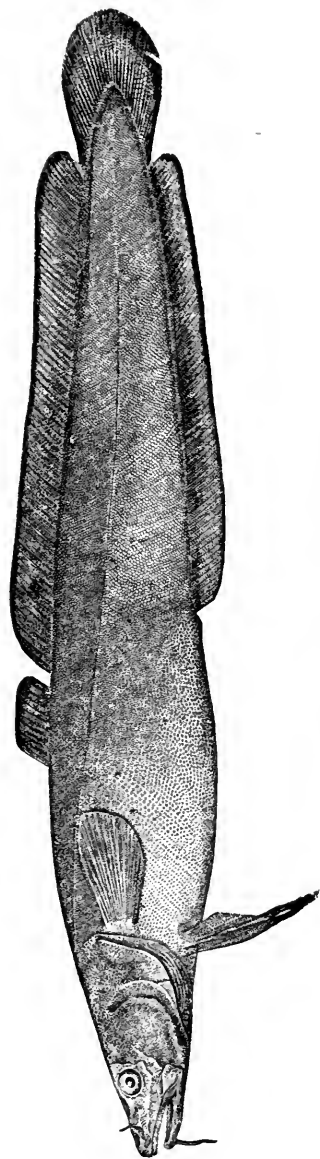
Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides*.)



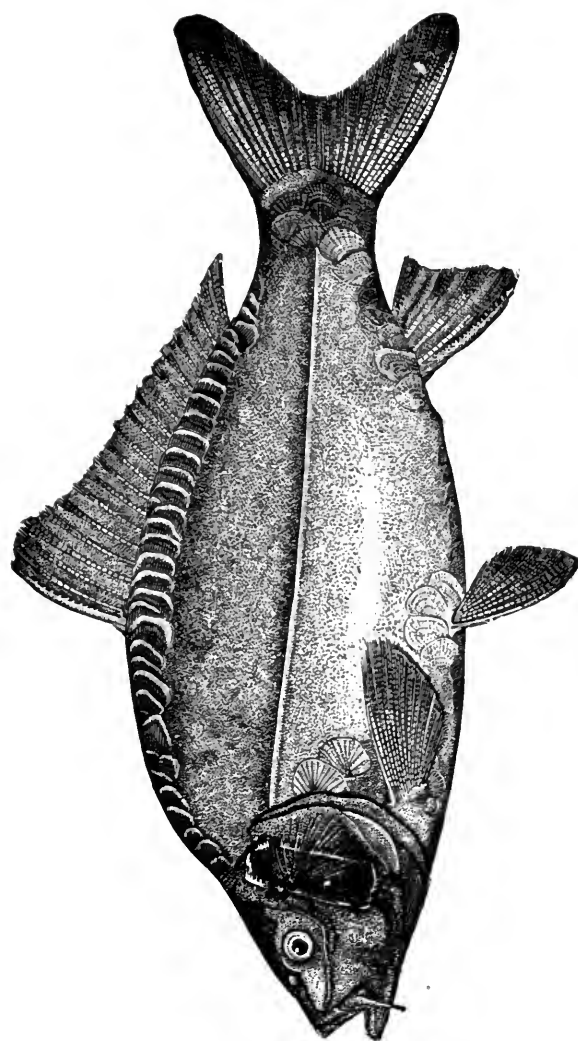
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosus*.)



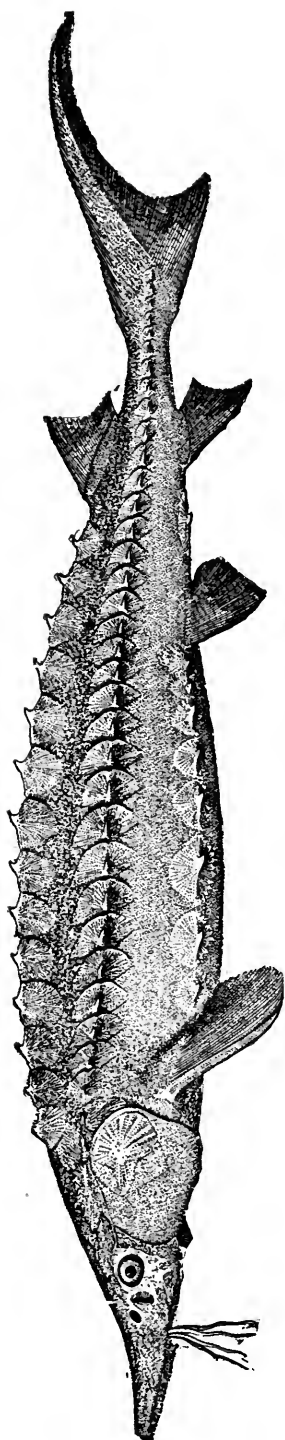
Bullhead. (*Ameiurus vulgaris*.)



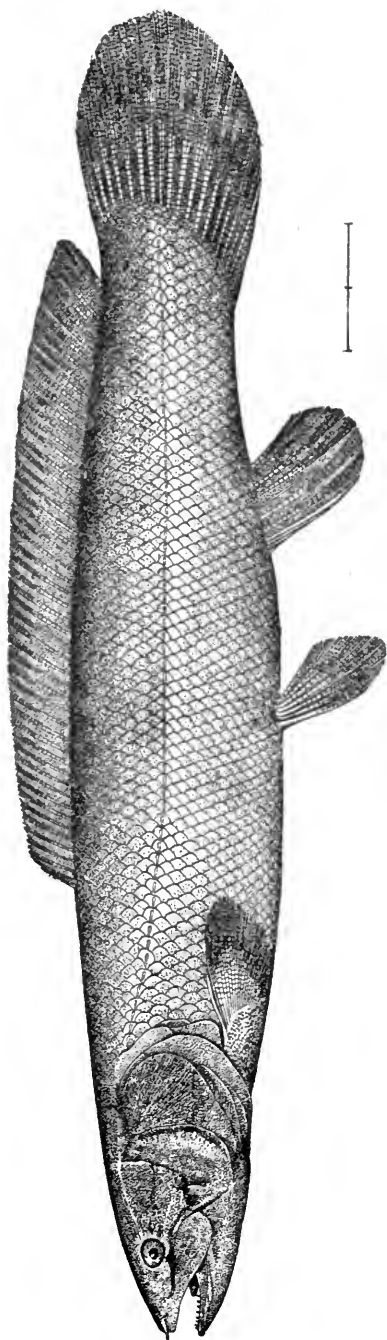
Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana.*)



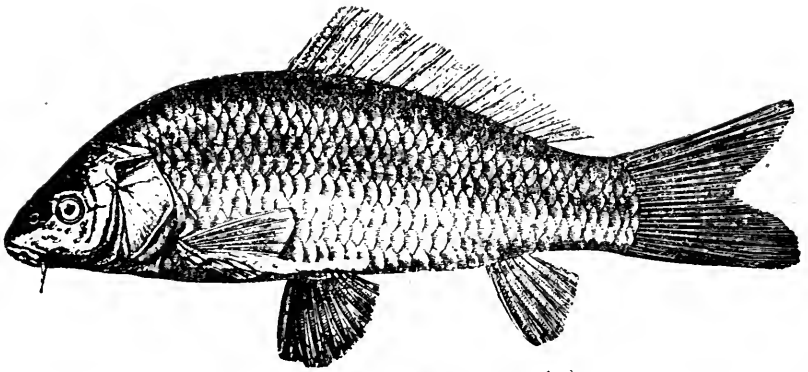
The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio*.)



Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubidiculus*.)



Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva*.)



German Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio.*)

Report of the Board
OF
Game Commissioners
FOR THE
Province of Ontario
For the Year
1906.

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1907

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REPORT
OF THE
Board of Game Commissioners
FOR THE
Province of Ontario

The Honourable J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works,
Toronto.

Sir,—The Board of Game Commissioners for the Province of Ontario has the honour to present its Report for the year 1906.

During the year 1905, the Board made a special investigation of the condition of game in various parts of the Province and of the working of the existing game laws which have been in operation for a number of years, and submitted with its Report a draft revised Act embodying the amendments recommended.

It having been found impracticable to have this draft Act considered at the Session of the Legislature for the year 1906, the Board desires to refer to the report for the year 1905 as expressing the reasons for the different recommendations embodied in the draft Act, and for convenience repeats the general conclusions arrived at, and the statements therein contained as to the tests proposed for a consideration of proposed amendments to the game law:

“As the law is not for the benefit of any particular class, it follows that all those who are interested ought to submit to reasonable restrictions in the common interest. As a general proposition this is universally assented to, but the Board has found that diverse interests nevertheless lead to conflicting opinions upon almost all provisions of the existing law, and upon all proposed amendments. It is therefore advisable, if possible, to formulate principles by which the comparative value of the present law and proposed amendments can be tested.

The Board is of opinion that as between conflicting proposals the best is that having in the greatest measure the following characteristics:—

- (a) That it should be capable of being effectively enforced;
- (b) That it should be such as to limit the aggregate amount of game killed each year, while affording a reasonable opportunity for taking it throughout the open season;
- (c) That it should not encourage, or make difficult, the detection of violations of other provisions of the law;
- (d) That so far as possible, having regard to the above, the burden of the restriction should be borne by all who share in the benefits of the law.” Report, 1905, pp. 7-8.

During the year 1906 a very largely attended and representative Convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association was held in Toronto on the 30th and 31st August, 1906, and the proceedings and recommendations of this Convention, and of the various sub-committees thereof, have been very carefully considered, and the board observes with satisfaction that the recommendations of the Convention are such as to confirm the investigations and conclusions of the Board in 1905, as stated in the Report for that year. This is shown by the fact that with two exceptions, which will be mentioned, practically all the recommendations of the Convention were already embodied in the draft Act.

The following questions have been specially considered by the Board during the year, both in connection with the proceedings of the Convention of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, and upon information independently obtained by the Board.

DEER AND MOOSE.

The Board is of opinion that special measures should be taken to prevent the indiscriminate use of firearms during the close season in districts where these animals are found.

WILD DUCK.

Open Season.

The Convention above referred to was of opinion that an open season from the 15th September to 15th December would be satisfactory. The Board is unable to agree with this view, because the present open season, commencing September 1st., is almost too late to be fair to the northern part of the Province. If the open season did not commence until September 15th, many duck, particularly the early flight of black duck and all bluewing teal, would have left before the opening of the season.

The Board is of opinion that nothing would be more unfortunate and more likely to lead to contempt and disregard of the game laws, than that a reasonable opportunity should not be given in open season for shooting migratory game.

Extensive enquiries upon this point by the Board have led to the following conclusions:—

(a) That a demand for a season commencing September 15th comes entirely from that part of the Province lying to the South and West of Lake Ontario;

(b) That it is in many cases combined with a demand for the extension of the open season to the 1st of January, in order to allow the shooting of those varieties of duck which remain in the northern waters during the early part of the winter and which do not come south from the northern waters until late in the autumn;

(c) That it would be difficult and unsatisfactory to divide the Province into different districts having different open seasons;

(d) That an extension of the open season to January 1st would do little harm, as most varieties of duck, and those the most important, have generally left the Province before December the 15th.

(e) That whatever open season is fixed for duck should be made the same for snipe and all species of plover, the latter not being protected by the present law, with the exception of golden plover.

The Committee therefore recommends that the present law be amended by making a uniform season for duck, snipe, rail, plover and shore birds of all kinds from September the 1st to December 31st.

BLINDS AND DECOYS IN OPEN WATER.

In the Report for 1905 this question was expressly left open for further investigation, and has been fully considered by the Board during the past year. It was also considered by the Convention above referred to, which recommended that blinds and decoys be not allowed to be placed at a greater distance than 100 yards from any shore line or rush bed.

The method of shooting sometimes known as "running", i. e. by placing a large flock of decoys at a considerable distance from shore and then paddling down upon duck alighting in or near them, has long been the subject of controversy. In principle it does not greatly differ from the method adopted in some places of building an artificial blind in open water, setting the decoys near it, or from the prohibited method of a battery or sink boat in open water surrounded by decoys. These methods are objectionable as disturbing the open waters where the duck harbor, preventing the ordinary shooter with a few decoys from obtaining any sport near the shore, and as being used principally by market hunters, who have large and expensive outfits and make a business of killing duck for the market.

Some years ago the Legislature prohibited these methods of shooting duck, but, as the result of an agitation, which appears to have been largely fomented by market hunters, the prohibitory statute was repealed.

It is no doubt tantalizing on occasion to find duck harboring in large bodies towards the centre of a lake or bay and refusing to come to decoys near the shore, but the answer to such objections is that duck shooters must be prepared to wait for favorable weather, and that if the law does not contain prohibitions which will at times prevent success on the part of sportsmen, it will not accomplish its object and afford reasonable protection to the game.

The Board therefore recommends that the law be amended so as to prohibit the use of stationary blinds or decoys at a distance of more than 100 yards from any shore line or natural rush bed sufficiently thick to conceal a boat.

GUN LICENSE.

In connection with the recommendation of a general gun license contained in the report for 1905, the Board has ascertained that there appears to be a general tendency throughout this continent to establish a moderate license fee, generally of \$1.00 per annum.

A general license for the use of guns is required from residents of the following States:—

Colorado,
Idaho,
Illinois,
Indiana,
Kansas,
Maryland
Michigan,
Minnesota,

Missouri,
Montana,
Nebraska,
North Dakota,
Oregon,
South Dakota,
Washington,
Wyoming,

DEPUTY WARDENS.

The Board desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation contained in the Report of 1905 to the effect that no deputy wardens or other special local officers for enforcing the law should be appointed except upon the recommendation of the warden for the district or of some person qualified to judge of the qualifications of the applicant for enforcing the game law.

THE ALGONQUIN PARK.

The Board desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation of the Report of 1905 to the effect that the Provincial parks, and especially the Algonquin Park, ought to be under the control and direction of the same Department as fish and game.

The Algonquin National Park was established in 1893, "As a public park and forest reservation, fish and game preserve, health resort and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the Province." 56 Vic. c. 8, s. 3.

The Board is aware that the present unsatisfactory condition of the Park is to a considerable extent caused by the fact that timber licenses have been granted covering considerable portions of the Park, some at least of which were granted prior to 1893, and the Board desires to point out that if the owners of these timber licenses are to be recognized as having a perpetual right to the growth of timber, the Park can never be a credit to the Province for the purposes for which it was established. The Board therefore ventures to express the hope that some means will be found to terminate existing licenses after affording to the licensees a reasonable time within which to remove timber which is now commercially valuable.

Apart altogether from the question of outstanding timber licenses, the state of affairs in the Park is most unsatisfactory, and the Board is of opinion that if the objects expressed in the dedication of the Park are to be carried out the Department and officials concerned with the administration of the game and fishery laws ought to have jurisdiction over the Park in order that they may take more efficient steps than have been taken in the past to enforce the law, to increase the existing stock of game of all kinds, to destroy wolves, which infest the Park in large numbers, and to prevent unnecessary injury to the natural beauty of the Park.

The Board desires to add that the above remarks are not intended as reflecting upon the superintendent of the Park, who is an efficient officer and does the best he can under the circumstances.

AMALGAMATION OF FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENTS.

The Board also desires to repeat and emphasize the recommendation in the Report of 1905 to the effect that an amalgamation of the Fish and Game Departments is not only desirable but is necessary for the economic and efficient enforcement of the law, and in so doing, and in submitting the draft revised game law herewith, it is desired to call attention to the status of the Board if this recommendation be carried into effect.

So far as the game law is concerned, the investigations of the past two years have probably resulted in placing before the Legislature all information necessary for the consideration of a law which ought substantially to fulfill the requirements of the Province for a considerable number of years to come.

Assuming that the general requirements of adequate legislation in respect of fisheries have also been ascertained, the question is raised as to whether the amalgamated Fish and Game Department should be aided in its work by an advisory body having duties similar to those of the Board of Game Commissioners, upon whom would be cast similar duties, especially in the relation to the efficiency of the staff of subordinate officers concerned with the enforcement of the law.

If it is not thought proper to establish a Board of Fish and Game Commissioners having a relation to the amalgamated Department similar to that which the Board now occupies with respect to the Game Department, the Board respectfully suggests that the question should be considered as to whether its continued existence with jurisdiction only as to game, would serve any useful purpose.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. OSLER,

Chairman.

TORONTO, January, 1907.

H. S. OSLER, ESQ., K.C.,

Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,—I herewith submit for your consideration my report of the work of the Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1906, which I venture to hope will have your approval.

As in past years I have received valuable assistance from the Press, the Railroad, and the Express Companies, although many of the agents of Express and Transportation Companies, by accepting illegal shipments, fail to act in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Game Protection Act.

WARDENS.

Changes have occurred during the past year in the staff of Wardens in charge of Districts, Dr. Burt of Simcoe now having charge of the Niagara District, succeeding J. A. Gill of Dunnville, retired; Mr. T. A. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie having charge of Algoma, succeeding Mr. J. Hearst, resigned; Warden G. W. Fitzgerald in charge of the Eastern District has not yet sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume the active discharge of his duties, which to some extent have been performed by his son; W. D. Pardiack of North Bay is still in charge of Nipissing District; Warden, J. H. Willmott, who has had charge of the important Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound since the appointment of the Commission, has during the past year, in conjunction with the other Wardens, rendered his usual effective services. The Provincial Inspectors and other officers of the Hon. Attorney General's Department, Crown Lands Agents and Fire Rangers have, as in past years, rendered effective services in enforcing the Game Laws.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

There has been a slight increase in the number of Deputy Wardens on the list, being 434, as against 422 for 1905. Many of them have done good work in their respective localities.

GAME LAWS.

From reports of Wardens, Deputy Wardens, and those on special service during the open season for Moose, Caribou and Deer, I am glad to be able to report that the Game Laws have been fairly well observed. Of course the difficulty of effectively enforcing the Game Laws in the northern portion of the Province, in which railroad construction prevails, will be understood by those conversant with the situation. When we take into consideration the large number of ignorant foreigners employed on these works, most of them having cheap guns in their possession, it is not difficult to realize the impossibility of effectively enforcing the Game Laws in the vicinity of the numerous construction camps until the laws prohibit the possession of fire arms by any person in the camps referred to. A similar provision applicable to all lumber camps is urgently required, as I have stated in former reports that those who knowingly and wilfully violate the game laws for the purpose of trade, barter, or to feed employees, viz., storekeepers, fur dealers, commission merchants, and those in charge of lumber camps should be fined to the fullest extent for each and every infraction. This can only be accomplished by having wardens charged with the duty of inspecting lumber camps, stores, etc., empowered to act as justices of the peace for the entire Province. It should be apparent to those who have given this matter the least consideration that the Province receives scant justice from many of the J. P.'s under obligations to wealthy lumber and other companies. This feature unfortunately prevails to some extent among others whose duties bring them in contact with those in charge of lumber camps. I am convinced that it is expedient for the protection and preservation of all species of small game in the Province to collect a license fee for killing any species of game. This would also have the much desired effect of preventing country storekeepers employing boys to shoot partridge for export. This would enable the Government to provide more effective espionage in the northern districts, where this practice prevails. It would also provide funds for such additional work, and would also prevent many accidents resulting from guns in the hands of careless boys. Such action would have the approval of sportsmen and the general public. The continued abuse of the privileges accorded tourists visiting the Province by many of them would justify the Government in prohibiting fire arms of any description being in the possession of tourists or guides in the northern parts of the Province during the respective close seasons for game. Guides should be compelled to procure licenses, and it should not be left optional with them, as at present. Several of the United States now require both residents and non-residents to secure licenses before hunting. The returns for 1903 show that in ten of the States which have such a system, viz., Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the total number of licensed hunters was 261,241. The largest numbers in any of the States were 78,823 in Wisconsin, and 95,250 in Illinois, the average for each of the ten States being 26,124. Licenses for hunting small game are not required by residents of Minnesota, Michigan, Wyoming or Nebraska. This proves, owing to the rapid increase of population and decreased cost of guns and ammunition, how urgent the necessity has become for a general license for

hunting or killing any species of game. Mr. T. S. Palmer of Washington, referring to the above, says: "The destruction which an army of 26,000 hunters roaming at will over any State or Province might bring about is beyond computation. In the absence of game laws these persons would be free to hunt during every month of the year, to shoot game throughout the breeding season, to break up nests, kill song and insectivorous birds, destroy eggs, and net or trap desirable species to the point of extermination." The tendency of the respective game laws has been to restrict hunting by shortening the open seasons to some extent commensurate with increased modern destructive methods. That this is wise policy cannot be denied. It is time the issuing of hunting permits to settlers in organized territory was abolished. Many of the settlers or farmers in the exempted districts have better farms and are in better circumstances than many of the farmers who have to buy licenses. The reasons for granting such permits in 1896 no longer prevails. The northern portion of our Province is becoming noted as one of the best health and pleasure resorts on the Continent.

The foreign tourists who annually visit our northern resorts, large as the numbers are, will increase tenfold in a few years, if the attractions remain, namely an abundant supply of game and fish. To ensure this, the Indian and settler problem in unorganized territory will have to be solved in the near future. Many of the Indians and so-called settlers are more destructive to game and fish in the unorganized districts than all the wolves in the Province. Like the wolves they recognize no close seasons, often killing moose and deer for the hides alone, leaving the meat to rot in the woods. A man having business at the head of Lake Nepigon three years ago, in the fall of the year, on his return reported having seen the far-famed Nepigon trout piled up like cordwood for the purpose of feeding dogs during the winter. Employment can now be procured in nearly all parts of the Province by those who want to work. Such vandals should be made to either work or starve, and not be allowed to lead lazy loafing lives, destroying valuable assets of the Province with impunity.

DUCKS.

Ducks appeared to be as numerous as usual in the early open season, but left earlier than usual. For this reason the late shooting was not satisfactory.

Ruffed grouse, or partridge, were very scarce in the northern portion of the Province, largely due to the light snowfall during the winter of 1905-1906, and what little snow there was being badly crusted. During severe or extremely cold weather, partridge spend the nights in the snow. Many were found dead on the crusted snow, being deprived of their usual winter covering. It would be unwise and of no avail to have a close season prohibiting shooting of partridges by sportsmen, while allowing Indians and settlers to continue their usual unreasoning slaughter of these grand and prolific game birds.

QUAIL.

It is a pleasure for me to report that to a large extent, owing to two close seasons and our efforts in re-stocking, quail during the late open season were more numerous than could be reasonably expected. That fine sportsman, Mr. Marshall Graydon of London, kindly consented to take charge of the purchasing and distributing of the quail in the most desirable localities, which his long and valuable experience in re-stocking enabled him to do successfully. I desire to draw the attention and enlist the sympathy of all true sportsmen on behalf of these useful and handsome little game birds, so dear to the hearts of all genuine sportsmen. Sportsmanship and butchery are not synonymous terms. Butchery

applies to those who shoot entire beves of quail day after day during the whole of the open season. These men are not sportsmen; my definition of them would not be complimentary, nor look well in print. The sportsmen are those who with their friends take occasional shooting trips, are satisfied with four or five brace of birds a day, and who make warm friends of the farmers over whose land they shoot, interesting the farmers in the protection of the quail, also leaving a dollar or two with the farmers' boys for the purpose of procuring grain and inducing them to feed and care for the birds during our long and severe winters. If this course were generally followed, it would not be necessary to prohibit the shooting for several years or incur expense of re-stocking. The source of supply for such purposes may be closed to us for all time. Sportsmen, it rests with you to either perpetuate or exterminate; you have your choice.

SNIFE AND PLOVER.

Snipe and plover were found as usual in past years, providing good sport in various portions of the Province, frequented by these delusive birds.

CAPERCAILZIE.

Capercaillie were seen by park rangers and others during the year, but from the way they have spread out over such an immense extent of our northern country, it is impossible to make even a comparative estimate of their number. It is satisfactory to know that our northern woods have been found suitable for the acclimation of this desirable and large game bird.

MOOSE AND DEER.

The mild open winter of 1905-6 was evidently favorable to the increase of moose and deer, judging from the increased numbers carried by the respective express companies as compared with the number carried during open season of 1905. The number of deer carried by the express companies in 1905 was 3,310, and 150 moose or heads of same. The number of deer carried by these companies in 1906 was 4,292, an increase of 982 over 1905; the number of moose or heads carried in 1906 was 107. A number of moose heads were shipped as baggage, and others were taken by team to the homes of many hunters, of which we have no record. These shipments added to 107 would reach or exceed the number brought out of the woods in 1905. As in other years, the number of deer carried by the express companies is not more than one-fourth of the number actually killed in the Province during the year. Many of the hunting parties go from their homes and return by team, taking their deer with them. Then there is a large number of hunters hunting on settlers' permits, also the constant slaughter during the whole year by Indians and settlers in unorganized territory. To place the number of deer killed in the Province during 1906 at 12,000 is far less than the actual number killed. Deer are now found hundreds of miles further north than limits reached by them twelve years ago.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

As I stated in report of 1905, otter and beaver are increasing in some localities, although the high price realized from these pelts is a temptation to trap both beaver and otter which many trappers are unable to resist. In consequence of the large increased value of mink skins, it is suggested that mink be protected during breeding season, the same as musk-rats. A large business is done in the Province in the coarse furs, namely, musk-rats, raccoon, fox and skunk.

WOLVES.

The wolf is universally regarded as the symbol of ferocity and rapacity, and his stealthy habit of tracking solitary travelers, and the hair-breadth escapes so often recounted form a picture of life which might be a presentment of a long past age rather than one of the twentieth century. Moreover, the gloomy surroundings of the wolf's habitat are specially impressive. The sombre pine forests and rugged mountains in which the packs make their lairs, and the snow covered wastes over which, famished with hunger, they wander in search of prey, are oppressive in their dreary suggestiveness. Fortunately, however, for the traveler, the wolf is almost as suspicious as he is rapacious, and the wayfarer, alive to the dangers that beset him, generally contrives to outwit his pursuer. Some of the cowardice usually laid to the wolf's charge is probably only an excess of caution induced by man's constant efforts to hunt him down; and thus it happens, in avoiding imaginary dangers, he often runs into real ones. In Russia what is known as the wolf "season" covers three-fourths of the year, and the annual loss sustained by the destruction of domestic animals is estimated at about a million sterling. This is not surprising when we consider the sparseness of the population and the vast plains and forest regions which the wolf chiefly haunts. Germany has comparatively few wolves, and these have long been reduced in numbers by a cause which smacks rather of medieval than of modern times. It was always the instinct of the species to hang upon the skirts of an invading army, and the packs which followed the German army into France in 1870 mostly remained in their new quarters. Here for a time they were a constant menace, the thick forest covers affording them ample shelter and security. The European wolf, which is the common representative or "type" of the species is essentially a beast of the woods, skulking in mountain retreats, from which under pressure of hunger he descends upon the villages and farmsteads of the more open country. Of late years the number of wolves in France have been considerably reduced, but many are still found in its northern and eastern departments. Even in the south-western provinces, their name is yet much more than a word of dread, and the farmers have too frequent cause to complain of their ravages in spite of Government rewards offered for every wolf killed. Not long since these ranged from forty to eighty francs per head, while as much as two hundred francs were offered for a known "man-killer." Not more than ten or twelve years ago rewards were claimed in France for more than one thousand three hundred killed in one year, this being exclusive of those killed by sportsmen.

Wolves in their hunting of wild animals show much adroit combination and adopt very ingenious tactics, such as sending out scouts to turn the deer in the direction where the main body of the pack lie concealed. One of the most remarkable features of the whole tribe is their power of maintaining a steady gallop of thirty or forty miles, a distance which it is no uncommon thing for them to cover when in search of prey. The return to their lairs is generally made in small detachments, though sometimes the pack will break up into units. A wolf hunt in India is described by an English traveler, who, while watching with his telescope a herd of antelopes feeding in a large field, observed six wolves evidently concerting how best to secure their own breakfast. Having decided on their plan of campaign, they separated, leaving one stationary; four crept stealthily round the outer edge of the field, and one lay in ambush at each corner, while the sixth crept through a furrow to the middle of the field and there lay down unobserved. When all were thus posted, the first wolf suddenly showed himself, and charging the antelopes drove them right across the great field, when they were headed by another wolf who chased them in a fresh direc-

tion while the first hunter lay down to rest. No sooner had the frightened herd reached the further corner of the plain than up sprang a fresh wolf, who again turned them and took up the pursuit, leaving his panting accomplice to get his breath preparatory to another chase. Thus the luckless terrified antelopes were driven from corner to corner of the great plain, till, stupefied and exhausted, they crowded together galloping in ever lessening circles round the centre of the field, where the sixth wolf lay hidden, evidently waiting till they should be so effectually tired out as to fall an easy prey. His calculations were, however, at fault. He had not reckoned on the human presence, and just as he was preparing for the final spring, a well directed shot proved fatal to the nearest wolf, where upon the confederates scurried off with all possible speed. In 1875, 165 persons were killed by wolves in Russia.

The above shows the urgent necessity of doing all possible to exterminate these dangerous and destructive animals. Instances have been recorded of two wolves killing as many as twenty sheep in one night. Then what must be the unfortunate results to the deer when yarding in winter, especially in those portions of our respective countries in which action has not been taken for the extermination of these destructive pests.

CANIS LUPUS.

Canis lupus is not the only species of wolf we in Ontario have to contend with. A few years ago two animals who called themselves white men bribed an Indian to take them to a moose yard and killed three cow moose heavy in calf. More recently another party of two-legged wolves went to a deer yard and killed a number of does heavy in fawn. Of course the parties were fined. The only punishment inflicted on such characters should be twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor, and without the option of a fine.

When we take into consideration that wolves have no close season, their destructiveness prevails during the whole year. Then how imperative it is that combined efforts should be put forth to secure the extermination of such a common enemy. This can only be accomplished by the active co-operation of states or provinces whose boundary lines adjoin for hundreds of miles. One state or province may pay large bounties on wolves killed, while the adjoining state or province makes no such effort, but allows these destructive pests to increase to the detriment of all concerned.

This will prove that the Ontario Government is doing all possible to have the wolves destroyed in the Province. The amount paid in bounties during 1906 is approximately \$8,369, and the number of wolves killed 612.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

Permits to collect insectivorous birds and eggs, to the number of 74 were issued in 1906 as against 71 in 1905, the increase resulting from greater interest in the study of nature in the high schools.

SETTLERS' PERMITS.

Settlers' permits issued in 1906, as per returns from issuers to date, 2,774.

LICENSES.

Deer hunters' licenses issued in 1906 as per returns, 6,285.

Non-resident licenses issued as per returns, 447.

Moose licenses issued as per returns, 283.

Revenue for the year, \$25,620.07.

As you are aware, I have since July, 1906, been Acting Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. The work of the Game Commission has not been neglected by my increased duties.

I warmly appreciate the uniform courtesy accorded me in the discharge of my respective duties during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted

By your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,

Chief Game Warden,

CEDAR SPRINGS, December 31st, 1906.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,

Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I herewith present my annual report for Western District under my supervision for the year 1906.

Quail have been more numerous than for some years past, the increase to a large extent being due to two close seasons, re-stocking, and the mild winter of 1905-6.

I am pleased to say that sportsmen as a rule during the last open season were satisfied with less birds than in former years, realizing the necessity of leaving a sufficient number of birds for breeding. The rabbit hunters are very destructive to the quail during the month of December, when the ground is covered with snow. A mild winter with a favorable breeding season will enable us to hear the cheery call of Bob White as frequently as in past years.

PARTRIDGE.

Partridge are becoming more scarce each succeeding year in consequence of nearly all the woods being cut down for farming and other purposes. The severe storms of June last that passed over Kent and Essex uprooted a large number of trees, destroying cover for partridge, but making splendid cover for quail. Similar causes affecting partridges have been instrumental in largely reducing the number of black squirrels in my district.

WILD GEESE.

Wild geese were here in large numbers during spring and fall, some very large bags being made by sportsmen on the corn and wheat stubbles, the favorite feeding grounds of these grand game birds.

DUCKS.

Wild ducks were abundant in spring and early fall, many sportsmen early in the season being very successful. The ducks for some reason went south earlier than usual, consequently the late fall shooting was not as satisfactory to the sportsmen.

MUSKRATS.

Muskrats are as numerous as ever, a large part of my district being suitable for them. They cause some damage to embankments and dams.

DEER AND WILD TURKEYS.

Deer and wild turkeys will soon be extinct in the western district in a wild state. I do not believe there is a wild turkey left in the few remaining woods. An occasional deer is seen in the vicinity of Rondeau Park.

The Game Laws have been fairly well observed in my district during the past year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. WIGLE,
Game Warden.

BEAUMARIS, 31st December, 1906.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,

Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report in respect to game over that portion of the Province which is in my charge. Judging from the success met with by the various hunting clubs during the past open season it would appear that the deer were holding their own. This certainly is the case in certain sections and there is even a marked increase in some of the old hunting grounds which have not been frequented by hunters of late years, but taking the supply as a whole, I am afraid there is a decrease in the numbers. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that in many places up North red deer are abundant, whereas some years ago the species was unknown.

I was extremely sorry to notice the large percentage of does and fawns taken out this year, numbers of the former having a larger flow of milk than I ever saw at a corresponding season of the year. The only way I can account for this is that probably owing to the mild fall of 1905 the "rutting" season may not have set in so early as usual, and this being the case the flow of milk would naturally be protracted. Trouble has been experienced with the Italian element along the construction of the Canadian Northern and C. P. Railways construction lines. This however applies more to bird-life and small animals than to deer. Not that they would not kill the latter, but for the lack of ability to do so.

I would again respectfully suggest the expunging of clause 32 of the Act, and thus place settlers in the unorganized townships on the same footing as those in the organized, as I fear that the privilege is in many cases shockingly abused. Partridges are reported very scarce in most sections (except to the far north) and the prevalent opinion is that there should be a close season for one, or even two years for these birds. If thought advisable a line could be struck for this purpose say south of the C. P. R. main line to Sudbury, thence south of the Soo branch. This should be done while there is yet a breeding stock left. It is most gratifying to note the increase in beaver. The workings of these animals are in evidence in numerous places which, before the era of their protection, had been devoid of them for years.

The protection of beaver and otter has been a most difficult matter to contend with, and although we must not close our eyes to the fact that there has been a large traffic in illegal fur, the protection has had a most beneficial effect. I was most pleased to learn from some of the Algonquin Park rangers that young broods of capercailzie had been seen. This would denote that their introduction into the Province has been a success.

Wolves have been reported as numerous in certain sections. I believe that by increasing the bounty say to \$50 on females (leaving the present \$15 on males) would induce many to try to destroy these pests, and the increased bounty on females would serve as an impetus to hunters to go out on the chance of poisoning or destroying some of this sex. At all events I consider \$50 is better spent in the destruction of a female than \$15 in that of a male.

I regret that owing to illness I have not been able to travel about as much as I would have liked to have done, but no work has been neglected, as the Deputy Wardens have attended to cases which under other circumstances I would have conducted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

Peterboro, January 23rd, 1907.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to make my annual report concerning the game and fur-bearing animals in my district.

Partridge were more plentiful this year than usual.

Wild ducks were not any more numerous than last year.

Muskrats were very plentiful. There were some infractions, which were summarily dealt with.

Beaver are becoming more plentiful. I hear there is a colony within twelve miles of the City of Peterboro in the East Riding; also several in the Township of Harvey in the West Riding.

Deer were as numerous as in other years. There were some infractions of the law in the north of Hastings County, but it is a hard place to get a conviction. There should be a deputy appointed in that part of the county.

Moose are on the increase in my district. I understand there is a herd yarding in North Renfrew, about eighteen in the herd.

The Game Protective Societies in the different places are doing good work through their members

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. FITZGERALD,
Game Warden.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of June, A.D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, the Committee of Council advise that the regulations respecting Forest Reserves under the Forest Reserves Act (61 Victoria Chapter 10) and the Amending Act (63 Victoria Chapter 12) approved of by Order-in-Council of 15th December, 1902 by adding thereto the following paragraph.

16. No person shall take into or have in his possession in the Temagami Forest Reserve, the Nepigon Forest Reserve, or the Mississauga Forest Reserve, during the close season for moose, reindeer or caribou, any gun or rifle, any Mauser or other automatic pistol, or any revolver or other fire arm having a barrel of a greater length than four inches.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Game Wardens W. D. Wigle, Cedar Springs; John Hearst, Richard's Landing; and W. D. Pardiack, North Bay, be paid at the rate of Six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, instead of Five hundred dollars (\$500) as heretofore, said increases of salary to take effect on and from the 1st day of May, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th day of July, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable W. J. Hanna, acting for the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. William Burt, V. S., of Simcoe, Ontario, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the Niagara Peninsula, in the room and stead of Mr. John A. Gill, at a salary of Three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) per annum, such appointment to take effect on and from 1st day of July, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. T. A. Hand of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the District of Algoma, in the room and stead of Mr. John Hearst resigned, at a salary of Six hundred dollars (\$600) per annum, such appointment to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1906.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Foy, acting for the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. Henry Watson of Toronto, be appointed a Deputy Game Warden for the City of Toronto and surrounding district at a salary of Five hundred dollars (\$500) per annum, said appointment to take effect from the 1st day of August, 1906.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

FOR THE YEAR 1905.—Continued.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Arrested	Leamington ..	J. McR. Selkirk	Fined \$25 and costs.	
do	do	do		
Summoned ...	Chatham	M. Houston ..	Fined \$35 and costs.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	Fined \$15 and costs.	
do	Lanark	J. McLean	do \$5.	
do	Bracebridge ..	W. H. pencer.	do \$5 and costs.	
do	do	do	do \$5 do	
do	do	do	do \$5 do	
do	Huntsville	Reece and Will-		
do	do	mott	do } \$20.	
do	do	do	do } \$20.	
Settled	Dunchurch	J. H. Willmott	do \$20.	
do	Klock	do	do \$25.	Indian. Fine not paid.
do	Deux Rivieres	do	do \$20.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	
Summoned ...	Sturgeon Falls	Cockburn and	Fined \$50.	
		Willmott ...		
Settled	Whiteside	J. H. Willmott	do \$20.	
do	Huntsville	do	do \$40.	
Arrested	North Bay	C. Lamarche ..	do \$ 5.	
Summoned ...	do	do	do \$ 5.	
Arrested	do	R. Bunyan ...	Suspended sentence	
Summoned ...	Temagami	M. Burke	Fined \$7.00.	
do	Sudbury	D. M. Brodie ..	Dismissed.	
do	North Bay	R. Bunyan	do	
				Seized moose head and sent to Dept.
Appeared	Ingersoll	John Morrison	Fined \$4.	
Settled	do	do	do \$10.	
do	do	do	do \$20.	
do	do	do	do \$10.	
Summoned ...	Loring	Willmott and		
		Arthur	do \$15.	
do	do	do	do \$15.	
do	do	do	do \$15.	
do	do	do	do \$15.	
do	do	do	do \$15.	
do	do	do	do \$15.	
do	do	A. W. Sinclair	do \$10.	
Arrested	Parry Sound ..	Jos. Farrer ...	do \$10.	
do	do	do	do \$10.	
do	do	do	do \$10.	Seized 4 guns and 1 boat.
do	do	do	do \$10.	
do	do	do	do \$10.	
do	do	do	do \$10.	
Summoned ...	do	do	do \$ 5.	Seized 2 guns.
do	do	do	do \$40.	Confiscated venison.
do	do	do	do \$20.	
do	do	do	do \$20.	
do	do	do	do \$40.	Confiscated venison.

REPORT OF CASES

County or District.	Name of Prosecutor.	Date 1905.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Parry Sound <i>Con.</i>	John Hines.....	Mch. 28	Indian.....	Muskoka R's v	Possession of beaver skins
	Wm. Dafoe.....	Nov. 10	William Brooks.....	Harriettsville ..	Killing cow moose
Peterboro...	do	do 10	Lemon Crawford....	London.....	do
	G. W. Fitzgerald	Aug. 15	Augustus Porter.....	McLean.....	Running hounds..
	do	Sept. 29	Jno. Armstrong.....	Verulam	Killing deer.....
	do	do 29	Wm. Armstrong	do	do
	do	do 29	George Sheehy.....	do	do
	do	Oct. 25	Kezzel and Pollack..	Killaloe	Selling partridge..
Rainy River	John Sim.....	June 22	Wellington Drew....	Barwick.....	Killing wood hares
Victoria	Ira Toole.....	May —	Frank Sherrow	Omemee	Breaking muskrat houses
Welland....	T. J. Briggs.....	Oct. 31	T. Carter	Black RockNY	Hunting coons....
Wentworth.	H. Graham.....	Apl. 20	Clarence Shaw.....	Hamilton.....	Shooting ducks....

FOR THE YEAR 1905.—Continued.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during the year.
.....	.....	.....	Admitted offence.	Seized rifle and skins. Sent to Dept.
Summoned ...	Tp. Jolly	Wm. Dafoe...	Fined \$20 and costs.	
do ...	do	do	do \$20 do	
do ...	McLean	G. W. Fitzgerald	do \$20	
do ...	Bobcaygeon ..	do	do \$20	
do ...	do	do	do \$20	
do ...	do	do	do \$20	
do ...	Killaloe	W. J. Mohr...	Dismissed with costs.	
Arrested	Barwick	I. Fearon	Dismissed.	
Summoned ...	Lindsay	J. McSweyn ..	Fined \$5 and costs.	
do ...	Bridgeburg ...	John T. James	Dismissed.	
do ...	Hamilton	G. F. Jelfs....	Fined \$10.	Seized boat, gun and decoys.

